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HENRY C. WALLACE
SECRETARY

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FOREWORD.

When the present administration came into office in the spring of 1921 the agriculture of the United States was experiencing a severe economic depression. In view of this it was determined to devote the available space in the Yearbooks to a consideration of the economic situation as it affected the farmer, and to present careful studies of the principal crops, both as to production and profitable marketing.

The first of this series of Yearbooks was that of 1921, which dealt with wheat, corn, beef, and cotton, and provided a graphic summary of agricultural production as shown by the 1920 Census. The Yearbook for 1922, following the same plan, contained comprehensive studies of conditions affecting hogs, dairy products, tobacco, small grains other than wheat, and forestry.

This volume contains similar studies as to sugar, the sheep industry, our forage resources, the utilization of land for crops, pasture, and forests, and the economic aspects of land tenure, prefaced by the annual report of the Secretary dealing with the agricultural situation in a general way and with some of the regular work of the department. Included in the present volume is the special report on the wheat situation made to the President November 30, 1923. These articles are followed by the statistical portion which has again been enlarged to include important additional material, particularly on livestock production, fertilizer production and consumption, forestry, and domestic and foreign prices of farm products.

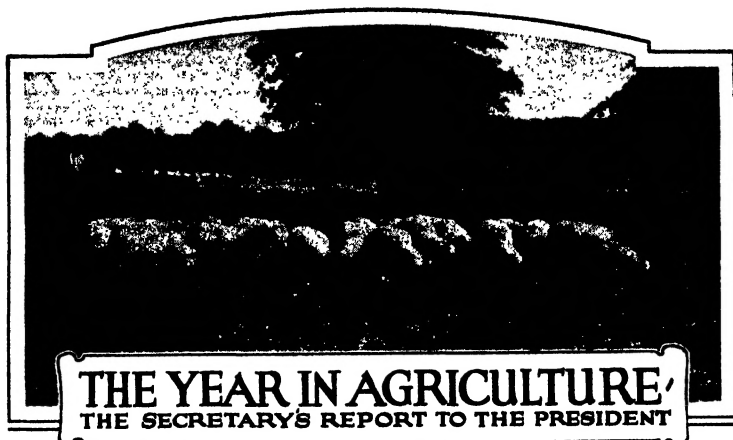
It is evident that the agriculture of the country is undergoing important changes. The lower returns to agricultural workers as compared with workers in other fields of endeavor are compelling important readjustments. It is hoped that these systematic studies of the economic aspects of some of the more important lines of agricultural industry will be helpful in the formulation of an adequate agricultural policy to the end that the farmer may once more get his fair share of the national income and continue to feed our people at reasonable prices.

Studies such as are presented in this and the two preceding volumes are to be continued in the Yearbook of 1924.

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1923.*

To the PRESIDENT:

It is a satisfaction to be able to record marked improvement in agriculture during the past year. Prices of many agricultural crops are higher. Cost of production has been lower, and there has been some reduction in prices of the things farmers buy.

In 1923 farmers planted 841,000,000 acres of the 14 principal crops. This was an increase of more than 2,000,000 acres over 1922. The production of these 14 crops is estimated to aggregate 265,000,000 tons, which is about the same as in 1922 and 11,000,000 tons greater than the 10-year average.

Taking the value of the 11 crops—corns, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, and cotton—as of October 1, except in the case of corn (which is taken at the December future prices as recorded for the first 15 days of October), we find that this value was \$5,289,000,000 for 1921, \$5,711,000,000 for 1922, and \$6,947,000,000 for 1923. In neither year does the sum indicated include the total value of farm crops grown, but for comparative purposes the values of these 11 crops for the years mentioned indicate the substantial increase in the money received by farmers in 1923 as compared with 1922 and 1921.

Not only will the total general farm income be considerably greater for the year 1923, but this income will buy relatively more of the things farmers need than for some years past. The purchasing power is greater. Hence farmers generally are better off both actually and relatively, and this is reflected in their increased purchases, which in turn has helped general business. The farm productive plant has seriously depreciated during the past six years, first because of war conditions and later because of forced economies. As the farm income increases, therefore, farmers will buy more and more freely of the things they need.

The Crops of the Year.

The wheat crop for 1923 is estimated at 782,000,000 bushels, compared with 815,000,000 bushels in 1921 and 862,000,000 bushels in

1922. The quality of wheat this year is somewhat below the average, owing to weather conditions and the ravages of plant diseases.

The corn crop is estimated at 3,021,000,000 bushels, as compared with 3,069,000,000 bushels in 1921 and 2,891,000,000 in 1922. The quality of corn in some regions has been materially injured by early frosts.

The cotton crop gives promise of being a half million bales greater than that of last year, the October 25 estimate being 10,248,000 bales, compared with 7,954,000 bales in 1921 and 9,672,000 bales in 1922. The cotton acreage was larger this year than last, and the cotton production would have been appreciably above the October estimate had it not been for unfavorable weather and heavy rains, exceptional damage to grown bolls by the weevil, and the heaviest abandonment on record.

An estimate based upon the first nine months of the present year indicates a slight increase in the number of cattle and calves slaughtered, and that a total of perhaps 78,000,000 hogs will be slaughtered in 1923, compared with 62,000,000 in 1921 and 67,000,000 in 1922.

VALUE OF ALL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919-1923.

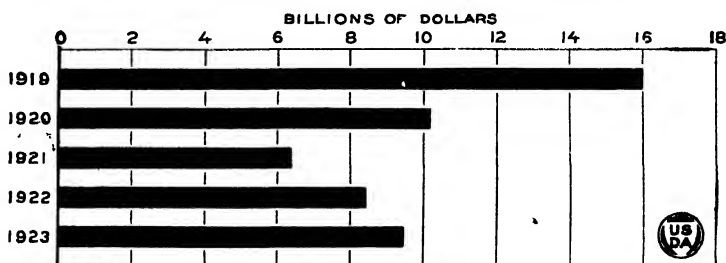


FIG. 1.—Heavy production combined with war prices raised the value of all crops produced in the United States to over \$16,000,000,000. Low prices, with an average crop, reduced the total value of all crops in 1921 to less than six and a half billion dollars. Prices of some crops have shown a gradual increase since 1921, with a consequent increase in total value of all crops.

In some lines of production prices have been fairly satisfactory, while in other lines low prices have added to the accumulating financial difficulties of the farmers.

The farm price of wool is more than twice the pre-war level. The farm price of wool in August, 1921, was but 15.4 cents per pound and in September, 1923, was 37.1 cents. The reduction in the number of sheep, the diminution of stocks of wool and woollen goods during the post-war adjustment, and last, but not the least, the resumption of a protective tariff have stimulated prices of wool.

Cotton prices continue at a relatively high level. The farm price is now two and a quarter times the pre-war level. The huge surplus of cotton which was carried over at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1921, has been reduced to a point verging upon an actual shortage and the quantity carried into the new season was the smallest in a number of years. The world consumption of American cotton during the year (1922-23) was over 12,500,000 bales and American production was less than 10,000,000 bales. The present status of the cotton farmer is not always fully understood. The planter is interested in the price and purchasing power of cotton per pound,

but he is more interested in the returns per acre. The ravages of the boll weevil have reduced the production of cotton per acre sufficiently to discount to some extent the high prices paid for cotton. Elsewhere in this report reference is made to control measures of this pest. The purchasing power of cotton per acre, which is above the pre-war average, is a better index of the southern planter's economic condition than the present high price of cotton. Districts in the south with a fair yield are in a splendid condition. On the other hand, districts like southern Georgia, suffering severely from the boll weevil, are in dire straits.

The prices of dairy products did not suffer so much from the drastic deflation following the post-war period as did other farm products. Butter, cheese, and milk have sold at prices remunerative to farmers. Butter is now higher than the general price level. Cheap feed in western butter districts, and high prices and some curtailment of production in milk districts have enabled the dairy farmer to weather the storm with less adversity than those farmers

FARM PRICES OF WOOL AND COTTON COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL LEVEL OF FARM PRICES.

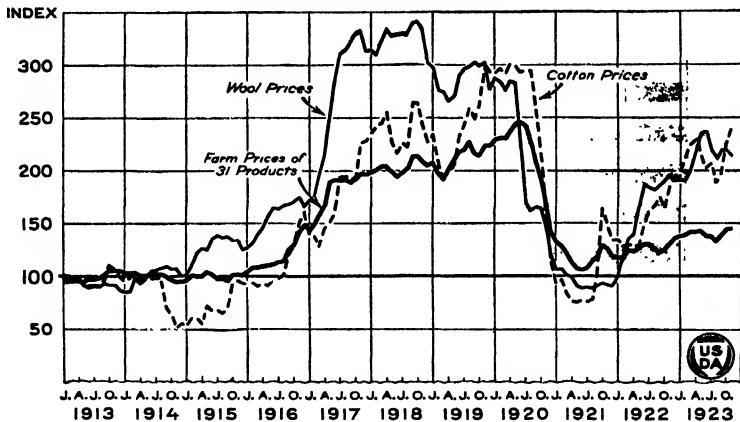


FIG. 2.—During the World War cotton and wool sold for relatively more than most other farm products. Although cotton and wool prices experienced an unprecedented decline in 1920, they recovered in 1922 and 1923, and are now well above the general level of farm prices.

producing commodities a part of which must be exported. Poultry and eggs have also continued on a fairly profitable basis.

Besides wool, cotton, chickens, and butter previously mentioned, beans, apples, broomcorn, cabbage, onions, cottonseed, and lambs are higher than the general price level.

Horses rye, barley, timothy seed, oats, hogs, wheat, hay, veal calves, beef cattle, milk cows, corn, clover seed, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, flaxseed, and potatoes are still below the general price level, but many of these products have experienced appreciable advances in price this past year. Flax rose from \$1.88 in 1922 to \$2.12 in 1923. Oats rose from 34.5 cents to 38.6 cents. Hay from \$10.58 to \$12.42. Milk cows, \$51.62 to \$56.13. During no month of 1922 did veal calves sell for as much as in September, 1923.

Corn prices have had a very appreciable advance during the past year. The low receipts at primary markets and the low visible sup-

ply of corn have resulted in rising prices despite the large farm stocks and heavy production during the three years 1920-1922. Corn prices advanced from 61.6 cents for October, 1922, to 85.7 cents in 1923. If all corn could be sold at this price the corn farmer would find himself in a relatively fortunate position, but since it is the demand for corn to finish the large numbers of hogs in preparation for the market that creates the relative shortage of corn and makes this price possible, and since not over 20 per cent of the crop will be sold as corn, prices of hogs must always be considered in connection with prices of corn. The past year was characterized by enormous increases in hog production, marketing, and slaughter, and by large increases in domestic consumption and foreign trade in lard and pork.

FARM PRICES OF BEEF, HOGS, AND HORSES COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL LEVEL OF FARM PRICES.

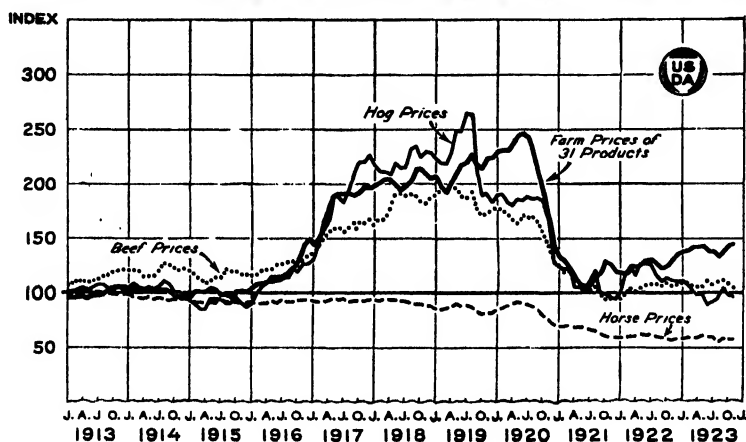


FIG. 3.—Hogs, horses, and beef have been very cheap compared with other farm products. The price of horses has declined steadily since 1913.

The liquidation in the industry that followed the decline in the price of hogs reduced our hog population to a very low point, and this reduction was immediately followed by three bumper corn crops in succession. This resulted in a surplus of corn and a deficiency in hogs and the hog-corn ratio was the highest in many years. As usually occurs after a period of large corn crops, hog production was given a great impetus, and the marketing of hogs for the year ending June 30, 1923, exceeded that for the preceding year by more than 9,000,000 head. As a consequence, hog prices receded sharply and corn fed to hogs is now bringing lower prices than corn sold on the market.

Bad Wheat Situation.

The discouraging wheat situation is due in part to increased acreage in response to patriotic appeals and the extraordinary demands for wheat by the war administration. By similar appeals the war administration reduced bread consumption in the homes and took it

off the restaurant table. This has definitely reduced the per capita consumption. The evil results of these policies continue. The world wheat production is too great in proportion to the restricted consumption. The great wheat producing areas in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia increased their annual exports 336,000,000 bushels. At the present time the exports of wheat from these countries are more than twice their pre-war exports and more than compensate the former exports from Russia and the Danube Basin and the decreased Indian exports.

War has had a marked effect upon the bread grain consumption of some European countries as well as of the United States. The standard of living in some countries has been lowered and cheaper foods substituted for wheat. Wheat has been conserved by "long milling," mixing, and by feeding less to livestock. The per capita consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has remained remarkably constant during the last 14 years, but declined slightly during the war. In France per capita wheat consumption, including seed, was reduced from an average of 9.3 bushels during the period 1909-1913 to an average of 7.4 bushels during the war period of 1914-1918. Since then the average has increased to 7.7 bushels. Milling restrictions requiring the mixing of from 8 to 10 per cent of substitutes with wheat flour are still in force. The per capita supply of bread grains has also been considerably below normal in Germany and Austria. Thus in selling their surplus wheat the farmers of the United States have to meet increasingly keen competition in a foreign market where the demand has declined.

Cattle and Sheep.

The 640-acres-grazing homestead act and tariff reduction on wool some years ago depleted the number of sheep on the ranges and stimulated cattle production. The pre-war price of range cattle was \$6.74. In 1922 the price was \$6.60. The war stimulation of the range-cattle industry and the consequent advance in cattle values led many producers of range cattle to overextend themselves and make large use of their credit, which was easy at that time. The shrink in values since, combined with unfavorable weather conditions in some sections, have resulted in severe financial losses. As a result throughout the range country liquidation has been and still is being forced, and large numbers of cattle, cows as well as steers, have been thrown on the market at ruinous prices. Loans on cows are being called and new loans on cows very generally refused. This forces too many cows on the market now and tends toward a shortage later.

On the other hand, cattle feeders who finish on grain for market have fared very well during the past year. Prior to the war cattle ranging in weight from 1,200 to 1,350 pounds were about 17 per cent above the price of range cattle. In 1922 cattle of this weight sold about 36 per cent above the price of range cattle. In 1922 good to prime cattle were about 50 per cent above the price of feeder steers, while in September, 1923, they ranged to about 70 per cent above. The high industrial activity has given a good market for good beef and has stimulated a demand for the higher grades of cattle which come finished from the feed lots of the Corn Belt.

State of Agriculture in General.

The general agricultural improvement noted is most gratifying to everybody and gives renewed hope to millions of farmers who have struggled against most distressing conditions. This does not warrant the assumption, however, that the state of agriculture in all sections is now satisfactory, viewed either from the standpoint of the farmer or from the standpoint of national interest. In many regions agriculture still is at a disadvantage. The adverse influences of which mention was made in my report of a year ago still exist, though less powerful than at that time. The ratio between prices of most farm products and prices of other commodities is still far out of line. Industrial wages continue at war-time levels and thus help to maintain high prices for most of the things the farmer buys.

COMPARISON OF FARM AND CITY WAGES.

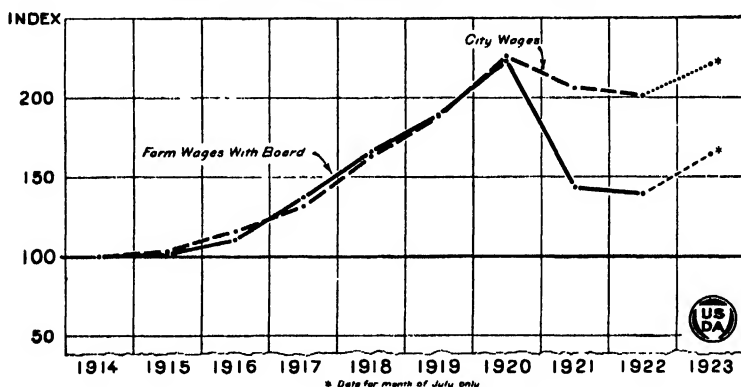


FIG. 4.—During 1920 farm wages with board were \$46.80, or 223 per cent of the 1914 level, while New York factory wages were 226 per cent. During the agricultural depression farm wages dropped to 139 per cent of the 1914 wages, while city wages fell to only 201 per cent. During 1921, 1922, and 1923 the disparity between farm and city wages was remarkably uniform.

High freight rates still prevail, and, while not the cause of low farm prices, place one more additional burden upon the farmer which he can ill afford to pay in view of the prices he must take for his products; also they place him at a disadvantage with his foreign competitors in world markets in the case of those farm products which we export. Unfavorable exchange rates with European countries, together with financial difficulties in those countries which need our surplus, make it more difficult for them to buy, and our export outlet for farm commodities is narrowing. Aside from this difficulty, it is to be expected that as the countries of Europe get on their feet, they will strive to produce more of the things they need and buy less from us, and this must be considered in planning our own production. The costs of retail distribution of farm products are unreasonably large, thus enhancing the price to the consumer and depriving the farmer of the benefit of increased consumption which ought to follow lower prices which result from large production.

Studies by this department indicate that 42 per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm

products; to high taxes, 17 per cent; high costs for farm labor, 11 per cent; high freight rates, 10 per cent; high interest, 10 per cent; reckless expenditures during boom period, 6 per cent; and too much credit, 4 per cent.

Too frequently persons who have not inquired into the matter express the opinion that the farmers' difficulties are due to reckless expenditures for land, speculative securities, and other purposes during the flush years. The percentage who suffered in this way, however, does not seem to be very large. The farmers' troubles are due primarily to the low prices of their farm products and the high prices for the services and articles they must buy.

PRIMARY FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE FARMER.

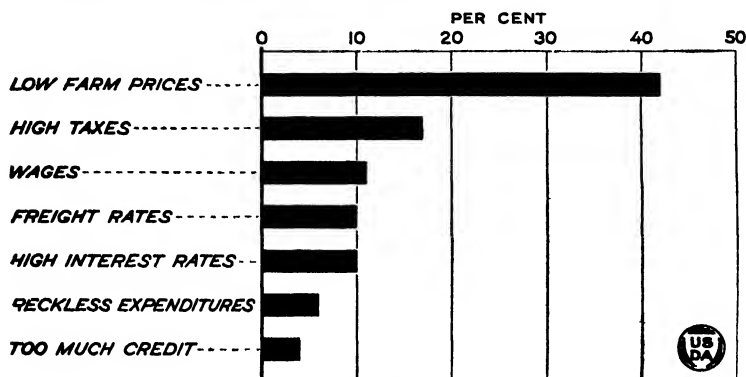


FIG. 5.—It is the opinion of farmers, based on reports received directly from them, that low farm prices is the dominant factor in the present depressed state of agriculture.

Taxes and Interest.

In addition to the handicaps just mentioned there is underlying this agricultural situation the fundamental factor of the lowered price level which has shrunk the purchasing power of the farmer's income. Economic justice would require that the price level during the years when the debtor is paying individual and public debts should be as high as when these debts were incurred, thus making it possible for him to meet his fixed payments of taxes, interest, and principal with about the quantity of labor or the products of labor required to meet them at the time the debts were incurred. This is not the case now with the farmer. It is not possible to adjust the price level with that nicety which will do justice to everyone, but in so far as it is possible it should be done. Our investigations lead us to estimate the property taxes and interest combined paid by agriculture in the year of 1920 at about \$1,457,000,000; in 1921 at \$1,684,000,000; and in 1922 at \$1,749,000,000.

In 1920 practically the entire value of the wheat and tobacco crops, or about two-thirds of the wheat and cotton crops, were required to pay property taxes and interest charges. This was during the period of high prices and lagging charges for taxes and interest.

In 1921 property taxes and interest were equal to the entire value of the wheat, oats, potato, and tobacco crops. The wheat and cotton

crops combined would pay but five-sixths of the taxes and interest. This was during the period of low prices and rising charges for taxes and interest.

In 1922 the value of the wheat, oats, and tobacco crops, and one-half of the potato crop, were required to pay taxes and interest. In that year although cotton was very high in price, taxes and interest charges were equivalent to the entire value of the cotton crop plus two-thirds of the wheat crop. Property taxes increased from \$532,000,000 in 1920 to \$797,000,000 in 1922.

Unfortunately reliable estimates of taxes and interest charges are not available for the pre-war years. It is estimated, however, that property taxes alone in 1914 aggregated about \$344,000,000, which was equivalent to less than two-fifths of the 1914 wheat crop, while in 1922 taxes totaled \$797,000,000, which was approximately equiva-

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES PAID BY FARMERS, 1914-1923.

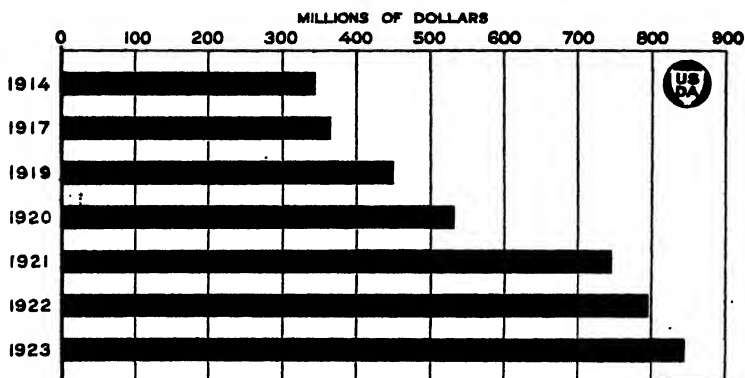


FIG. 6.—Property taxes paid by farmers doubled from 1917 to 1923. The marked increase in taxes which occurred immediately after the war was due to the adjustment of local and State governmental costs to the new price level, as well as to a material expansion in public improvements, which had been postponed during the war, or were initiated early in the post-war period, when high prices and a spirit of optimism generally prevailed.

lent to the total value of the 1921 or the 1922 wheat crops. The wheat crop is approximately equal to the pre-war value, but taxes have more than doubled. It should be kept in mind that the increase in taxes is due to local and State governments, not Federal.

Under such a situation farmers who are out of debt can get along fairly well, but those who are heavily in debt, and especially those young farmers who have not become thoroughly established, are having great difficulty in meeting interest and principal on public and private debts.

It would seem to be distinctly in the public interest that the price level during these years when we are working out of war difficulties be maintained at from 60 to 70 per cent above the pre-war level. Just as sound money requires a gold basis, so sound business requires an equitable and stable price level.

Rural Population Influenced.

The result of the conditions which have prevailed during these years of agricultural deflation is reflected in the steady drift from

the farms to the towns. Our estimates indicate that the net change in population from the farm to the town in 1922 was around 1,200,000. This drift is taking place not alone in those sections where agricultural depression is being felt most keenly just now but throughout the country. This is illustrated in a number of ways. For example, 4.7 per cent of the habitable farmhouses were vacant in 1920; 5.7 per cent in 1921; and 7.3 per cent in 1922. A recent study indicates that in 1922 farmers occupied 86.3 per cent of the habitable farmhouses as compared with 88.4 per cent in 1921 and 89.7 per cent in 1920. Because of the scarcity of houses available for them nearer their work, many farmhouses within reasonable distances of cities are being occupied by people who work in the cities.

In Michigan a special survey made this summer covering a large number of farms indicates that fully 10 per cent of these farms were vacant, and about 13 per cent more were only partially worked. This survey also showed that there were also 16 per cent fewer workers on the farms in Michigan than a year ago and that 91 per cent of those leaving the farms did so to better their financial condition, 6 per cent because of old age, and 3 per cent because of other causes.

During the year ending February, 1920, it is estimated that 22,000 workers net left the New York farms; in 1921, 24,000 net. For the year ending February, 1922, this number had decreased to 3,000, the explanation being that the unemployment in the cities during 1921 caused many persons to move to the farms. For the year ending February 1, 1923, this movement had swung back, and the net movement to the cities was 26,000. It is reasonable to believe that a similar movement from the farms to the cities is general throughout the country, although reliable figures such as have been quoted with reference to New York are not available for other States. Perhaps the movement has not been so large in some other States as in Michigan and New York, which are so highly industrial.

Financial Difficulties.

This year the Department of Agriculture instituted an inquiry through both bankers and farmers as to the number of farm owners and farm tenants who lost their farms or property through foreclosure or voluntary relinquishment.

It was found that of the owner farmers in 15 corn and wheat producing States on an average almost 4 per cent had lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy, while nearly 4.5 per cent had turned over their farms to creditors without legal process, making a total of about 8.5 per cent who had lost their farms with or without legal proceedings. In addition, about 14.5 per cent were in fact bankrupt, but were holding on through leniency of their creditors. Considered by groups of States, the percentage of owner farmers who lost their farms since 1920 was found to be as follows: For 5 east North Central States, nearly 6 per cent; for 7 west North Central States, nearly 9 per cent; and for 3 Rocky Mountain States, over 20 per cent. The percentage of tenants who lost their property ran materially higher.

The records of the Department of Justice indicate that in the pre-war years 5 per cent of all bankruptcy cases were farmers, but in

1922 it had grown to 14 per cent. In some of these States, where in pre-war years the farmers' bankruptcy cases represented about 7 per cent of all such cases, this percentage in 1922 had risen to nearly 30.

These losses have not been due to inefficiency on the part of the farmers. Practically all of them were incurred by men who had been doing fairly well until they entered the period of drastic deflation. Some few were caused by overexpansion in the purchase of land during the period of high prices. In general, however, the trouble has been due to the deflation in prices of farm products and the increased cost of production and of the necessities farmers must buy.

BANKRUPTCIES AMONG FARMERS. PERCENTAGE OF ALL BANKRUPTCIES, 1910-1923.

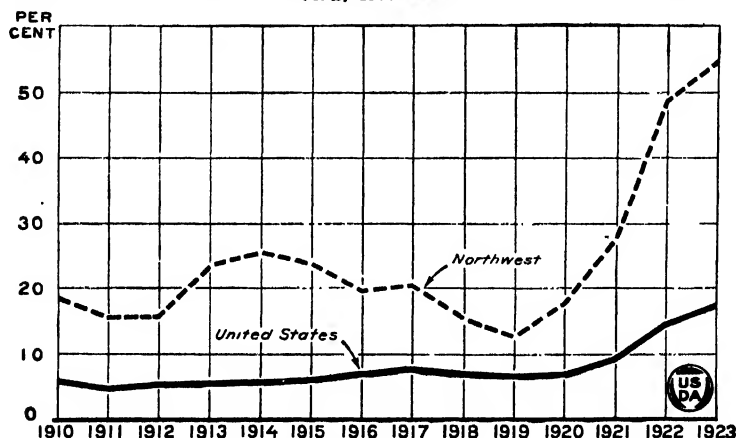


FIG. 7.—Between 1910 and 1920 the relative number of bankruptcies among farmers remained fairly constant. Since 1920 there has been a marked increase in farm failures, especially in the spring wheat region, where the percentage of farm to total bankruptcy cases rose from about 18 per cent in the fiscal year 1920 to 54 per cent in 1923. The situation is only partially reflected in these figures, since farmers as a rule do not resort to the bankruptcy courts when surrendering property to creditors.

The Drift to the Cities.

This drift from the farms to the cities is due in part to inability to make a decent living on the farm and in part to the fact that the Nation has been willing to pay higher wages relatively for workers in the industries of various sorts than for workers who are producing food. As long as the unfavorable ratio between agriculture and urban occupations continues an abnormal movement from the farms is not only to be expected but desired. It is one of the ways by which normal balance between agriculture and industry in time may be restored.

From the national viewpoint, however, this movement is to be deplored both because of the conditions which seem to make it necessary and because it is draining from the country such a large percentage of the more intelligent and ambitious young farmers. Agriculture always produces a large surplus population, and under normal conditions feeds into the cities large numbers of the less

intelligent, who because of this are not well adapted to modern farming, which requires intelligence of a high order, but are better off in the cities which provide them supervised work. It also sends many young men of superior intelligence who seek wider opportunities than exist in the country. In the past both classes have gone to the cities without detriment to either the urban centers or the open country, but conditions which have prevailed for the past three or four years have made drafts upon the best the country produces altogether heavier than is good for either the country or the Nation.

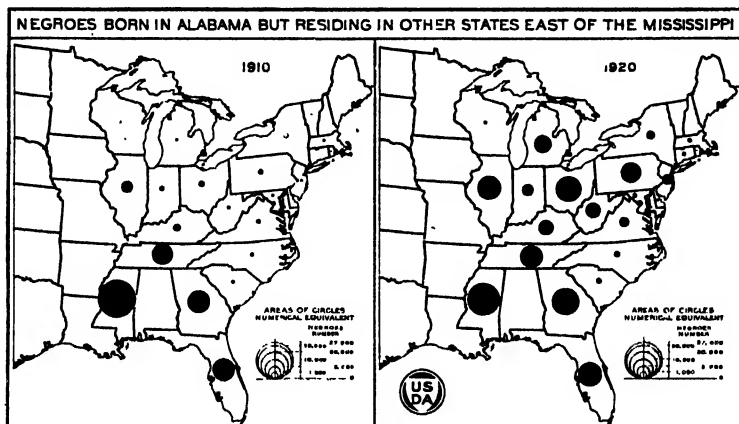


FIG. 8. In 1910 the Negro migrants born in Alabama moved largely to adjacent Southern States. In 1920 the direction of migration had changed and the Negroes born in Alabama migrated to northern industrial States east of the Mississippi.

Decline in Morale.

The Nation has suffered in another way. The drastic economies which have become necessary on the farms have greatly reduced farm standards of living. They have compelled overwork by the farmers, unaccustomed farm work by farm mothers, increased work by children kept out of school—in too many cases the older children taken out for good. Continued disappointment on the part of all members of the family, worry and discouragement, added to privations, have resulted in the breaking up of many a home. Retrenchment in support of school and church and restricted recreation and public entertainment became necessary. The farm population of the Nation, although less than 30 per cent of the total, is carrying more than 35 per cent of the child population. The farm is charged with the duty of educating this excess of youth and turning it over to the cities at the producing age. During this period of depression both the children who are to remain on the farms and those who are to be turned over to the cities have been deprived to too great an extent of the spiritual and mental training which is so necessary to make them citizens of the right sort.

The Nation has suffered equally in depressed morale. There has been no satisfaction in the minds of the farmer or in the minds of

the city dwellers over this agricultural depression. The farmer has no challenge to heroism. The farm wife has no glory in her sacrifice and disappointment and long days of toil. The result has been a social and political unrest which has not contributed to national welfare. The undeserved fate and the powerlessness to pull out of difficulties has lessened hope and developed an unrest which will be felt for a long time. The farmer does not wish to complain, but he is driven to it; and at the same time he resents the condition which makes it necessary to complain.

Improvement and Some Reasons for it.

In speaking thus briefly of some of the adverse conditions, it is not with the purpose of painting a dismal picture but solely with the thought that a bad condition can not be corrected unless it is understood. As I said in the beginning, the agricultural situation to-day is very much better than a year ago, while the advance made over the terribly discouraging conditions which were precipitated in 1920 and reached the climax in 1921 is nothing short of remarkable. In general there has been steady improvement since the low point in 1921.

No small part of this improvement must be credited to wise legislation and to helpful administration. Agriculture and the needs of the farmer have received more thoughtful and sympathetic consideration by legislative and administrative agencies during the past two and a half years than at any previous period in our history. It is not out of place here again to refer to some of this legislation.

The emergency tariff, enacted promptly in 1921, checked the dumping on our markets of surplus agricultural products which had accumulated in other countries.

The provisions for emergency credit which was made available through banks and cooperative associations saved large numbers of them and their farmer patrons from bankruptcy.

The extension of Government supervision over the livestock markets and market agencies has resulted in putting a stop to innumerable unfair practices, has given assurance of open and competitive markets, and gives opportunity to make a thorough study of the packing and distribution of meats.

The law which brings the grain future trading markets under Government supervision has afforded an opportunity for an investigation and study of these markets which in time should lead to beneficial results.

Cooperative marketing associations have been given protection from unjust prosecution and encouraged to function freely, with the view to enabling their members to reduce marketing costs and market their crops in an orderly manner.

The agricultural credits act enables the Federal reserve system to handle agricultural paper for longer time, increases the amount which may be loaned on farm mortgage to the individual farmer, and provides a system of intermediate credit especially adapted to farm needs. This act when under full operation should not only vastly improve farm credit facilities but materially reduce interest rates.

These and other laws of real but lesser importance than the ones mentioned have been very helpful in improving agricultural conditions. Those who may have hoped that the depression could be turned all at once into a period of prosperity by some sort of legislative magic have perhaps been disappointed, but those who realized that our difficulties grew out of the period of disorganization resulting from the terrible World War have been able to note beneficial results from this legislation.

All the administrative agencies of the Government have been at work with vigor and good judgment to help overcome the farm troubles, through enlarging consumption at home, extending abroad the markets for the farm surplus, promoting the readjustment of production so far as practicable, gathering and making known information concerning world consumption and production, and in innumerable other ways which it is not necessary to set forth here but which will be dealt with later in this report.

PER CENT OF FARM AND URBAN POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1920.

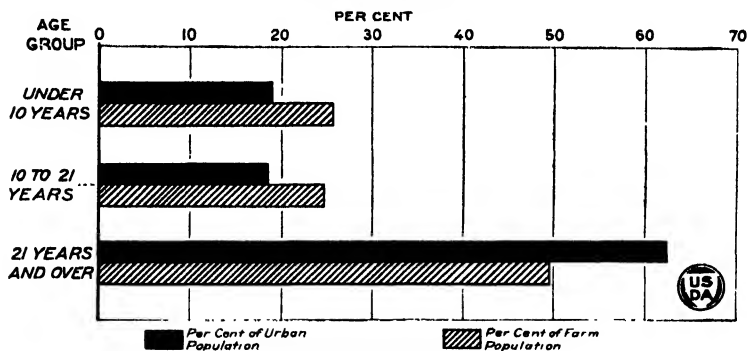


FIG. 9.—The farm has a surplus of nonproducers or partial producers of approximately 4,000,000 under 21 years of age as compared with an equivalent urban population. This surplus population, reared and educated in the country, is turned over to the cities as producers.

Need of Further Improvement.

Notwithstanding the progress made toward better times, and notwithstanding all that has been done so well by both legislative and administrative agencies, it ought to be understood clearly that there is still room for much improvement in the state of agriculture and that we can not reasonably expect to attain to that condition of national prosperity for which we hope so earnestly until the farm group, which comprises about 30 per cent of our total population, gets its fair share of the national income and is able to sell the products of its labor at prices fairly relative to prices of what it buys. Industry, commerce, and industrial labor may prosper for a time at the expense of agriculture, as indeed they have during the past three years, but the longer that continues the more hurtful to the Nation will be the results. The truth of the statement that in the United States national prosperity must rest on a sound and prosperous agriculture stands unchallenged.

Producers of those crops which are practically all consumed at home are in the main finding themselves able to make such readjustments as are necessary to meet changing markets and prices and are doing so with a courage that commands admiration. In the case of some crops time will be required to make these readjustments, especially in regions remote from markets which were brought under production because of favorable freight rates covering long distances. The advance in freight rates has worked great hardship in some of these regions, and if maintained will make necessary a change of markets or of crops. By and large, however, growers of home-consumed crops will gradually adapt themselves to changed conditions, even though at considerable loss.

The case is very different, however, with producers of those crops of which we export a considerable surplus and the price of which is largely influenced by large exports from competing countries

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN IOWA AND NEW YORK, 1913-1923.

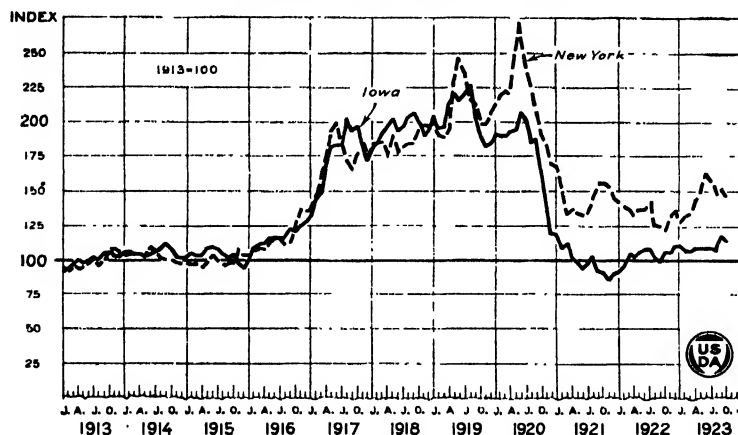


FIG. 10. --Prices paid to producers of farm products in New York and Iowa were very similar until 1920. During the agricultural depression prices in Iowa fell below the 1913 level, while prices in New York fell to only 125 per cent of the 1913 level. During the post-war adjustment farm prices fell greatest in sections farthest from market.

which enter the world stream as it flows to points of consumption. Under present conditions these producers find themselves producing at costs beyond their control and which make it impossible for them to compete and live decently. The condition of the wheat grower serves to illustrate the difficulty. He has been producing at practically war costs and is meeting competition which forces him to sell at prices well below the actual cost of production. The result is that those farmers who depend mainly, or even largely, on wheat as a source of income are going back steadily year by year. Thousands of them already have gone bankrupt, and more are well on the way.

The Wheat Situation.

There has been prepared in this department a very complete report on the wheat situation in all of its aspects. This report is

republished in this Yearbook, but it may be well to note here some of the suggestions which have been made by various persons as to ways by which the wheat grower might be helped out of his distressing situation.

Reduction of acreage. Since the acreage was largely increased to meet war demands, and since we now have a surplus, reduced production is looked to at once as the obvious cure.

Diversification—the growing of other crops from which part of the necessary income may be derived.

The organization of the wheat growers into a powerful cooperative.

The fixing by the Government of an arbitrary price which will cover cost of production.

WHEAT PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1912–1923.

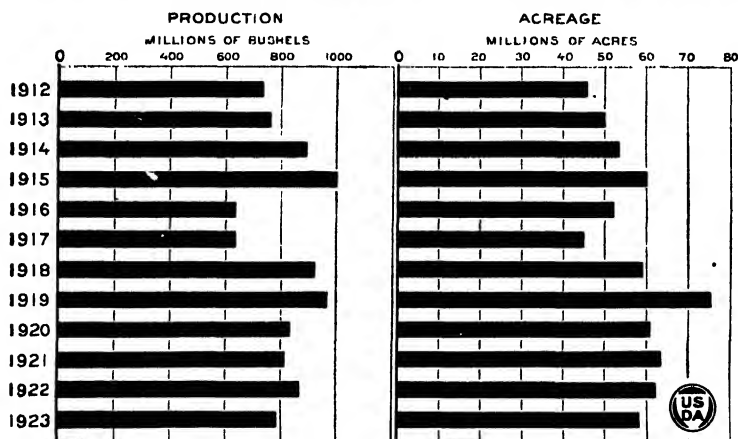


FIG. 11.—The wheat acreage reached the peak in 1919 under war conditions. Since that time the acreage has declined toward the pre-war level. The acreage sown for harvest in 1924 shows a decline of over 12 per cent from the acreage sown in the previous year.

Liberalizing the immigration law to bring in farm laborers and thus reduce cost of production. Also to bring in industrial workers in the hope of reducing industrial wages.

An increase in the tariff.

The purchase of the surplus by the Government and storing it against a time of short production.

The sale of fifty to one hundred million bushels to European Governments whose people can not afford to buy, but who are in urgent need of food.

The purchase of the surplus by a Government agency and selling it at a lower price in the world market.

Combination of two or more of the suggestions made.

Reduction of acreage has been taking place at a rate much greater than is generally realized. The acres of wheat harvested increased from 47,000,000 before the war to a peak of 75,000,000 in 1919. From that high point the acreage has shrunk to 58,000,000 the cur-

rent year. This shrinkage has been due to the substitution of other crops for wheat where such substitution offered a possible profit, to the abandonment of wheat farms in regions where because of repeated crop failures or financial stress such abandonment was forced, and to the reduction of acreage on other farms and ranches because of shortage of labor at a price the wheat grower could afford to pay. The acreage in wheat is still larger than is necessary to meet the needs of home consumption, assuming that we have normal crop years, and reduction is going on. It must be kept in mind, however, that in large areas of the West and Northwest soil and climate are better adapted to the production of wheat than any other crop. Farmers in those sections are fixed for growing wheat, their farm equipment is adapted to it. They can not all at once change to another crop, even if some other crop gave fair assurance of profit. On the whole, the shrinkage in acreage has been as rapid as could be expected.

In many sections of the country which heretofore have specialized on wheat substantial progress has been made in diversification. A study of the tables and graphs which will be found in our special wheat report tells this story very clearly. But diversification in any large way requires that more of the land be fenced, more buildings provided, more machinery of a different kind purchased. It also requires a better knowledge of general farming methods. In short, the wheat farmer must have both time and money to shift into more general farming, even in regions where that is clearly the best thing to do. Most of them, however, probably can and should produce on their own farms more of the milk, butter, eggs, meat, and vegetables which they need for their own tables and thus cut down a substantial part of the out-of-pocket expense. Cooperation of Federal and State agencies with local committees to help worthy farmers help themselves ought to be productive of good results.

The idea that the Government can arbitrarily fix a price that will cover cost of production and by this means restore prosperity to the wheat grower is no longer entertained by any considerable number. It is clear that such a course would simply stimulate production, not alone in the wheat country proper but in the great humid sections which can produce large crops of winter wheat, and will if the price is more attractive than the prices of corn and oats. A Government fixed price would make it necessary for the Government to be prepared to buy at that price, and without some means of disposing of the surplus bought our last state would be worse than the present.

The bringing in of foreign farm laborers with the thought of reducing production costs through cheaper farm labor seems visionary. The pull of higher industrial wages would operate about as effectively on them as on our own people. If they should stay on the farms and thereby increase production, that would hurt rather than help, for we already have more farm production in important crops than can be sold at a fair price. A large increase in labor in the industrial centers might tend to reduce costs of the things the farmer buys and would add that many more mouths to be fed here.

The purchase and holding by the Government of our surplus wheat might prove of temporary help, provided an advance in price, which is the object sought, should be protected by the necessary advance in the tariff. The existence of a large surplus, however, would exert a

constant downward pressure on the price of the next crop, large or small. Unless production is controlled, an annual crop, except for a reasonable carry over, must be sold annually.

The proposal to sell a considerable part of our surplus to some country which can not buy for cash but which is in urgent need of food is worthy of consideration. This would involve selling on long time and taking evidences of indebtedness, issued by State or municipal governments, calling for payment over a term of years. Commercial exporters can not extend credit for the length of time needed nor safely take the risks involved, but the Government, through some suitable agency, might well consider it. Such plan contemplates the free distribution of the wheat, or preferably flour, by the purchasing government and the amount thus sold would be taken out of the competing market.

The existing tariff has given a substantial measure of protection to the growers of certain varieties of wheat but not sufficient to make good the difference in cost of production and marketing here and in some competing countries when all factors are considered. Any effort which has the effect of advancing wheat prices at home must be supported by an advance in the tariff on wheat. A study of the conditions which influence the cost of wheat production in the United States and Canada has already been submitted to you.

The organization of wheat growers into a successful powerful cooperative marketing association might enable them to control the flow of wheat to market more effectively and to reduce marketing costs. It ought to be possible, although admittedly difficult, to adapt to wheat marketing the methods which have proved successful in the marketing of many other farm products. But the amalgamation of the many existing associations into one powerful body and bringing into it the large number still unorganized is the work of years. Even if it were done now, the fundamental difficulties of the wheat grower right now are too deep-seated to be eliminated by such an organization.

The proposal, which has been advanced and considered from time to time for two years past, to set up a Government agency with broad powers to buy and export wheat and other agricultural commodities of which we produce a large exportable surplus, is in my judgment one of the proposals which like several others is worthy of renewed consideration at the present time. The objective to be attained is to secure for wheat and other agricultural products an exchange value approximately equal to what it was before the war. As has been said often, one of the chief causes of the agricultural depression is that farm commodities are relatively far cheaper than before the war. The price of wheat in dollars at terminal markets is not far from pre-war prices in dollars, but a bushel of wheat on the farm will buy much less of the things farmers need or desire than before the war. The end sought, therefore, is to put farm products on a price plane comparable with the price plane of other commodities.

The proposal in question contemplates the setting up of a Government export commission charged with the duty of disposing of the surplus in the form of wheat or flour in such a manner that the domestic price may rise behind an adequate tariff barrier to the point of restoring the pre-war purchasing power of wheat in the

domestic market. Such an agency would need money with which to operate, and it is proposed to start it with a working capital of, say, \$50,000,000, that being the approximate sum which the Government made in the way of profit by its war-time handling of wheat and flour when the price of wheat was arbitrarily controlled and held below the price at which it would have sold without such control. In case losses should be incurred because of the character of its operations, it is proposed to recover the losses through the levy of an excise tax on the crop of wheat itself. In the end the cost would be paid, not out of the Public Treasury but from assessment on the growers benefited and should not be large.

That in briefest form is the essence of the plan suggested. It is not a proposal for price fixing, as that is generally understood. It might be described as a plan to give the wheat grower the measure of protection which is given to so many other groups by making fully effective the principle of the protective tariff on a commodity of which we produce a surplus and which is suffering from destructive competition in a depressed foreign market. Or it may be described as a plan by which the Government, without material loss to itself, undertakes to do for the wheat growers what they can not now do for themselves—bring them into a general wheat pool through the operation of which they may secure a fair price.

The proponents of this plan suggest that it avoids the stimulus to overproduction which is a serious objection to arbitrary price fixing, and that the mechanism of marketing wheat now existent need not be seriously interfered with, assuming that exporters evidenced a willingness to cooperate with the export corporation. This is important, because the reason for the corporation should gradually disappear as the reestablishment of normal conditions through natural economic forces restores normal price ratios.

While the plan proposed could be applied more easily to wheat than to some other agricultural products, obviously if favorably considered it should not be confined to dealing in wheat alone. It should include all agricultural products of which we have a considerable exportable surplus and the prices of which are substantially out of line. Especially should provision be made for handling pork products, of which we export large quantities and which also were brought under Government control during the war.

Many objections, some of real merit, can be urged against the scheme proposed. It is conceivable that there are some obstacles which may not be easy to overcome. However, there seems to be so much merit in the proposal that it is worthy of the most painstaking analysis and the most critical scrutiny. The principles invoked are such as have been successfully applied in times past by private initiative by industries which have successfully disposed abroad of an embarrassing surplus.

If farmers could control their production as does organized industry, or if they could exact a price for their labor as does organized labor, unusual action by Government might not be demanded so urgently. It is just as well to keep in mind that both industry and labor are beneficiaries of Government action and that such action during the war and the two years following has added not a little to the farmer's difficulties.

It is well to remember also that our population is growing rapidly and that before many years there will be a home demand for even more of farm products than we are now producing. If, during this period of agricultural distress, we permit production to be shrunk to present needs by driving farmers from the land and into the cities, we shall be under the necessity of reclaiming at large expense the productive land which is now being abandoned. And if we should experience one or two years of short crops while this process is going on, the consuming population will find itself compelled to pay prices for farm products which will impose upon it a burden comparable to that under which the farmer has been groaning.

On the assumption that it is the national purpose to keep ourselves on a self-sustaining basis agriculturally, wisdom would seem to justify going to some trouble to help farmers bridge over a period of depression caused by an economic cataclysm. Precisely that thing has been done in the case of labor and of some industries. Those who urge that economic laws should now be permitted to have free play with agriculture do not give full consideration to what happened during the war and for two years afterwards.

Helping Farmers to Help Themselves.

Whatever may or may not be done by Government, it is perfectly clear that the success of the individual farmer will depend on his own efforts. That he must work hard goes without saying, but under present conditions it must be work with the head as well as the hands. The crops to be grown and the kind of farming to be followed must be determined not alone with an understanding of the conditions which influence production but with some knowledge of the prospective demand for those crops and some study of the conditions which are likely to influence the price. The Department of Agriculture is trying to help the farmer help himself both in determining what to grow and how to grow it and in putting in his hands the kind of information concerning domestic and foreign conditions which he needs to produce and market to the best advantage.

The change in railway rates has led to the necessity of readjusting the agriculture in the regions surrounding many of our cities. Food products which were formerly produced under more favorable soil and climatic conditions and shipped great distances can, with present freight rates, be produced on the neighboring farms and delivered to these cities with profit. A start has been made in helping the farmers around certain centers of population to solve their problems of readjustment to these changed conditions. Joint market demand and farm management surveys have been made for: Altoona, Pa.; Boston and Springfield, Mass.; New York City, and Tulsa, Okla. It is believed that owing to lack of information with regard to local demands, foods are often shipped great distances when they might be sold with greater profit close at hand. The purpose of these surveys is to help farmers make the readjustments in their farming and marketing which will enable them to provide the local markets, so far as they can profitably do so, with such food products as have formerly been shipped great distances. In the larger cities the study of market demand has a broader significance than providing information for the near-by producers. The mar-

ket analysis research which has been conducted for the past two years in New York City and Boston looks toward the development of methods of measuring and forecasting the market demand in these consuming centers. Other consuming centers, particularly those located in the one-crop producing areas, should be surveyed in a similar manner. It is hoped that State agencies will take up these studies, as it is impossible for this department to pursue them in any large portion of the country.

World Demand for Farm Products.

To compete successfully the farmers of the United States need to know the world demand for the commodities of which they produce a surplus for the world markets and the conditions under which their competitors are producing. To meet this need a world crop and market reporting service has been developed for the purpose of collecting, summarizing, and interpreting information as to demand and competition in foreign markets.

The international Institute of Agriculture has greatly improved its reporting service to the Department of Agriculture in the past year. The institute has promptly cabled reports of conditions and estimates of important crops and livestock from all of the countries of the world reporting to the institute. For example, an estimate of the wheat crop in Argentina is cabled to the institute within a few hours after the estimate has been released in Argentina and in turn is cabled to the United States, and the same day this report is broadcasted from the Department of Agriculture by radio, telegraph, and press release. In this way the farmer may know as soon as the trader the size or condition of the crop in other parts of the world. Greater use will be made of this and other information on agriculture in foreign countries as its value to agriculture in this country is more fully recognized.

Survey of World Agriculture and World Markets.

To continue to adjust American agriculture to meet the needs of an ever-changing world market situation, it is necessary to know the trend of production in foreign competing countries. The war had a profound effect upon many of our competitors as well as upon our own markets. As in the United States, the conditions of production in these countries are continually changing. To meet the need for such information a world survey of agricultural production has been inaugurated.

A close study has been made of agricultural conditions in Europe with a view to a better understanding of the rapidity with which the peoples of western Europe were reestablishing their pre-war normal in agricultural production, and particularly in order that the American farmers might be informed regarding the revival of those lines of agriculture in eastern Europe which compete with the American farmer on the western European markets. Detailed studies have been made of the agriculture of the Danube Basin, and a survey of western Europe is now in progress. Detailed reports have also been made on agricultural competition and demand in Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Representatives of the department are stationed in England and Germany for the purpose of reporting on agricultural and other conditions affecting the demand for farm products. These representatives, through their contacts with importers of farm products, with Government officials who know agricultural conditions, and through direct study of the agriculture of the countries in which they are located, have kept the department informed by radio and by cable of the important developments in foreign crop and market conditions.

Representatives of the department are sent abroad from time to time to help our foreign buyers to a better understanding of the United States grades and standards which form the basis of commercial transactions in farm products exported from the United States. Thus the foreign work not only provides information which facilitates the better adjustment of American agriculture to world conditions but services are rendered also which facilitate the marketing of our agricultural surpluses.

Forecasts of Crop and Livestock Production.

The value of accurate forecasts of crop and livestock production can not be questioned. The more that is known of what is likely to occur in the future, the more intelligently can plans be made. This is particularly true regarding agricultural production, for which the machinery, when once put in motion, must usually be kept going throughout the season, regardless of the fact that production may be greatly in excess of the demand at prices that will be profitable to the producer.

Intention-to-Plant Surveys.

Producers need information to guide them in making proper adjustments between the acreage planted to the various crops. The department began last spring to furnish this information. This was done by securing from many thousands of farmers prior to spring planting statements of the number of acres of various crops which they intended to plant. A similar report relating to fall-sown crops was issued in August. These reports will be issued semi-annually hereafter. When the purpose and value of these reports on intentions to plant are thoroughly understood they will exert an important influence and assist materially in adjusting acreage by preventing the over or under planting of particular crops. Although this is the first year that this work has been attempted, favorable results have already been noted.

A study is under way to ascertain in a scientific manner the factors which should be considered in forecasting the price of a particular product. There are signs of price changes which appear before the changes occur and serve as advance indications of the price movements. The practical purpose of the price analysis work is to give the farmer the benefit of a scientific analysis of price movements so that he may be able to make the best estimate possible from the facts available.

Farmers of necessity make production and price forecasts. On the basis of their forecasts they plan what they will undertake for

the coming year, how much land they will use, the acreage they will put into each of the various crops, the livestock they will keep, and when they will market their products. While forecasts have always been made by farmers, it is believed that facts can be furnished which will make their forecasting more accurate than it ever has been.

The "intentions-to-plant" reports are not in any sense forecasts of acreage or yield, although they have sometimes been taken as such. They indicate what is in the farmer's mind at the time the report is made. When the general intention is made known individual farmers can then change their intention in the light of the new information.

Following the reports on "intentions-to-plant" mentioned above, it was felt that a comprehensive estimate of the general outlook would be a special value to producers. A group of well-known economists and statisticians were invited to meet in Washington on April 20 last to consider the report on intended crop plantings and other materials relating to demand, and to prepare a statement on the general factors now underlying the agricultural situation with a view to furnishing all possible bases for intelligent adjustment of production to demand. This committee drafted a concise statement on the general economic outlook which it is believed has been of material aid to all agricultural interests.

This group met again on July 11 to consider the foreign and domestic demands for farm products, the wheat situation, and the corn-hog situation. A valuable report was prepared, consisting largely of the presentation and interpretation of data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which set forth the salient facts governing the agricultural outlook at that time. This report has been received with much interest by farmers, bankers, traders, and many others interested in the agricultural situation.

Comparative Estimates a Guide to Marketing.

Producers also need information to guide them in determining when to sell their crops and livestock. This need the department is striving to meet by issuing promptly after harvest, as a supplement to the regular forecasts of production, an estimate of the quantity of each crop produced, together with comparisons with previous years. In order to give a more complete picture, information concerning foreign production is also gathered and published. Thousands of farmers study these reports from month to month and are guided in their marketing operations by them.

Pig Surveys.

The special pig report which was issued in June, a year ago, showed a marked increase in the intentions of the farmers to breed for fall pigs, the increase amounting to 49 per cent in the Corn Belt States. When the report was made in December showing the actual number of fall farrowings, it indicated that this intention had been practically cut in two. Undoubtedly the information furnished by the department as to the increase had an important effect in reducing the fall pig crop to a more reasonable basis.

The report of July 1 of this year showing intentions to breed for fall pigs again showed an increase for fall farrowings, but judging from the large number of sows which have been going to market during the summer, farmers changed their plans when they learned the general intention and the actual fall farrowings will fall much below the expressed intentions of the farmers. That is the result to be desired from these reports.

Receipts at the various markets, which permit the checking up of these estimates, indicate that it will be possible to forecast quite accurately the probable movement of hogs to market several months in advance of the actual movement.

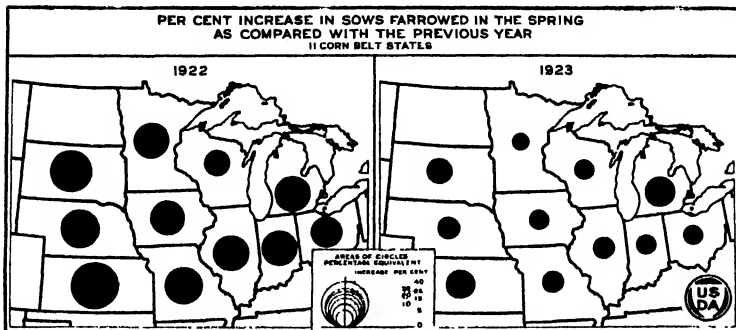


FIG. 12. The number of sows farrowed in 11 Corn Belt States in the spring of 1922 was 22.8 per cent above the number farrowed in the spring of 1921. The increase in the spring of 1923 over 1922 was 8 per cent. The December, 1923, survey showed a decline of 6.1 per cent from the number farrowed in the fall of 1922. This survey also showed a considerable decline in the intentions to breed for spring pigs in 1924 compared with the actual farrowings in 1923.

Acreage Estimates Improved.

The problem of estimating acreage is one of the most difficult confronting the crop forecaster. In order to secure greater accuracy, therefore, a measuring instrument has been devised for attaching to an automobile by which the linear measurement of all fields in various crops bordering on highways can be easily and quickly made. By covering sufficient territory a very accurate ratio between the areas in different crops can be determined and by covering the same highways year after year, the change in acreages in various crops can be worked out. Successful experiments have been made with this instrument and it will be used in practically all States hereafter.

Livestock Reporting.

This year a long step in advance has been taken in the work of livestock reporting. Practically a new service has been started for the purpose of estimating actual production for market, available supplies, and movement of cattle and sheep. Estimates were issued on December 1, January 1, and March 1 last, of the number of cattle and sheep on feed in the Corn Belt as well as in the western States. Weekly reports were issued during the height of the season of the lamb movement in the Colorado-Nebraska district, showing the actual movement to market. The total number of lambs shipped

out of this district checked very closely with the estimates made at the beginning of the season. Reports of the available supply of feeder cattle for spring and fall shipment were made for a number of western States, and hereafter will be made for all States which ship feeders. Reports were also made monthly for 17 western States showing pasture and feed conditions, as well as the condition of livestock on the ranges. An immense amount of historical data for previous years was compiled from the records of railroads, stockyards, concentration points, local packing establishments, and other such agencies, in order to secure a background for the quantitative estimates of movement.

Cost of Production.

Cost data form the basis of the selection and combination of livestock and crops so that the largest net return may be secured by the farmer. Through cost studies farmers learn how to reduce their costs through more efficient management. Cost of production data are being gathered in representative areas throughout the United States with this object in view. The material is being used by large numbers of producers in these areas in the organization and operation of their farms.

The department is building a structure of index numbers of costs of production, national in scope, which will give the trend of production costs for all the important farm products entering into domestic and foreign commerce. The factors of production, such as labor, equipment, machinery, and fertilizer are being obtained in quantity as well as value units, which make possible a comparison of the basic requirements in agriculture with those of manufacture and public utilities. These agricultural cost trends should be very valuable to our legislators in deciding agricultural policies, to the farmers in helping them forecast probable cost trends, and to those industries directly dependent upon the farmer in planning their production programs. Knowledge of price and production trends helps farmers decide what to produce and helps to stabilize production. Standards of production are being worked out also from which farmers can judge the efficiency of their own operations.

Cost studies are furnishing information of specific value at the present time in the boll-weevil-infested areas of the South. The gradual expansion of the boll-weevil area has led to a study of the cost of the cultural methods and practices and crop rotation systems which best combat the weevil. On the basis of these studies systems of cotton farming are being worked out with a view to securing the highest net return per unit of expenditure.

The disastrous financial condition of so many of the range cattle producers at the present time has led to the general belief by many western cattle producers that possibly some changes in their methods of meat production should be made. In an endeavor to be of assistance to the beef producers, field work in ranch costs and management was begun in the spring of 1922. These ranch studies are being combined with similar studies on cattle using the national forest ranges. From this work the department will be in a position to make known the methods of handling and systems of beef production which will produce the best results under present conditions.

Readjusting the Farm Program.

Hand in hand with the cost of production studies are the studies of farm management and farm practice. The work in farm management in the past has been largely the studying of normal agriculture. This year we have turned our attention to applying the results of our studies of normal agriculture to unusual conditions which exists in many sections.

For example, the northern Great Plains area has suffered severely. The Department of Agriculture during the past year was called into conference with the agricultural colleges in this region with a view to devising some measure of relief for the farmers in the Northwest. This region during the last years of the war, when the price of wheat was high, suffered an unprecedented series of dry seasons which greatly reduced agricultural production, and more recently the price of wheat has been far below the cost of production. As a consequence land values have depreciated, farmers have become discouraged, and the prosperity of the region has been in grave jeopardy. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, a spring wheat regional council was organized in the department about a year ago.

Spring Wheat Council.

This council appointed two committees to cooperate with similar committees representing the agricultural colleges in the spring wheat States, one committee dealing with production and the other with the marketing of agricultural commodities in that region. At a conference held in St. Paul last January a report was prepared containing recommendations of measures which it was believed would help provide immediate relief to the farmers of the region.

A comprehensive study of farm organization and land utilization in the region has been begun by the department in order to determine in just what parts of the region a permanently profitable agriculture can be established and just what types of farming are best suited to the different parts of the region.

Agricultural Credit.

The agricultural credits act of 1923 established 12 intermediate credit banks, one to serve each of the Federal land-bank districts. It increases from six months to nine months the term of discount on agricultural and livestock paper by the Federal reserve banks. It broadens the definition of agricultural paper so as to include credit used in the preparation for market and the marketing of agricultural products by farmers' cooperative associations. It increases from \$10,000 to \$25,000 the maximum mortgage loan to individual farmers by the Federal land banks. It gives the borrowers from the land banks a measure of control of these institutions. It authorizes the organization of national agricultural credit corporations which will prove of special benefit to the parts of the country where the livestock industry is most prominent.

While the law does not authorize direct loans to individual farmers, local agricultural credit corporations may be organized by such farm-

ers in order to obtain discount privileges. In some States evidently the State laws must be amended before farmers can get the full benefit of the Federal law in this way. Bankers and business men in communities where present facilities are inadequate may also organize such corporations. Only in localities where present credit facilities are inadequate or where local banks, by reason of the limitation upon interest rates provided in the law, or for other reasons, refuse to avail themselves of the facilities for intermediate credit afforded them by the new banks, is it believed necessary or desirable that agricultural credit corporations should be established.

This agricultural credits act if vigorously administered should be most helpful in furnishing the sort of credit needed to meet the peculiar needs of the farmer.

MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOANS CLOSED BY FEDERAL LAND BANKS, 1917-1923.

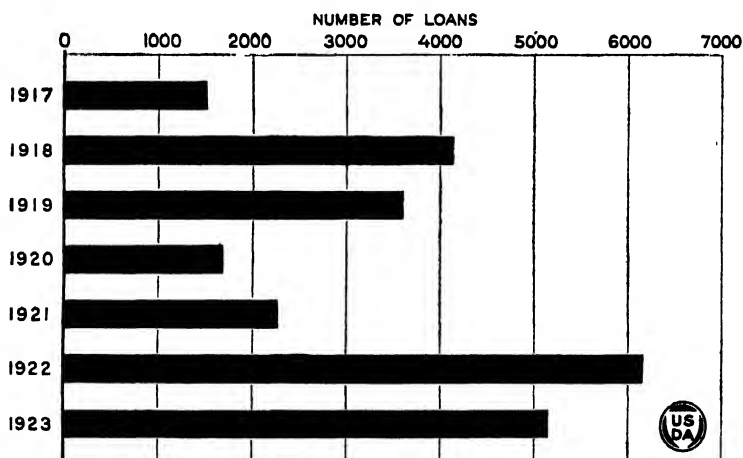


FIG. 13.—The first charter to a national farm loan association was granted March 27, 1917. By October 31, 1923, the Federal Land Banks had closed 284,095 loans amounting to \$846,030,954. The lending operations of the banks during 1920 and 1921 were curtailed by litigation involving the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Increased Activity Under the Warehouse Act.

Changes have been taking place in methods of marketing and financing farm products due to the increased credit facilities which have been extended to farmers and the development of the federally licensed warehouse. For example, the cotton which was formerly sold abroad quickly and financed abroad is now held in this country, warehoused and financed in this country, and sold gradually.

The year 1923 marked the greatest progress in the licensing of public warehousemen under the United States warehouse act for the storage of agricultural products since its passage in 1916. This is shown in the following table.

Number of licensed warehouses.

Kind of warehouse.	To April 1, 1921.		To June 30, 1922.		To June 30, 1923.	
	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.
Cotton.....	238	429,975 bales.....	270	1,210,000 bales.....	331	2,630,200 bales.
Grain.....	56	2,108,400 bushels..	265	14,450,000 bushels..	231	20,297,047 bushels.
Wool.....	5	24,375,000 pounds..	18	27,500,000 pounds..	15	32,100,000 pounds.
Tobacco.....			14	68,400,000 pounds..	51	219,475,000 pounds.

Much of the progress made is attributable to the attitude taken by growers' cooperative associations and bankers toward receipts

INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES LICENSED FOR STORING COTTON, GRAIN, WOOL, AND TOBACCO UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT, 1920-1923.

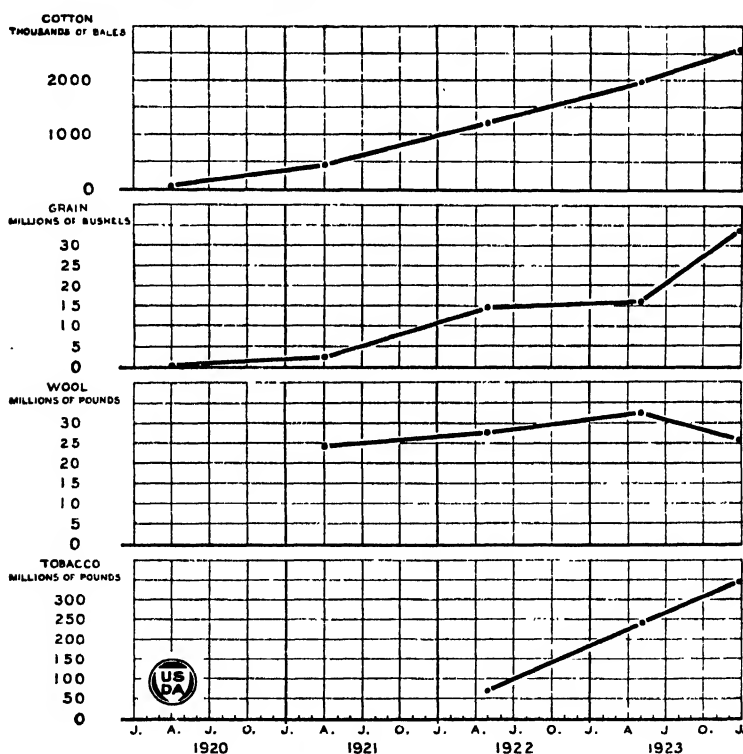


FIG. 14.—The license capacity for storing cotton from April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1923, was increased 64 times. Licensed capacity for grain during the same period increased 249 times. Although during April, 1923, there were no warehouses licensed for storing wool, on December 1, 1923, the licensed capacity was sufficient to store one-sixth of the wool clip. No tobacco warehouses were licensed until early in 1922. On December 31, 1923, licensed warehouses could accommodate approximately three and one-half million pounds of tobacco.

issued under the law. A number of cotton and tobacco growers' cooperative associations refuse to place cotton or tobacco in any warehouse not licensed by the department. Resolutions favoring the licensing of warehouses under the United States warehouse act

have been adopted by many banking and clearing-house associations. The Federal Farm Loan Board, in administering the intermediate farm credits act of 1923, in its preliminary rules and regulations included a rule reading as follows: "Intermediate credit banks will accept the receipt of any warehouse licensed and bonded under the Federal warehouse act."

The formation of cooperative growers' associations, the improved credit facilities made available by the Government, and the attitude of large banks are all encouraging the producer to hold his crops for a longer period after harvesting and thus encouraging more orderly marketing. The Federal warehouse act has clearly demonstrated its value in this movement.

Until February 23, 1923, the act applied only to cotton, grain, wool, and tobacco. On that date the law was amended so as to apply to such agricultural products as might be considered properly storable under the act. The department has since received requests from many sections for licensing warehouses for the storage of beans, eggs, and other cold-storage products, apples, potatoes, and many other products. Just as fast as the necessary trained men can be found to add to the staff, warehouses for the storage of additional products will be proclaimed licensable.

Market News Service Expansion.

This year marks the first substantial expansion in the market news service of the department since the funds were curtailed at the close of the World War. For the present fiscal year Congress increased the appropriation for this work by nearly \$300,000, this increase being granted for the purpose of extending the service to the far West and to the South. On July 1 the leased wire was opened to San Francisco, passing through Denver and Salt Lake City, and on September 1 a similar wire was opened to Atlanta, Ga., passing through Richmond, Va., and Raleigh, N. C. Offices at Los Angeles and Portland, Oreg., were opened on July 1, and are reached by radio and commercial wire service from San Francisco.

New branch offices were opened in both the West and South to collect and disseminate market information. While this expansion does not restore the nation-wide system that existed during the war-emergency period, the extension to the far West and to the South are making our market reports available to a very large number of producers. This extension has imposed a heavy burden upon the working force in the larger market centers, however, and further additions to these forces will be necessary in order to maintain the scope and quality of the work.

Before the extension to the Pacific coast can be of the greatest usefulness it will be necessary to increase our program by reporting a number of crops, such as prunes, which heretofore have not been covered. Urgent demand has been made upon the department also for the reopening of branch offices in a number of important eastern markets, but until additional funds are made available it will not be possible to meet this demand.

Radio News Service.

Radio broadcasting as a means of disseminating market information has been given a thorough trial during the past year and has

fully demonstrated its value. Through the cooperation of the Navy Department the high-powered radio stations at Arlington, Va., Great Lakes, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif., have been used in transmitting market information which has reached a large portion of the country.

The secondary broadcasting by radio telephone has been further developed, and now any farmer who has an adequate receiving set may get full market reports from the air in practically every part of the United States. An inquiry among county agents showed that the number of receiving sets on farms is rapidly approaching a quarter of a million and that through the distribution of these reports by local schools, farmers' organizations, business houses, etc., the market information is becoming available to a large proportion of our farmers.

Increased Demand for Information on Agricultural Situation.

Conditions during the past year throughout the country have tended to increase the demands made upon the Department of Agriculture for facts and figures which help to interpret the constantly changing situation. In line therewith the department has attempted to make still more effective its machinery for disseminating timely economic information. Through its extension organization it has succeeded in maintaining excellent contact for this purpose with farmers and farm leaders. Charts and statistical summaries have been sent out at regular intervals and these have been widely used by individuals and the press. A condensed summary has been prepared each month, showing the trend of important economic factors, such as production, consumption, movement and prices. This monthly summary has been issued as a mimeographed circular under the title, "The Agricultural Situation." This circular contains a terse statement of the month's developments in production, prices, movement to market, exports, cold storage, and business factors reflecting demand for farm products.

Shipping Point Inspection Service.

For the fiscal year 1923 Congress authorized this department to inspect fruit and vegetables at shipping points. This opened the field for a new service of supreme importance to the fruit and vegetable industry, as it makes it possible for producers and shippers wherever the service is available to secure an inspection by a Federal inspector before the produce is shipped. This service is permissive only. The certificates issued are prima facie evidence in the courts of the United States as to the grade and quality of the product inspected. In many shipping areas the demand for this service was already loud and insistent.

To meet this active and potential demand it is estimated that no less than 1,000 inspectors will ultimately be necessary, although a majority of them will be part-time men. It should be noted that over 550 inspectors have been licensed during the first three months of the current fiscal year. It is expected that this work will pay its own way through the fees collected, but these fees must be made reexpendable or there must be provided a fund of about \$1,000,000 annually upon which to draw for salaries and expenses. The act, however, carried not a dollar of increase for the inspection item,

although the work to be done at shipping points is fully ten times as extensive as that previously done in the terminal markets, where an average of 50 inspectors were employed.

The department was therefore limited to such work as could be done through cooperative agreements with certain States, especially those whose officers could operate revolving funds. Under these agreements the inspectors have been employed and paid by the State, and the fees have been assessed by, paid to, and reexpended by the State. We have licensed these inspectors, supervised their work, and charged the State a fee, which has gone to the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Although active work has been possible in less than half the States, certificates were issued on 72,666 carloads of produce at shipping points and on 28,169 cars in terminal markets. This means that every one of these shippers held *prima facie* evidence of having made a good delivery if he based his sale on the Federal certificate. It

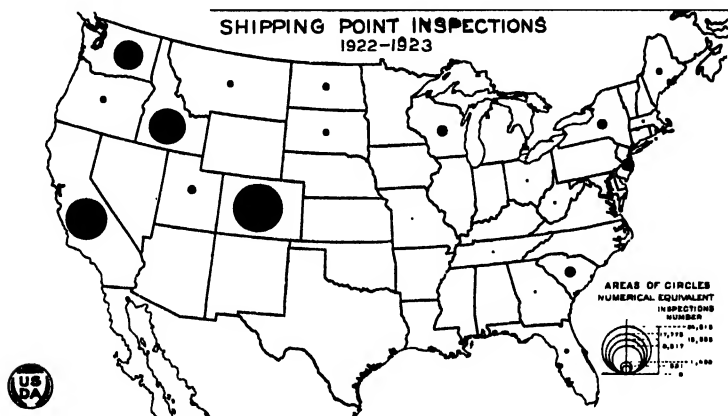


FIG. 15.—The above map shows that the greatest demand for shipping point inspection of fruits and vegetables was from heavy producing States which are far from the principal consuming centers. The number of inspections requested is determined largely by local conditions. State legislation encouraging and in some cases requiring inspection was very influential in determining the amount of cooperative Federal-State inspection work performed.

means also that every buyer who demanded "Government certificate attached to bill of lading" bought with assurance that a competent and impartial inspection had determined the variety and grade of the fruits or vegetables offered him.

The economic results of this innovation have been spectacular in the swiftness of their development. They promise to be well-nigh revolutionary in their ultimate effect upon fruit and vegetable marketing.

First, the true meaning of standardization has been brought home to the grower as never before.

Second, the growers' organizations have improved the quality of their offerings and have found a new and acceptable basis for pooling.

Third, potato growers especially have learned what sort of stock should not be shipped at all except in years of extremely high prices.

Fourth, the shipper has a new basis upon which to offer his product and has no fear that the prospective buyer will discount his statements.

Fifth, the buyer can order in safety without seeing the goods.

Sixth, the certificate acts as a general insurance policy in case of loss or damage in transit.

The trade quickly realized that this service made possible a new system of car-lot marketing. Auction companies have been formed in both eastern and western cities which sell only cars in transit and on which certificates have been issued. The success of this system has been marked from the start. On the first 500 cars of cantaloupes thus sold the commissions were only one-third as high as those generally prevailing at the time. The final destination of the car was determined during its first day on the road, and it moved without indirection or delay to the place of consumption. Meantime the

CAR-LOT INSPECTIONS AT RECEIVING MARKETS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

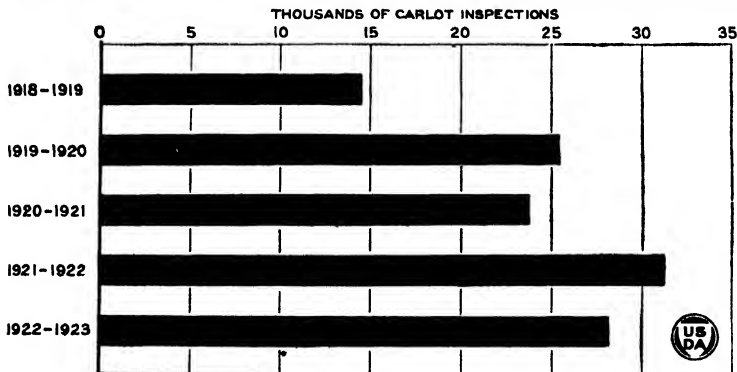


FIG. 16.--After the year 1918-19, during which the inspection service was being organized, the number of inspections requested in receiving markets has varied according to weather and crop conditions. The severe winter of 1919-20 resulted in thousands of requests being filed for inspection covering transit freezing injury. Epidemics of field diseases of certain crops have also influenced the number of inspections requested.

shipper had his money, transmitted by telegraph, within 48 hours after loading his car. Thus has the road between producer and consumer been shortened and straightened, and a clear saving of 10 per cent of the f. o. b. price has been effected by the shipper.

Prior to last year our inspection service in terminal markets had never earned in fees more than five-sevenths of the appropriation made by Congress for this work. Last year, without curtailing the city service and without a dollar of increase for this item, we more than trebled the number of cars inspected and have returned to the Treasury six-sevenths of the amount appropriated. When considered in connection with the profound reforms and economies to which the work has given rise, this is one of the most marked accomplishments of the year in our entire field of economic service.

Standardization of Farm Products Universally Accepted.

The benefits from well defined and generally accepted standards for farm products are no longer seriously questioned. With premiums being paid for products of uniform grade, coupled with

high costs of transporting and handling nonstandardized products, farmers have come to realize the value of this work. Standardization of fruits and vegetables received fresh impetus from the inauguration of the shipping point inspection, as uniform standards are fundamentally necessary to the successful operation of an inspection service. At the present time Federal standards are being used for a large number of the most important fruits and vegetables, and many of these standards have been made mandatory under State laws.

After several years of intensive work, Federal grades were recommended for a number of the most important types of hay. These grades have been very well received on the part of producers and the trade, and are used as the basis for the inspection service on hay which was inaugurated on July 1 of this year.

On February 23, 1923, the warehouse act was amended so as to permit of the storage of any agricultural product, considered by this department to be properly storable, in a federally licensed warehouse. As a preliminary step to the enforcement of this act, it is necessary to establish Federal standards for all products to be stored in licensed warehouses.

Tentative standards have been established covering dark-fired, flue-cured and sun-cured types of tobacco of Virginia and the Carolinas and the dark-fired tobacco of Kentucky. Other tentative standards have been recommended and investigations are being continued.

The department's market classification for livestock has been further revised and is without doubt the most complete classification for meat animals ever attempted and constitutes a long step forward in standardization. Classes and grades of dressed meats have also been prepared which are proving of great benefit to the livestock and meat trade.

In response to strong appeals from both the domestic and foreign trade, Federal grades for rye were promulgated on July 1 of this year. These grades have received hearty indorsement from all branches of the trade. The demand for these grades by buyers in Europe, as well as by the domestic trade, indicates a wholesome confidence in the value of inspection certificates issued by licenses of this department.

Universal Standards for American Cotton.

An outstanding accomplishment of the year has been the establishment of universal standards for American cotton. With the passage of the United States cotton standards act on March 4, 1923, requiring the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce, the desirability of an international agreement on standards became increasingly evident. Accordingly, a conference was called at Washington on June 11, 1923, at which representatives from the leading cotton exchanges of Europe met representatives of the American cotton trade and officials of the Department of Agriculture, and reached an agreement that the official cotton standards of the United States for grade and color with some slight modifications should be adopted as universal standards for American cotton.

It was agreed that in so far as commerce in American cotton is concerned the entire world will use identical names to represent standard qualities. Contracts covering the agreements and rules under which the foreign trade in American cotton is to be conducted have been signed by the Liverpool Cotton Association, Manchester Cotton Association, the Havre Cotton Association, Bremen Cotton Association, Barcelona Cotton Association, and Rotterdam Cotton Association. By this agreement the international cotton business will be greatly simplified and the cause for disputes and reclamations largely eliminated, as the same standard will be applied to the cotton throughout its entire course from the time it leaves the farmer until it reaches the spinner in any part of the world. The path between

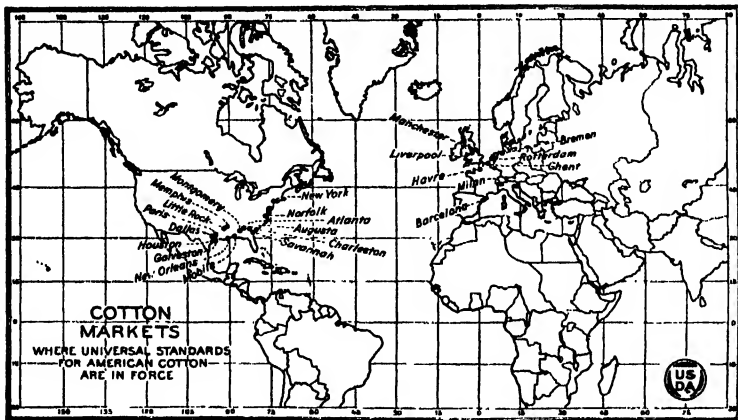


FIG. 17.—Every important cotton market in Europe and the United States has adopted and is now using universal standards for American cotton. Even the trade in American cotton in the Orient is based on these standards and purchases are usually consummated in the United States. Exporters representing eastern interests accept delivery here and ship the cotton under foreign ownership. It seems probable that Russia, Australia, Brazil, and Argentina may adopt these or similar standards for comparable varieties of cotton.

the farmer and the consumer will be shortened, with the result that the producer will receive a larger share of the proceeds from the sale of his cotton to the European spinner.

Grain-Cleaning Demonstrations.

One of the most serious problems in connection with the grading of wheat has been the question of dockage. Records for the past 18 years show that the wheat arriving at terminal markets has been marketed with increasing amount of trash and foreign material. For example, with respect to hard red spring wheat produced in the central spring-wheat belt, records covering a recent crop movement show that there was marketed with the wheat over 10,000,000 bushels of trash and foreign material. This is a burden upon the producer of wheat and represents an economic waste which this department has been working to overcome with a view to putting more dollars into the farmer's pocket for the wheat he produces. To accomplish this, the department has developed a cleaning device designed for attachment to threshing machines. Educational work is

being carried on to bring about the general use of this device and to demonstrate the value of marketing clean grain, as it will insure enormous financial benefit to the wheat grower.

Authentic Farm Population Statistics.

A detailed study of the movement of farm population in eight rural counties of the United States from census reports of 1920 is practically completed. This study, to be published by the Bureau of the Census, will furnish authentic information as to shifts of population from farms to villages and cities and vice versa, as well as "moves" from farm to farm in various sections of the United States.

Farmers' Standard of Living Studied.

The main purpose in connection with studies on the farmers' standard of living is to determine what farm families use and what they pay for the various materials such as food, clothing, rent, fuel, and other things. Another purpose is to learn what proportion of the expenditure goes for each of the various classes of goods consumed. Still other purposes are to obtain information concerning living conditions actually prevailing in certain selected areas, and to determine the relation of success of farming, of value of house and its furnishings, and of several of the more social factors to the family living. Such information gathered from various parts of the United States is needed by institutions attempting to direct agricultural development on a sound basis. It will help to answer some of the questions regarding the advantages of city versus country life, so far as the material well-being of the families is concerned.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance.

The department has aided and encouraged further improvement in the methods of operating the farmers' mutual insurance companies in all parts of the country and has brought about the extension of

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING INSURANCE OF FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1914-1921.

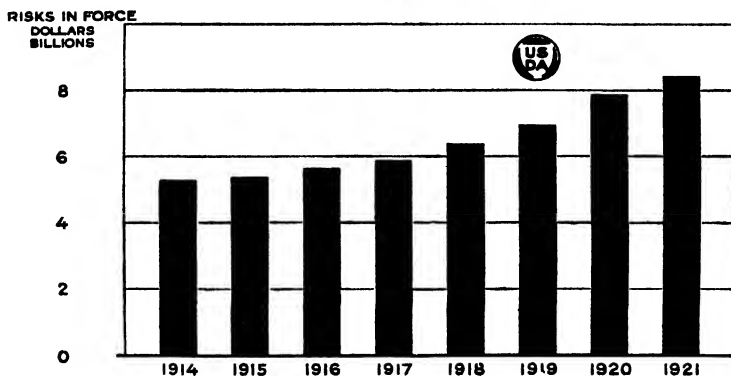


FIG. 18.—In 1921 there were 1,952 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States, and the risks in force in that year show an increase of 59.8 per cent over 1914. The average cost covering all losses and expenses was 27 cents per \$100 of insurance.

this sound and economical form of insurance protection to those of the Southern States where as yet little development of this kind has taken place. In many of the States of the South fire-insurance rates as quoted by commercial companies are so high as to make the cost of protection to a considerable percentage of the farmers well-nigh prohibitive. Experience has demonstrated that through local co-operation expenses can be materially reduced and the loss ratio can be greatly lowered by the elimination of all moral hazards, as well as the elimination of some of the physical hazards involved.

Crop Insurance.

Special interest has been evident recently in the problem of insurance on growing crops. Several of the larger joint-stock fire-insurance companies have in recent years been experimenting with a broader form of insurance coverage for crops than that involved in so-called hail insurance, which has been extensively written for a number of years. The department has been glad to cooperate with the Senate committee appointed to investigate the subject of crop insurance in the United States and to contribute to the statistical and other data sought by this committee. The growing of crops is surrounded by a wide variety of hazards. The uncertainty of weather conditions, plant diseases, insect and animal pests give rise to a risk against which it would be highly desirable for the farmer to be in position to protect himself. In commerce and industry insurance protection against hazards over which the individual has no control is now very generally available. It seems reasonable and proper that the producer of crops should also be in position to safeguard himself against total or serious loss of his annual investment of capital and labor after doing everything possible on his own part to bring about a harvest.

Agricultural Cooperation.

During the past three years farmers in the United States have turned to cooperation for the solution of their marketing difficulties in ever-increasing numbers. In a period of rapid expansion it is only natural that the essential principles and limits of cooperation at times should be overlooked. The department believes, therefore, that its most helpful activity in this field consists in collecting and compiling the essential facts with regard to the cooperative movement and employing these data as the basis of careful studies of the older and more successful cooperative organizations. In this way an understanding of the general movement may be gained, and the principles which have guided well-established organizations made available to newcomers in the field.

The department has undertaken, consequently, to collect and compile the vital facts regarding existing cooperative organizations. Out of an estimated 10,000 associations in the United States information regarding form of organization, financial status, kind of products sold and purchased, volume of business, marketing methods, and similar features is available for approximately 6,000. Information regarding well-established cooperatives is even more complete than the figures given would indicate. Current material

is made available to those interested in cooperation through the publication every two weeks of a 16-page mimeographed circular containing economic, legal, and statistical information regarding cooperation in the United States and foreign countries.

Detailed studies of a cooperative sales agency for cranberries and a cooperative citrus-fruit marketing agency were completed during the year. The purpose of the studies is to point out, first of all, the general principles which have made these organizations successful; to point out also the particular problems each organization has had to meet and the way in which these problems and other special conditions have affected its development. A study is also being made of cooperative organizations which have failed, in an effort to determine the causes for failure of cooperation.

The objective of the department's work in cooperation, in brief, has been to collect the facts regarding the cooperative movement, to

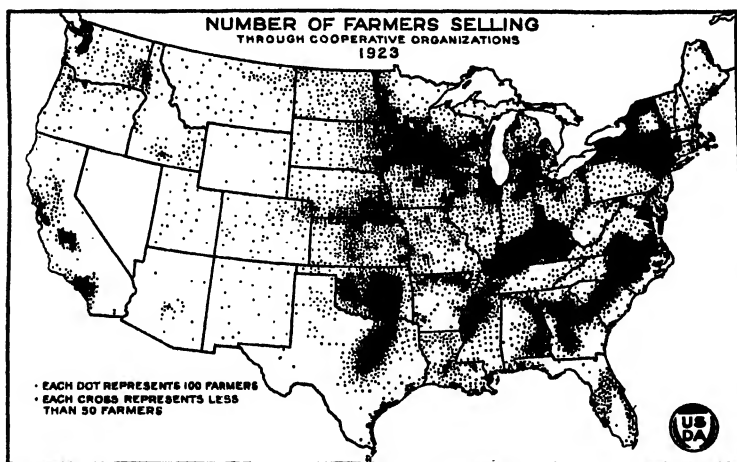


FIG. 19.- The 12,000 farmers' business organizations functioning at the close of 1923 had a membership estimated at 1,500,000. While these members were scattered over the entire United States they were especially numerous in the dairy sections of New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the tobacco-producing regions of Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas in the Cotton Belt States, and in sections of California where the fruit industry is highly developed.

ascertain by careful study the principles which will serve as guideposts for the movements, and the factors which point toward danger and possible failure.

It is important to remember that there have been previous periods of expansion and decline in cooperative activity in the United States. Cooperative sentiment is always stimulated by agricultural depression. The first great cooperative movement in agriculture reached its apex about 1874, but lasted for only a few years thereafter. Local work went forward in the later years of the nineteenth century, but it was not until after 1900 that the present period of expansion began. It increased gradually for a number of years, gaining momentum about 1914, and is now at a maximum.

There have been many failures of cooperative associations, although there is no reason to believe that the number of failures

of such organizations during a given period varies materially from the number of failures in other enterprises under analogous conditions. It was only natural that the number of failures of co-operative associations should be especially large following the World War, during the period of falling agricultural prices, just as the number of business failures in cities should be and was very large. The causes of the failures appear to be similar to the causes of failure in other lines. The main cause was falling prices. Other causes were poor management, inadequate financing, and too small a volume of business in proportion to the overhead expenses. Some associations purchased, largely on credit, buildings and equipment at war prices, and the subsequent decline in the value of such property, coupled with the decline in the price of agricultural products, was largely responsible for their failure.

Business failures in cities are a natural economic phenomenon which we record statistically from day to day. It is a barometer

DISTRIBUTION OF COOPERATIVE SELLING ASSOCIATIONS, 1923.

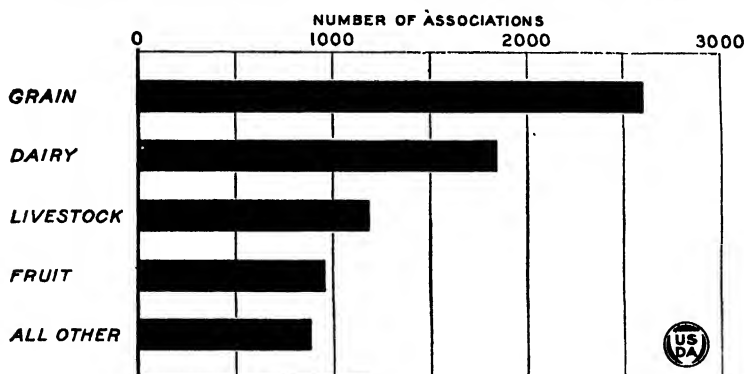


FIG. 20.—Reports received by the Department of Agriculture from farmers' business organizations have been classified according to the kind of enterprises being conducted. It is estimated that there were approximately 12,000 active business organizations at the close of 1923, and that during that year their total volume of business was in excess of \$2,000,000,000.

of business activity. It is taken as a matter of course. When a cooperative enterprise composed of farmers fails it flashes across the metropolitan press in glaring headlines. Business failure is the cut and dried method by which society has decreed that the unnecessary enterprises be eliminated.

The Capper-Volstead Act, which became a law on February 18, 1922, specifically recognizes the right of farmers to associate for the purpose of marketing their products. This act clears the way for cooperative effort.

A principle which can not be too strongly emphasized is that cooperative associations will succeed or fail in proportion as they are efficient. The measure of their success will be determined by their ability to perform the marketing functions which they undertake fairly, economically, and efficiently. Success will necessarily be governed by the skill and energy of the management. The State

agricultural colleges could render helpful service by strengthening their courses in economics and marketing and by offering special courses for the training of cooperative managers.

Outlet for Meat Widened.

Through efforts of this department and the Department of State during the past year a wider market for domestic meats, particularly pork, has been made available. The most recent evidence of this is the opening the Netherlands to shipments of pork. This new market, together with the English market, which was opened to the same products about 18 months ago, now gives the farmers of this country a considerable additional outlet at a time when production is at a high point.

The Government of the Netherlands requires that fresh pork shipped to that country shall be handled under certain specified conditions. These conditions have been met as a result of modifications agreed upon after suggestions were made by this department. It is expected that this new arrangement will result in a great deal of new business, just as resulted from arrangements made with England which removed any doubts regarding the wholesomeness of American fresh pork.

Up until about a year and a half ago there had been no fresh-pork trade between this country and England, but during the past year this trade amounted to practically 20,000,000 pounds, the equivalent of well over 100,000 mature hogs.

It is hoped that other importing nations may come to understand the exceptional cheapness and wholesomeness of our pork and be willing to remove the restrictions which seem to work to the disadvantage of their consumers as well as our producers.

New Organization in Effect.

Adjustment of the work of the department to the new plan of organization which went into effect July 1, 1923, has been going forward satisfactorily. Broadly speaking, the new organization provides for the coordinating of the three main divisions of department work, each under a directing head. The offices of director of scientific work and director of regulatory work were provided for prior to the past year. The newly created office was director of extension work.

The director of scientific work is expected to coordinate and supervise all activities looking to the finding of new scientific facts. The director of extension work has charge of all branches active in the sending out of these new facts and other information to the public. This work is done largely through extension agents in cooperation with agricultural colleges. The director of regulatory work has charge of the administration of the numerous laws coming under the department. His work is very closely associated with scientific work, as research along scientific lines is necessary in the administration of many laws.

Another important feature of the plan of reorganization is the establishment of the Bureau of Home Economics. This bureau is in charge of a woman, scientifically trained and experienced, and

has a program outlined which will greatly strengthen our scientific knowledge of foods and problems affecting the women of this country.

The editorial and distribution work, formerly the division of publications, has been placed in charge of an assistant directly responsible to the Secretary. This position was provided for by the last Congress and makes it possible to materially strengthen this phase of our work.

Home Economics Work Strengthened.

With the establishment of the new Bureau of Home Economics coordination and cooperation of the work already being carried on has been made possible. Plans have been made to begin research in new fields which must be explored scientifically if the department is to render the greatest service to the home maker. Problems will be undertaken according to their relative importance to home makers as far as the department is able to determine them.

At a conference of home-economics specialists called by the department last summer it was expressed and agreed upon that the new bureau should undertake research work in the following subjects: Food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, economics (including household management), equipment, eugenics, and art in the home. Among these recommended subjects we hope to stress particularly economic studies, experiments in the field of textiles, and clothing and equipment studies. Under the economic phase of this work standard-of-living studies appear to be greatly needed to furnish information of fundamental importance. The factors entering into clothing costs are not sufficiently established, and detailed study along this line is highly important. There is a wide field of work in the continuation and extension of the economic use of food. Studies of the cost of housing are at present acutely needed. Very little information is now available to the housewife to help her in choosing textile materials and clothing, and it appears very urgent that something should be done to furnish the housewife with reliable guidance in her purchases of household equipment.

These are only representative of the many problems confronting this new bureau, and indicate the great field of research work which this department should explore if it is to be of the utmost help to farm and city women.

Scientific Research.

In the field of scientific research many things have been done during the year which are valuable contributions to both scientific and practical agriculture, and to various industries. Many of the new discoveries are plainly contributions which should make living easier and more comfortable. It is not possible to enumerate all of these additions to knowledge which cover a great variety of subjects, including plants and animal breeding, cultural methods, means of fighting insect, animal fungus, and bacterial enemies of crops and animals, and new methods for handling crops after they have left the farm. The reports of the various bureaus contain much detailed information and are available in limited numbers.

Results of research work on animal parasites afford striking evidence of the practical value of scientific experimentation. One of the most conspicuous examples is the discovery that carbon tetrachloride is an effective remedy for the removal of hookworms of dogs, a discovery which has led to the wholesale application of this treatment against hookworms of human beings with great success in many parts of the world. Investigations regarding roundworms of sheep and swine have made it possible to overcome, to a large extent, the enormous losses caused by these parasites.

A unique, practical method for the prevention of damage to the harvested fruit of Florida oranges and grapefruit by stem-end rot during transportation, storage, and distribution has been developed to the stage of commercial application. The economic importance of this reduction of distribution hazard and prevention of waste of wholesome fruit is readily apparent when it is remembered that these two crops in Florida alone now yield from 13,000,000 to 16,000,000 boxes each year.

Recent studies of the salts carried in irrigation water have given a somewhat different point of view for the consideration of alkali troubles in irrigated lands. In many districts the chief concern of the irrigation farmer is to prevent accumulation of alkali salts in harmful quantities in good land, rather than to reclaim salty land for use in crop production. These observations indicate the importance to the irrigation farmer of understanding the character of the soil solution and of using irrigation water in such a way as to prevent the accumulation of excessive quantities of soluble material from the soil.

Two different methods have been developed for determining the total quantity of colloidal material in soils and it has been found that colloids constitute a far larger part of the whole soil than previously had been thought, some of the heavier soils containing from 60 to 70 per cent. Progress also has been made in determining the properties of the colloids present in different soils. With these facts established it should be possible to gain a more correct insight into the chemical processes of the soil than has hitherto been possible. It is now possible to get a better insight into the nature of soil composition, and the new methods are applicable in the study of agricultural soils, of material used for building levees and foundations, of drainage and irrigation conditions, and of geologic formations.

By modifying the process ordinarily used in the preparation of ammonium phosphate so as to include the use of commercial potassium chloride, as well as phosphoric acid and ammonia, it has been found that a product containing all of the essential constituents of fertilizer, and of corresponding concentration, may easily be obtained. Chemical and physical properties of this material make the new method admirably suited for preparing fertilizer material for transportation. Manufacturing concerns have taken such an interest in this process as to express a willingness to test it out on a commercial scale.

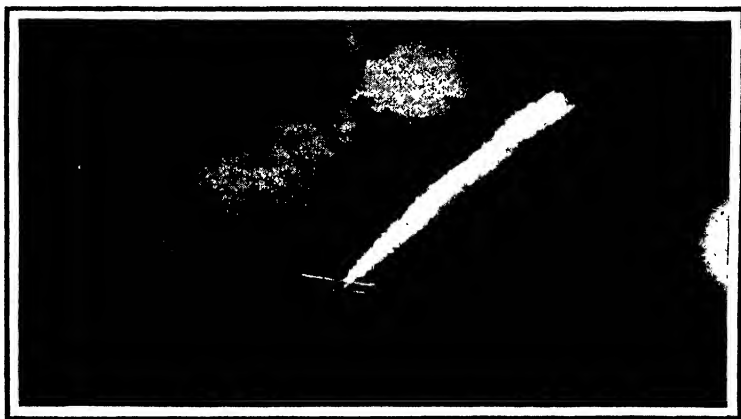
A laboratory to develop work on the chemistry of crops was established during the year. There is need for work concerning the influence of environment on the chemical composition of crops, including certain features of fertilization, such as the relation of composition of crop to the time of fertilizer application. Past work

on the composition of agricultural crops has been directed chiefly toward what may be termed the quantity viewpoint. The new work is directed more toward the subject of quality. The chemist is now seeking to learn whether or not there is danger of producing quantity at the expense of nutritive quality. For instance, it is known that the application of a certain fertilizer, say, sodium nitrate, at a definite time, as one month after sowing, to a crop like corn will increase the yield quantitatively. However, practically nothing is known about quality relations; that is, whether the proteins, vitamins, or mineral components of the corn so fertilized are superior or inferior for animal and human nutrition. The economic value of improvements in quality resulting from this research may exert a marked influence upon future agricultural practices.

The physical investigations conducted at the Arlington Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va., and elsewhere, with and without the cooperation of other agencies are fast providing a scientific basis for highway design, reducing uncertainty to a minimum and assuring a greater degree of economy in highway construction expenditures. As a result of observations made at the Bates road in Illinois, a design for one of the types of highway surface has been formulated which will reduce the cost by \$1,500 a mile without decrease of strength. The department cooperated with the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings in this investigation.

Insect Enemies.

The fight against insect enemies, which grows year by year, involves the use of various methods for eradication and control and for preventing the introduction of new kinds from other



DUSTING COTTON WITH AIRPLANE.

FIG. 21.—Experimental work with airplane has given assurance that calcium arsenate can be applied by this system more cheaply than by hand under satisfactory conditions.

countries. During the past year progress has been made in introducing insect enemies of the corn borer from Europe. During 1922 more than a million specimens of one species were liberated in the New England area. Arrangements have been perfected with

the Canadian department of agriculture to supply colonies of this parasite for possible establishment in southern Ontario, where the corn borer occupies a large part of the peninsula bordered by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. Another parasitic species which first



ADULT BOLL WEEVIL AND LARVA.

FIG. 22.--The adult weevil lays its eggs under the surface of the squares or bolls where they hatch their young larvae. The larva hatches from the egg inside the boll and begins to feed on the tissues, thus destroying the form and preventing maturing of the fruit.

was liberated in Massachusetts in the fall of 1922 has been recovered from the field in several different localities in New England, and the establishment of this species there seems now assured. There were no developments of great importance in the corn borer situation during the past year.

Study of calcium arsenate dusting methods for checking cotton boll weevil infestation showed that some success has been achieved by this means. Severe weevil infestation in 1922 caused a more extensive use of calcium arsenate than ever before, and a shortage of this material developed. A special investigation was made of the results secured by approximately 1,100 farmers who dusted altogether 125,485 acres of cotton. These farms were quite uniformly distributed over practically all of the Cotton States. Slightly more than 96 per cent of the farmers using calcium arsenate were successful in controlling the weevil to the extent of making the operation profitable. The average increase in yield upon these farms was 339 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Special studies were conducted to determine the minimum yield per acre on land where dusting with calcium arsenate would be justified by the results obtained. It was found that in general the season's dusting on any particular farm should cost not to exceed the current value of 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre in order to make a profit by the dusting method.

Black Stem Rust of Wheat.

The barberry eradication campaign, the objective of which is the control of the black stem rust of wheat and other cereals through the eradication of the common barberry, which is the intermediate host

of this destructive fungus disease, has been systematically prosecuted during the year in 13 States of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Plains region, where it was begun in the spring of 1918. The initial survey has been completed in Wyoming, and but few counties remain to be covered in Colorado and Montana. During the entire campaign more than five and three-quarter million bushes have been located on more than 55,000 properties. These are destroyed by thorough uprooting or by the application of common salt or diluted sodium arsenite where the conditions render these materials practicable and safe.

White-Pine Blister Rust.

Field surveys during the past season by Federal, State, and Dominion scouts have disclosed that the destructive rust of five-leaved pines, which in western North America was first observed on pines and currant bushes in southwestern British Columbia in the autumn of 1921, is widespread throughout the coast belt of British Columbia. As several large areas in that Province have been found where the disease is epidemic on pines, and the advance infections have been found on pines within 100 miles of the international boundary and on cultivated black currants within 35 miles of that boundary, the situation must be regarded as serious. The climatic and topographic conditions of the western region and the host plants involved are markedly different from those in the east, so that eastern methods will presumably require considerable modification to adapt them to the western conditions.

War on Tuberculosis.

Rapid advances were made in the cooperative campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. An increase of 76 per cent was made in the number of herds of cattle officially accredited as free from tuberculosis. At the close of the fiscal year there were 28,536 such herds, comprising 615,156 cattle, and there were under supervision more than 400,000 herds containing nearly four and a half million

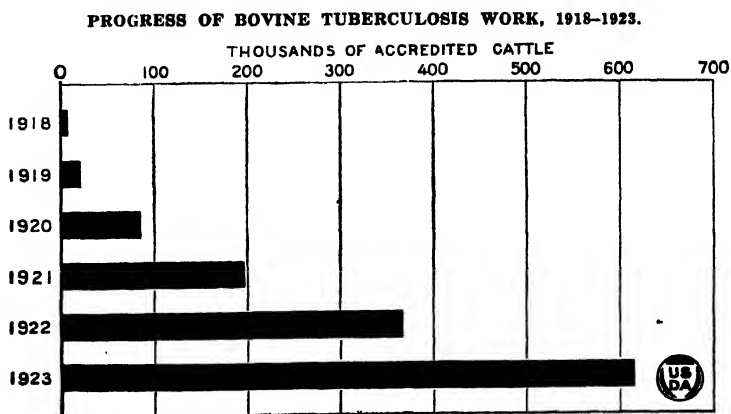


FIG. 23.—Rapid strides have been made in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The number of accredited cattle increased from practically nothing in 1918 to over 615,156 head in 1923.

cattle. Unfilled applications for testing nearly a million additional cattle were on file.

The plan of eradicating tuberculosis from circumscribed areas, with the county as the unit, has met with marked success. Fifty additional counties were freed during the year, raising the total to 81. Arrangements have been made to accord special facilities for shipping cattle from counties known as "modified accredited areas" without the usual quarantine restrictions. In the course of the year's work the tuberculin test was applied to nearly three and a half million cattle. Those found diseased were slaughtered under inspection, as a rule, and indemnity was paid to the owners. Larger financial support is being provided by States and counties, and the work is growing in favor with cattle owners.

Improvements in Breeding and Feeding.

The systematic effort to improve domestic animals in the country, which began nearly four years ago under the slogan "Better Sires—Better Stock," continues to grow and is now a project of considerable size and importance. At the close of the fiscal year, 11,533 livestock owners had filed with the department written pledges to the effect that they have placed their farms on a strictly purebred-sire basis and agreed to use good purebred sires exclusively in their breeding operations for all classes of animals kept.

Results of a questionnaire study on current livestock problems and how farmers are meeting them show briefly that in the experience of nearly 500 livestock owners the general economy of rations, the cost of grains, and more specifically the cost of protein, represent more than half of all feeding difficulties. The question of balancing rations is next most important. Livestock of improved breeding were reported in the great majority of cases as making greater gains or producing more than scrubs or common stock when fed in the same way. The average superiority of improved stock in the use of feeds, as shown by financial returns, was 39.6 per cent over common stock.

Wild Animal Pests.

From the beginning the department has maintained that eventually it would be practicable to destroy completely some of the worst animal pests, and thus forever eliminate the heavy losses they have been causing. Through the campaigns against them, prairie dogs have been exterminated on considerable areas, and the large wolves, of which 4,900 have been killed, are being so reduced in numbers that over most, if not all, of the West their end is in sight.

The best evidence of the growing appreciation of the practical value of campaigns against animal pests in the West was given by the legislatures of 13 States in the winter of 1923, which made total appropriation of about \$647,000 for cooperation in the work during the following biennium.

Improved poison combinations and their systematic distribution have been so successful that poisoning is rapidly superseding other methods of predatory-animal control. The great increase in territory that can be covered by poisoning campaigns, as now conducted, for the first time offers a possibility of eliminating coyotes over vast areas. This has hitherto appeared doubtful, owing to the numbers

and wide distribution of these pests. More than 200,000 square miles were covered by organized poisoning operations during the year, and at carefully established poison stations on this area more than 1,703,000 specially prepared poison baits were distributed.

Clearing the ranges of coyotes is proving a boon to the cattlemen as well as to the sheepmen, for with the practical elimination of the gray or timber wolf over much of the range country of the Western States, cattlemen have discovered that heavy losses of calves, heretofore attributed to wolves, have evidently been due to coyotes.

A national drive undertaken against house rats, both through publicity and demonstrations, has developed widespread community sentiment against these destructive rodents, as evidenced by the steady growth of organized campaigns to destroy them and to eliminate their sources of food and harborage.

Importance of Weather Work.

The department is making its weather work pay back to the Nation many hundreds of dollars for each dollar expended. The forecasts issued twice daily for all sections of the country and

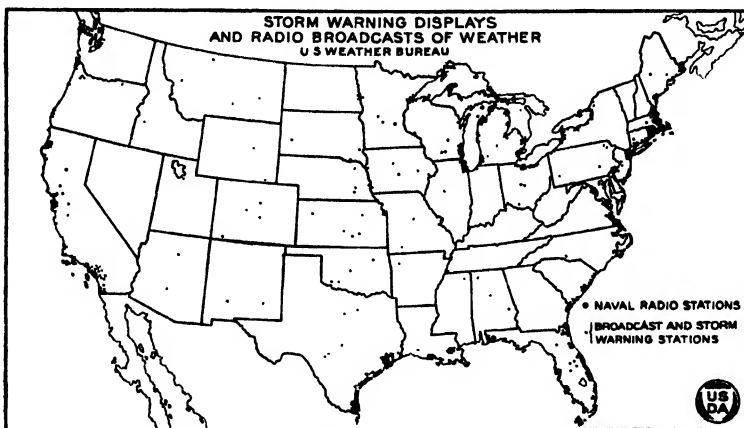


FIG. 24.—For forecasting purposes the country is divided into five districts, with forecasting centers at Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco. Radio is now used extensively in the distribution of these forecasts. Naval radio stations, 27 in number, are used primarily for broadcasting forecasts and warnings for ships at sea. Interior stations, 117 in number, located in 38 States, broadcast daily weather forecasts, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows, and other warnings. Storm-warning displays (flags and lanterns) are made at 167 coastal points on the Atlantic, 63 on the Gulf, 44 on the Pacific, and 109 on the Great Lakes.

warnings of frosts, cold waves, storms, heavy snows, whenever conditions warrant, all of which are widely and effectively distributed through newspapers, by telephone, telegraph, radio, maps, bulletins, cards, and other means, meet general requirements, but the rapidly increasing utilization of weather information by many business industries is resulting in requests for more special forecasts and direct service.

In addition to the hundreds of thousands of receiving-set owners who receive the forecasts by radiophone, large numbers of whom can obtain them in no other way, many repeat them to their neigh-

bors by telephone. This latter form of service has become so potential that arrangements are in hand for a definite form of organization which will replace the telegraphing of forecast messages now sent to centers for distribution. It is expected that more effective service will be accomplished thereby and that considerable economy will result.

It is estimated that the value of perishable products saved as a result of cold-wave warnings issued last winter for the Chicago district alone exceeded \$10,000,000, although the winter was not an unusually severe one. Reports from Alaska, made available through the cooperation of the Signal Corps of the Army and office of communications of the Navy, were an important factor in making the warnings timely and accurate. Alaskan observations were an equal factor in the cold-wave warnings issued in other commercial dis-

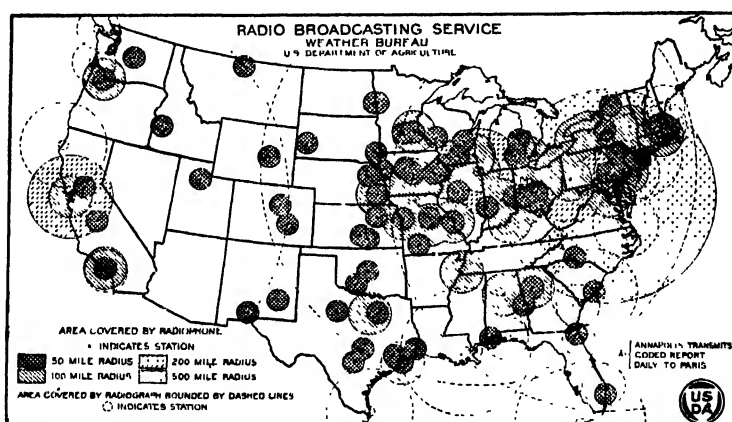


FIG. 25.- There are 27 naval stations and 117 general broadcasting stations which disseminate the daily forecasts of weather, cold waves, frosts, heavy snows, and other weather warnings. Distribution from naval stations is by radiotelegraph and covers forecasts for the entire country. Broadcasts from other stations are by radiophone and include forecasts for the sections within their range. Under favorable conditions the ranges are much greater than those indicated on the map. Radiophone broadcasts are primarily for the benefit of farmers who can not receive the forecasts promptly by any other method of distribution.

tricts. An organized unit of the Weather Bureau has been in operation in Alaska since 1916, and its activities have been of great value to the commercial and marine interests of the United States.

Flood warnings proved of great value during the year. During the Arkansas Valley flood livestock and other property to the value of \$1,350,000 was reported as having been saved by flood warnings sent out well in advance. The total reported flood losses during the year were \$36,591,362, while the value of portable property saved by flood warnings was given, in admittedly incomplete returns, as \$4,240,465.

During the year schemes for forecasting river stages and floods have been completed for the Willamette River system of Oregon, the Connecticut River, and the Brazos River of Texas. Other schemes will be undertaken as time will permit, mainly for the smaller rivers, as those for the larger rivers and their tributaries are virtually complete.

With the advent of the practical navigation of the air a whole new service is now demanded, a service of flying weather forecasts and weather advices to aviators. This compels the bureau to get above the surface and extend its observations, measurements, and

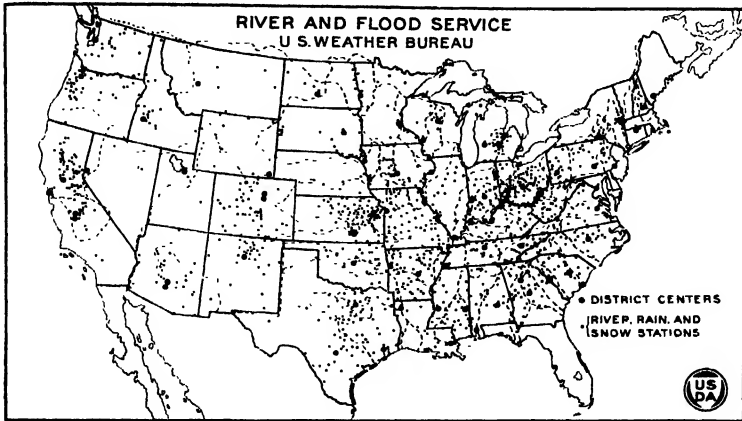


FIG. 26.—The district centers issue river forecasts and flood warnings; also, in the western mountain districts forecasts in the spring of the amount of water from the accumulated snow that will be available for irrigation and water-power purposes. River forecasts are made not only for the purpose of giving warnings of floods but also as aids to navigation all times of the year.

advices into the free air, which is being done in a very limited way at the present time by means of kites and little so-called pilot balloons.

Headway with Highways.

Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty miles of Federal-aid roads of all types were completed during the fiscal year, which, added to the mileage completed prior to the fiscal year, brought the

FEDERAL AID TO STATES ON PROJECTS COMPLETED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

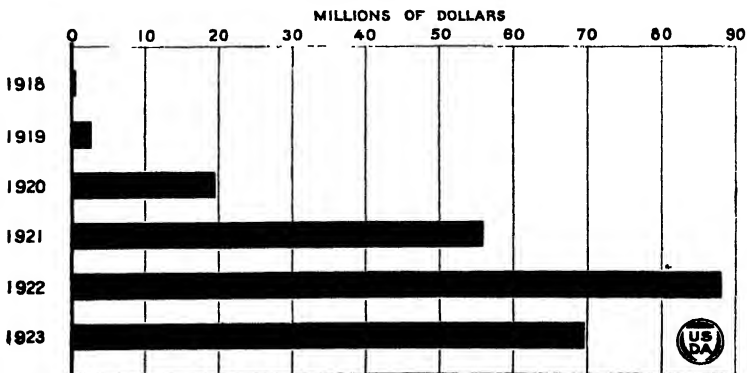


FIG. 27.—The Federal-aid roads are jointly financed by the Federal Government and the States. Federal-aid payments amount to about 43 per cent of the total cost of Federal-aid roads. The total payments made by the Federal Government prior to June 30, 1923, exceeded \$236,000,000.

total of completed projects up to 26,536 miles. The projects under construction at the close of the year amounted to 14,772 miles and were estimated as 53 per cent complete.

The total amount of Federal aid actually appropriated for use up to and including the fiscal year 1923 was \$375,000,000. Of this amount, \$364,250,000 was apportioned among the States.

The total mileage of highways in existence at the time of the passage of the Federal highway act, as certified by the State highway departments, was 2,859,575 miles. Under the law the maximum mileage that can be included in the entire system is 200,170 miles. The mileage included in the 35 systems approved up to the close of the year was 111,699 miles, and the total length of the whole system, when it is finally designated and approved, will probably not exceed 179,000 miles.

Analysis of the approved systems for the 35 States shows that of the 1,111 cities of 5,000 population or more in these States 1,049 of them lie directly on the approved system. When the Federal-aid



A CONCRETE FEDERAL-AID ROAD NEAR EASTON, PA.

FIG. 28.—More than 26,000 miles of Federal-aid roads have been completed as a part of the Federal-aid highway system of 179,000 miles to be improved by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States.

system is correlated with roads constructed by the States and counties, as it doubtless will be, the remaining cities of this class will certainly be connected with the main interstate system, and one will be able to travel from any point in the country to almost any hamlet, however remote, without leaving an improved road for more than a few miles at most.

The indications are that these roads, when they are completed, will pass within 10 miles of the homes of 90 per cent of the people of the United States, considering the country as a whole. In some States the percentage of the population thus served will be still greater, reaching close to 100 per cent in a number of instances.

Tobacco Growers Benefited.

Field tests conducted on "tobacco-sick" soils in the Connecticut Valley have brought out marked differences in the effects of various crops on the growth of tobacco following in the rotation.

In extensive field test in the southern manufacturing and export tobacco districts it has been demonstrated that mixed fertilizers containing 2 to 3 per cent potash and applied at the usual rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre frequently do not supply sufficient potash for the tobacco crop. As a result, characteristic symptoms of potash hunger are frequently observed in the field. On light soils, and especially in comparatively wet years, equally unfavorable results may be expected when a sufficient quantity of magnesia is not contained in the fertilizer or otherwise added to the soil. The quantity of magnesia required by the crop, however, is comparatively small—perhaps not more than half that of the potash which is needed. With constantly decreasing supplies of cottonseed meal and other similar materials containing appreciable quantities of magnesium, it is apparent that there will be greater necessity for making special provision for magnesium in the fertilizer mixture.

Possibilities of Rubber Production.

On the basis of a special appropriation for this purpose, more extensive investigations of rubber-producing plants are being undertaken to determine the possibilities of producing rubber in the United States or in adjacent tropical regions. The need of developing other sources of supply is shown by the rapidly increasing consumption in the United States and the serious danger of supplies from the East Indies being interrupted. About nine-tenths of the world's supply of crude rubber now comes from the East Indian plantations, while three-quarters of the total supply is used in the United States. These two facts are a standing challenge to both agricultural scientists and business men.

In view of the large number of plants that are known to produce rubber and of the wide range of diversity among such plants in habits and conditions of growth, adequate determinations of cultural requirements and possibilities are not to be expected until many observations and experiments have been made. Facilities for experimental work are being extended in the different regions where rubber-producing plants can be grown, and expeditions are being sent to foreign countries to study the habits of the plants under native conditions and to secure the best stocks for propagation and breeding purposes, so that vigorous, high-yielding strains may be developed as the basis of production.

Under the existing world conditions it is clearly desirable that a thorough study of the potential rubber-producing plants of the world be carried forward vigorously and without interruption, with a view to ascertaining the most promising sources of increased supplies of rubber to meet the increasing requirements of our industries and of the users of rubber, who now constitute practically the entire population of the country.

Binder-Twine Fibers.

Some years ago cooperative work was organized by the office of fiber investigations and the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, the

purpose of which was to encourage the increased production of sisal and maguey fiber in the Philippine Islands. In view of the rapidly increasing consumption of abaca (Manila hemp) for binder-twine purposes, this cooperative work has been expanded to include necessary work with abaca. It is entirely possible, if not probable, that the ultimate solution of our binder-twine fiber problem will be an increasing substitution of abaca for henequen in the manufacture of binder twine.

In cooperation with the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture and with the bureau of science and the college of agriculture, preliminary steps have been taken during the present year to organize this work. An increased use of abaca for binder-twine purposes will benefit both the United States and the Philippine Islands, and should be encouraged in every way possible.

Continued improvement has been made in the quality of the Philippine machine-cleaned maguey fiber. American manufacturers report that this fiber is now entirely satisfactory for binder-twine purposes.

Important Manufacturing and Handling.

Work on production of cane sirup of uniform quality was carried forward, as a result of which farmers producing cane sirup were enabled to consolidate their output on a sufficiently large scale and into such a uniform product as directly to interest brokers and wholesale grocers in the distribution of their product in a systematic manner. A central blending and canning plant, with a daily maximum capacity of 5,000 gallons, equivalent to 500,000 gallons for a 100 days' operating season, was designed for the Texas Farm Bureau Ribbon Cane Growers' Association. This plant was erected at Lufkin, Tex., and operated during the season of 1922-23. Cane sirup from various sections of eastern Texas was shipped by members of the association to the Lufkin plant, where it was graded, mixed to insure uniformity of grade, treated by the invertase process perfected by the department to prevent crystallization, canned, labeled, crated, and marketed. Technically the operation was an unqualified success. A study was made of the manner of producing cane sirup on the farms, and directions showing how the quality of the product could be improved were distributed to farmers.

Work on methods for profitably utilizing cull and surplus oranges and lemons has been done. Investigations in previous years helped to establish industries manufacturing useful products from oranges and lemons that otherwise would go to waste. In the last (fiscal) year effort has been directed toward perfecting methods for the commercial production of pectin from waste orange and lemon peel. Pectins produced by various methods have been standardized as to their jellying power, and work has been done on the production of jellies of different consistency. Attention has been given to the preparation of marmalades and jellies from dehydrated oranges. As a result of the studies on the production of pectin, new methods for the preparation of marmalade and orange butter have been evolved.

A method for determining the degree of maturity of cantaloupes, depending upon the sugar and solids content of the fruit, was developed by the Bureau of Chemistry and used with gratifying results

by growers and shippers of cantaloupes. A criterion of maturity for selecting the time to pick melons has long been sought by melon growers.

The Extension Service.

There was noteworthy progress during the year toward the adjustment of the cooperative extension work of the department to new conditions, with a view to its functioning under the supervision of a director of extension work, as provided for by act of Congress. The effort has been to unify the work for the men, women, and boys and girls on the farms and to enlist all extension agents in the promotion of the enterprise as a whole. Probably the most marked development in the extension work during the past year was the increased emphasis given to the development of unified farm and home extension programs based upon the actual needs and interests of each community.

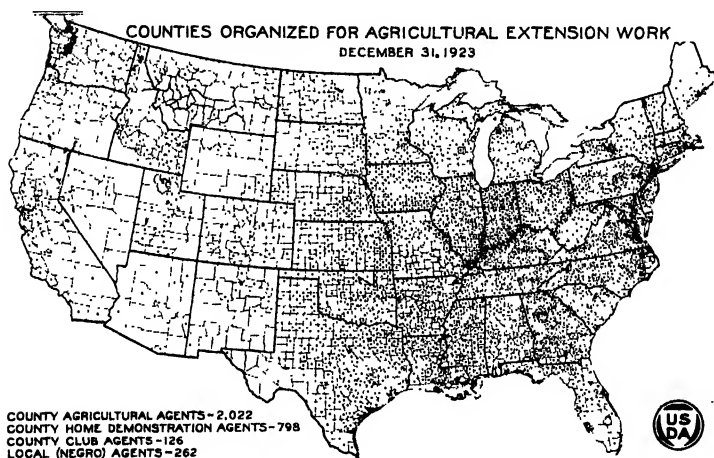
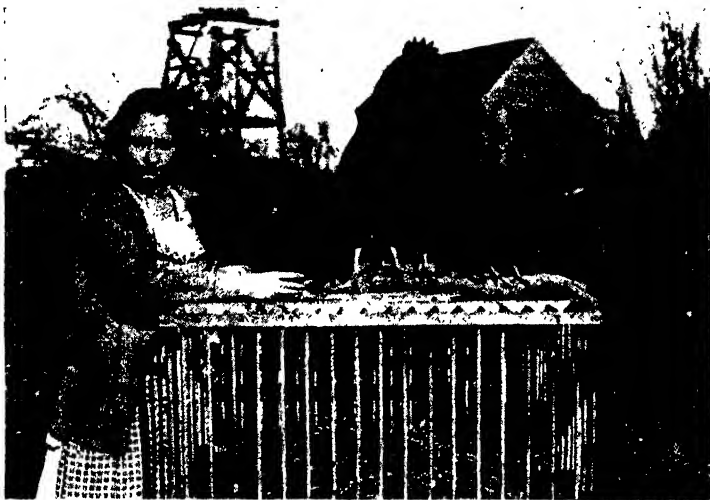


FIG. 20. The above map shows the location and extent of organized extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agricultural colleges.

Approximately 4,670 persons are now employed in the cooperative extension service in agriculture and home economics carried on by the department in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges. About 2,100 counties have agricultural agents, 840 have home-demonstration agents, and 160 have agents working exclusively with farm boys and girls. In addition, 800 specialists in different phases of agriculture and home economics are employed to aid the county extension workers and to give advice and assistance in special and emergency situations. It is estimated that farms and farm homes adopted not less than 4,000,000 improved practices through the efforts of the extension workers during 1922, of which at least 924,000 were brought about through home-demonstration work. The total enrollment in boys' and girls' club work during 1922 was approximately 600,000, and 358,000 reports meeting all requirements were received. The total value of all products reported produced by club members was approximately \$8,650,000. There was an increase dur-

ing the year in the number of negro extension agents employed. There are now 294 negro field agents, and substantial progress in the work of these agents is reported.

The exhibits prepared to illustrate the department's work and the best agricultural practices have proved their value by the great increase in the demand for them from fairs, expositions, conventions, farmers' weeks at State colleges, and from various other sources. A conservative estimate places the number of persons who viewed these exhibits in 1922-23 at 8,836,000 and the number of exhibitions at 114. Specially designed exhibits have been used for calling attention to methods for controlling the white-pine blister rust, the eradication of tuberculosis in livestock, the prevention and control of forest fires, the desirability of good roads, the saving of land from erosion, maintaining the health of farm animals, and for various other purposes. The exhibits are all prepared after discussions by



BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK.

FIG. 30.—One of the 600,000 young farm folks who took an active part in boys' and girls' club work during the past year. The combined value of their products was in excess of \$8,000,000.

men in the various bureaus, and consequently they represent the best information to be had on each subject.

The increase in the demand for exhibits over the preceding year shows the department has found in them a very desirable method for reaching the people who can make use of its information. There was a 26 per cent increase in the number of persons viewing them and an increase of 63 per cent in number of exhibitions.

The past 12 months have been a notable period in the history of the motion-picture work of the Department of Agriculture. The motion-picture office and laboratory now occupies a modern, fire-proof building. An outstanding development is the striking increase in the known audience reached by the films. Every user is asked to report the number of people to whom he shows them. The audience, as actually reported for 1922, was 1,937,570; as actually reported

for 1928, 4,460,077. Allowance should be made for possible exaggeration, but this consideration is balanced by the fact that many users failed to report their showings. In addition, there are no figures available in regard to the exact size of the audiences reached by the department films that have been bought by cooperating or outside institutions. As such purchased films outnumber the films owned and circulated by the department, and as many of the purchasers are known to be actively and continually circulating the films to large audiences, figures on this circulation probably would compare favorably with the figures reported to the department.

The growth of distribution would seem to be a fair indication of the value of motion pictures in the department's work, but the figures are not more impressive than the written expressions that come frequently from users of the films. These statements in general are to the effect that the films have a remarkable effect in attracting large crowds to meetings, stimulating interest in the subjects under discussion, giving clear conceptions of unfamiliar ideas, and furnishing inspirational impetus to campaigns for community betterment.

Packers and Stockyards Act.

In accordance with the general policy of the department to administer all regulatory statutes assigned to it in a constructive and helpful manner and under the broad general authority provided in the packers and stockyards act, a study of economic conditions and problems applicable to the livestock and meat-packing industry has been made both in this country and abroad. These studies have related chiefly to methods of distribution and competitive practices and conditions, and an effort has been made to give the public assurance of the wholesomeness and desirability of meat in the diet.

Some important cases involving the activities of leading packers of the country were handled during the fiscal year. One of these was pending at the first of the year in connection with which complaints had been made alleging unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices. The case was considered through formal hearings and special investigations, and an appropriate order was issued to cease and desist from following certain practices and methods which appeared to be in violation of Title II of the act. Another case involves the validity of the acquisition of the assets, business, and good will of Morris & Co. by Armour & Co. It is the contention of the department that this action will lessen competition in the purchase of livestock and the sale of the products thereof, but the respondents contend that such acquisition was an industrial and economic necessity. This case is pending.

Arbitration of livestock commission rates at six of the principal markets was under way at the end of the fiscal year as a result of a complaint by the leading livestock producers' organizations. Representatives of the complainants and respondents agreed to submit the whole question to arbitration, and two members of the staff of the packers and stockyards administration were agreed upon as arbitrators. An exhaustive investigation was made by the department to furnish the arbitrators with the necessary information for an impartial decision, and a preliminary report was made, the final report coming after the end of the fiscal year.

Cooperative shipping of livestock is generally regarded as an established feature of livestock marketing, and while the cooperative selling of livestock is comparatively a recent development, it has become a substantial factor in the marketing process. With the establishment of these cooperative agencies at some of the principal markets there appeared to be a feeling on the part of some of the old-line agencies that they were justified in fighting this form of competition through the practice of boycotting. Whereupon the administration found it necessary to take action and bring about an understanding that open-market principles must prevail in every respect at public markets.

Other activities have been correction of reweighing charges at a number of stockyards; the valuation of stockyards property as a basis for study of rates and charges; the securing of better prices for bruised, crippled, diseased, and dead animals, and for cattle reacting to the tuberculin test; improvements in the handling of stock in loading and unloading; and audits of the records of commission men at 23 principal markets and of the records of stockyard companies at 18 large markets.

Grain Futures Act.

The grain futures act, after a contest by the Chicago Board of Trade, on April 16, 1923, was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The necessary action has been taken by this department and the grain future exchanges, including the Chicago Board of Trade, to continue their operations under this law without interruption. The law requires the prevention of the dissemination of false and misleading information regarding crop or market conditions and prohibits attempts to manipulate or corner the market. It forbids discrimination against cooperative associations of producers in the matter of membership. It gives the Government an opportunity to ascertain the facts of the business through reports and actual inspection of the records and transactions.

Yet when this department, following the Supreme Court's decision, issued regulations to carry into effect these provisions by requiring daily reports and access to the records, propaganda immediately developed from within the exchanges that the grain futures administration was responsible for the decline in the price of wheat. It was contended that the new regulations had decreased the volume of trading and, therefore, the price of wheat, on the ground that in effect the regulations placed a limit on trading and that speculative buyers were frightened away because their names and volume of business transactions might become known, notwithstanding that this would be at least equally discouraging to speculative sellers. As a matter of fact, no limit upon trading was specified and neither the law nor the regulations interfere with the volume of either hedging or speculation, so long as there is no attempt to manipulate or corner the market. No satisfactory explanation was given by those responsible for the propaganda as to why the price of corn rose under the same law and administration. They did not attribute a later rise in the price of wheat to the law or its administration, notwithstanding the fact that there had been no change in either.

Steps have been taken to coordinate governmental sources of information so as to combat the dissemination of false and misleading information about crop and market conditions. Supervisors

are stationed at Chicago and Minneapolis and contacts arranged with the other markets to enable the department to keep in touch with current business operations. The administration is informing itself, as rapidly as a suitable organization can be developed for the purpose, in regard to the facts of the business, so that when a reasonable time has elapsed it may be able to assure Congress and the public that it has actual facts upon the general phases of future trading that are of public concern.

Insecticide and Fungicide Act.

The enforcement of the insecticide and fungicide act has had a marked effect upon the industry engaged in the manufacture and sale of insecticides and fungicides, and each year sees progress in the direction of more truthful labels and a higher standard of quality in the products on the market.

During the year the board has devoted a large part of its time to campaigns designed to improve the quality and labeling of Bordeaux mixture and Bordeaux-lead arsenate mixture, campaigns against disinfectants which were adulterated or the labels of which bore false or misleading claims, calcium arsenates which were deficient in active ingredients or which contained ingredients injurious to vegetation, so-called pine-oil disinfectants and coal-tar dips which were adulterated with mineral oil, insect powders adulterated with powdered daisies, and alleged boll-weevil remedies.

The industry has made tremendous strides since the inception of the regulatory work, and the board is constantly confronted with new problems. Each year sees a new crop of insecticides and fungicides. Some represent new manufactures of the recognized standard remedies, but there is always a certain percentage of new theories of treatment represented by these new articles. As a result of the widespread ravages of the cotton boll weevil, various new so-called remedies have appeared on the market. The board has attempted to collect all of these with the idea of submitting them to analysis and test. This is a tremendous undertaking, and it will probably take several years' work before this situation is cleaned up and worthless preparations driven off the market.

The National Forests.

Receipts from the national forests exceeded those during the preceding year by \$267,290.71, although the normal revenue from grazing was materially cut down by the depressed conditions in the livestock industry. There was a surplus of \$200,000 in income over the regular expenditures for protection and administration, excluding construction and maintenance of improvements, other development work such as timber surveys and tree planting, and emergency expenditures in fire fighting. If the deferred payments of grazing fees allowed during the last three years are credited to the years in which they fell due instead of the years in which final settlement of these open accounts was made, there is shown an actual increase in revenue-producing business last year over the fiscal year 1922 of more than \$1,000,000, and over 1920, the year in which receipts were previously at their highest, of more than \$540,000.

Not only were receipts from the sale of timber 33 per cent greater than in the best former year, with a total of \$2,721,876.20, but such

progress was made in laying out new operating units and preparing for the increased demand for national forest timber, due to the westward movement of the lumber industry and growth in western consumption, as practically to assure a steady increase in future business. At the same time, each new unit where operations are begun is being kept on a perpetual-yield basis.

Fires on the national forests, during a year of more than average hazard, were held down for the third year in succession to a point where only a little more than two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total area was burned over and the loss caused was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total value of the destructible resources protected.

The grazing regulations were worked over to make the system of regulated range use one which will contribute most to the stability of the livestock industry dependent on the forests while maintaining the full authority of the Government to control this use as the public interests may require.

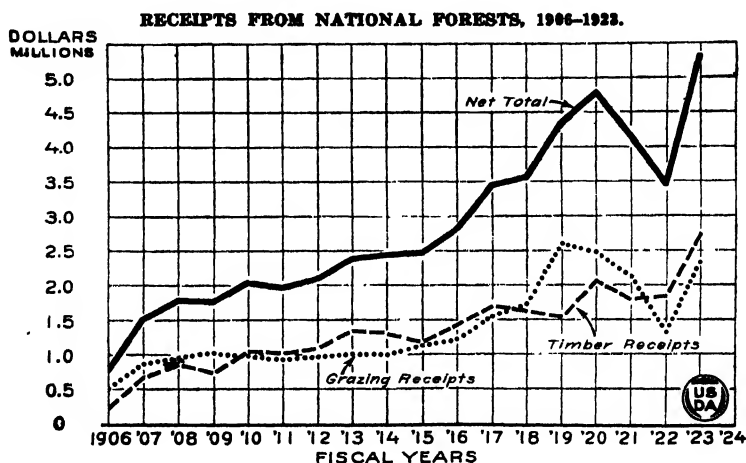


FIG. 31.—The receipts from the national forests have gradually increased until 1923, when for the first time they exceeded \$5,000,000. Receipts from the sale of timber were greater than in the best previous year and the grazing receipts were almost as high as in 1919.

The establishment of two new forest experiment stations gives larger opportunity for the research fundamental to the development of the best forestry practice, both public and private.

Economic investigations brought into clearer relief the character and extent of the public burden imposed by devastated and idle forest lands, the relation between timber requirements and our possible timber production, and the future relative need for the agricultural use of land as against forest use.

In the field of industrial investigations an accomplishment of far-reaching importance was scored in the completion of standardized lumber grades for yard lumber and structural timber of all commercial species, both softwood and hardwood. Several important lumber-trade organizations have accepted the proposed standards as practical and desirable to replace the considerable number of widely varying rules or specifications hitherto employed. This work was done in cooperation with the Central Committee on Lumber Stand-

ards, representing lumber manufacturers, distributors, consumers, and professional groups, such as architects and engineers, with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture acting in an advisory capacity.

Grazing on the National Forests.

The use of the forage resources in the national forests during the past year has reflected the depressed conditions in the livestock industry of the Western States, which have been particularly acute among cattle growers. Enforced liquidation among livestock producers has, at various points, reduced the numbers of stock using national forest ranges and the income from this source; and a small percentage of grazing permittees, particularly in the Southwest, have been unable to pay the fees required by the Forest Service.

STOCK GRAZED UNDER PERMIT ON NATIONAL FORESTS, 1905-1922.

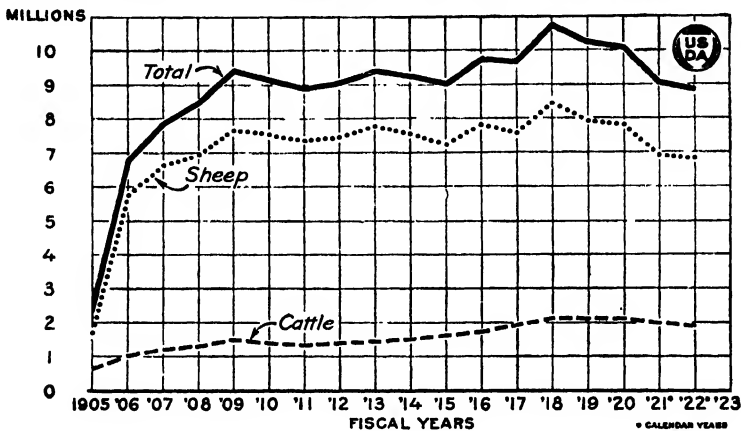


FIG. 32.—Grazing permits granted to local stockmen, to whom a permit is given covering the number of stock to be grazed, together with a description of the range to be occupied. The increase in the number of stock, which began in 1917 and reached a maximum in 1918, was due to efforts of the Government to increase the production of livestock during the war. During the emergency the ranges were crowded to their full carrying capacity. The downward trend since the close of the war was due to the withdrawal of the emergency livestock.

The department has handled this situation in a sympathetic way, with a view to aiding the industry to tide over its present difficulties and recover its normal status. Extensions of time for the payment of grazing fees have been allowed in many cases in connection with unbroken use of the ranges. At the same time it has been necessary to protect the Government in the ultimate payment of the amounts due and to maintain grazing permits on a business basis.

During the year special attention has been given to the revision of the policies and regulations governing grazing on the national forests. This work has been undertaken with a view primarily (1) to aid in the stabilization of the livestock industry in so far as it is dependent upon national forest ranges, and (2) to adapt the use of this pasturage to the economic needs and tendencies of the livestock industry in the Western States, particularly in relation to the most effective use of land. These two objects are, of course, closely related.

When the Department of Agriculture assumed charge of the national forests in 1905 the tide of agricultural settlement was still active in the regions adjoining many of them. In fact, one of the major problems then confronting the department was the classification of the national forests themselves and the segregation of areas which should be made available for agricultural use. The initial grazing regulations were drafted with special attention to the encouragement of the new settler in the many localities where the use of public range was essential to the successful development of farming lands. In many instances this policy necessitated a gradual but material curtailment in the herds of former users of the national ranges and a process of redistributing the grazing privileges among an increasing number of stockmen, including the small herds of new settlers.

The Department of Agriculture should always make the encouragement of rational land settlement a primary object in the administration of both the grazing and timber resources of the national forests. And it should always seek to obtain the closest possible correlation between the use of forage in the forests and the development of adjacent range and agricultural lands. The conditions affecting agricultural development in the regions where it can be aided by the forage on the national forests, however, have changed materially during the last 18 years. The main tide of new agricultural settlement has largely spent itself. At some points, indeed, homestead settlement is receding, owing to the failure of attempts at dry farming. While additional areas will, of course, be placed under cultivation as time goes on, in connection with irrigation developments or otherwise, it is evident that land settlement is not as large a factor as in 1905. It is also evident that by granting longer permits for range privileges the department will not only promote the welfare of the livestock business, and particularly its financial rehabilitation following the present crisis, but also will promote sound economic development and permanency of settlement in these regions as a whole.

The revision of the grazing regulations has consequently been directed primarily (1) toward stabilizing the use of the ranges under permits extending for a period of 10 years, and (2) toward stabilizing the livestock enterprises which the national forests support in part by conditioning the retention of grazing privileges upon the ownership of ranch property or improvements sufficient to afford a well-balanced and efficient stock-raising business. In authorizing grazing privileges under these terms, provision will be made for such redistribution of range use as may be necessary in the future to care for needs of new settlers.

Furthermore, while encouraging more stable use of the national forest ranges in connection with the stock ranches dependent upon them, the Government does not and can not, in any sense, recognize a vested right, or servitude, attaching to the use of the range. The national forests are public properties, created primarily for the production of timber and the protection of water sources. They must be administered so as to render the maximum degree of public service through wise utilization of their varied resources. If the grazing of livestock in any particular locality should clearly become harm-

ful to the regrowth of timber or the security of valuable water resources, the department must be able to reduce or adjust the grazing use or, if need be, to eliminate it altogether. If the economic development of particular regions requires reduction in the herds of old users to make room for the livestock of settlers who need range in developing their homes, the department must have full authority to make such redistribution of the grazing privileges as the circumstances require. The value of the range must be protected, even if that should at times require reduced grazing or a complete temporary withdrawal from use. Adjustments for these purposes should be made only after full consideration of their effect upon interested parties; but the department must retain a free hand to deal with problems or conflicts of this nature as the most vital interests to be served may dictate, and it can not be hampered in such adjustments by the creation of any servitudes on the land which have the nature of vested rights. Within this essential limitation, it is the purpose of the Department of Agriculture to stabilize the use of the national forest ranges in connection with established and dependent stock ranches to the fullest practicable degree.

Grazing Fees.

The question of the fees paid for grazing privileges has an important bearing upon the policy of stabilizing range use. Most of the range areas now embraced in national forests were grazed for many years as open commons. When the first grazing fees were established in 1906 they were designedly low, representing approximately the cost of administration rather than the intrinsic value of the forage consumed. A revision of the grazing fees initiated in 1916 and ultimately completed in 1919 increased the charges materially to a point more nearly approaching the commercial value of the forage after making liberal deductions for the past uncertainty of tenure and the cost of compliance with the regulation of the Forest Service.

An extended investigation of the value of western range lands upon which to base a readjustment of the fees charged for national forest grazing permits was initiated in 1921. One of its purposes was to get away from the flat, or blanket, fees charged and to value the individual grazing allotments or districts in accordance with their accessibility, the quality of their forage, their water resources, and other factors obviously affecting their worth to the stockgrower. This is an adjustment necessary as a matter of equity between the different grazing permittees. Another purpose of the reappraisal is to ascertain the actual value of the forage in the national forests as determined largely by comparison with the rates paid for comparable range lands in private ownership in the same localities. With the data collected as a basis, the department is now in consultation with the various groups of stockmen who use the national forests, trying to work out a new schedule of grazing fees which shall represent a fair and reasonable appraisal of the individual allotments, having always in mind the economic status of the livestock industry and the effect of the policies and restrictions enforced by the Government. Owing to the present upset conditions in the livestock industry, no change in grazing fees will be made for the present.

In stabilizing the use of the national forest ranges under the beneficial 10-year permits, it is essential that the relations of the holders of these privileges with the Government be established upon a sound and unquestionable business footing. The forage in the national forests is a commercial resource, exactly as their timber is a commercial resource. The utilization of this resource by a well-established industry no more justifies obtaining it at something less than its actual worth than the lumber industry would be justified in obtaining the timber on the national forests at less than its actual market value.

In other words, the very stability which the livestock industry desires and should have in the use of the national-forest ranges demands that users pay the public fairly for value received. A permanent and settled program of range use which will command public confidence and go forward without interruption can not be predicated on any other basis. The Department of Agriculture is not seeking to charge for the use of national-forest ranges more than a just price. It stands for the allocation of the forage to the stock-growing enterprises most dependent upon it and most logically situated for its efficient use. It stands for a stabilization of this use to the fullest possible degree, so that the livestock industry may prosper and establish favorable credit and banking relations. And, as an integral part of this program, it must require payment for the value of the public resources so utilized as determined reasonably and equitably on accepted business principles.



SHEEP GRAZING ON THE NATIONAL FOREST.

FIG. 33.—Forest rangers count all livestock entering the national forests for grazing thereon. In some instances where scab is prevalent among the sheep owners must furnish the forest officer with a certificate that the sheep are free from scab, which is signed by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

A Constructive Forest Policy Needed..

The difficulties against which the farmers of the country are struggling to-day are dovetailed with the need for a constructive program to increase the production of timber. Many agricultural products

do not bring a fair return upon the capital and labor employed in their production, and cultivation is contracting on many areas of the less fertile or more poorly situated land. At the same time, the country is rapidly draining its diminished supply of timber and adding to the area of idle, cut-over lands which have no possible



NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE AREA.

FIG. 34.—An example of the method of cutting in a pine forest under Forest Service regulations. The young trees have been left to grow. The brush has been piled for burning to reduce fire hazard.

agricultural utility. The disposal of logged-off land is becoming a more and more serious problem to its owners, while to the public the economic retrogression resulting from idle land and the burdens resulting from the shortage of timber supplies grows more formidable.

The relative requirements of the country for farm and forest products call for maintaining a forest area approximately equal to the present total, including second-growth, burned, and cut-over land and abandoned farms in timber-growing belts. The cost of forest products, already oppressive, is mounting. Our present supplies of merchantable timber are fast diminishing. Our stock of young timber is wholly inadequate to supply our needs when the grown timber is gone. The forest products obtainable from our entire area of 470,000,000 acres of actual or potential forest land, were it all producing timber at maximum capacity, would only bring production into an approximate balance with present use. At best there will be a long and acute delay before new timber crops equal to our requirements can be matured. And while there is much room for economy in the use of wood and considerable room for use of substitutes, these two palliatives taken together will probably no more than offset the increased consumption which growth in population will demand. We should therefore press forward with all possible speed to bring about the full use of all suitable timber-growing land.

This is a matter of particular importance to agriculture. Farmers are our leading class of wood consumers. Because of the present high cost of lumber the construction, repair, and replacement of farm buildings is seriously in arrears, handicapping production and lowering standards of living. In addition to their consumption of lumber, farmers require very large quantities of wood for fencing, fuel, and the like. Furthermore, the migration of forest industries from many former locations, leading to decreased assessable property values, decadence of rural economics and social life, and reduced opportunities for profitable employment, are consequences of forest destruction that weigh heavily on many farmers.

It is not merely farmers, however, who are adversely affected by accumulating idle lands and rising prices of forest products. Outside of portions of the South and West, the whole country is suffering from the effects of timber depletion. Unfortunately, the average



NATURAL REGROWTH IN A DOUGLAS FIR FOREST.

FIG. 35.—If further fires are kept out many burned-over forests will restock themselves with valuable trees and thus avoid the costly process of artificial reforestation.

citizen does not see clearly these effects, because he pays for most of his share of the country's consumption of wood indirectly; it is hidden in the price of nearly everything that he eats, wears, and buys. Except when he undertakes to build a home, he does not realize how much he is paying because of national improvidence in the use of our forests. No simple remedy that will cure the idleness of land and shortage of timber can be prescribed. The problem must be attacked concertedly from all sides.

Extension of Public Ownership of Forests Essential.

One line of attack will certainly have to be an increase of publicly owned forests. That it is entirely practicable for the public to acquire woodland on terms that make its management profitable has

been fully proved by the Federal Government, which has purchased more than 2,000,000 acres. The average price of these lands has been \$5.29 per acre. Their market value is to-day materially greater than their cost; they are the source of a considerable revenue from the sale of timber products, and they are growing new forests at a satisfactory rate. Similar business considerations testify to the soundness of the policy of forest purchases undertaken by a number of States.

The amount of denuded forest land in the Eastern States is enormous. While much of it can and should be brought back to productiveness on the initiative of its present owners, there are millions of acres which, either because of the relatively slow rate at which trees will grow, the cost of reclamation, or inaccessibility to markets, will not for a long time, if ever, be reforested through private enterprises.

The public can promote timber production where private owners can not. One reason for this is that a reasonable return on public capital invested in such an enterprise falls below what private capital would expect. Another reason is that the returns in economic prosperity and varied forms of public service can be made so great that the success of the enterprise does not stand or fall solely on its treasury receipts. Any comprehensive plan for dealing with our timber situation must include large acquisitions by the public of forest lands which in no other way can be made productive within a reasonable time.

The National Forest Reservation Commission should be empowered through appropriate legislation to extend Federal acquisition of forest land. If it seems necessary to rest this policy wholly upon the constitutional ground of protecting the flow of navigable streams, the Congress should prescribe a broad limitation to that effect, but should not handicap the judicious selection of areas by a specific form of determination in each instance. Since local as well as national welfare is at stake, every reasonable encouragement should be given to the States to cooperate with the Federal Government in buying idle forest land which can be restored to productive use only through public ownership. The vast denuded areas in the northern Lake States and in parts of the southern pineries offer particularly urgent fields for the application of this policy.

Federally Owned Lands Should Be Included in Forests.

The extension of public forests is not wholly a matter of acquiring lands now privately owned. There are some five and one-half million acres of unreserved public lands in the continental United States chiefly valuable for timber production or watershed protection. There are 600,000 acres of similar land within military reservations adopted to administration for forest production without conflict with its present use by the Army. There are extensive forest holdings in State ownership still in process of destructive lumbering or distribution into private lands. The reversion of delinquent tax lands, stripped of their timber, is on the increase. A national policy of forestry calls for measures that will place all of these public lands under permanent Federal or State management designed to conserve their capacity for timber production.

Occasional additions to the national forests embracing public timberlands hitherto unreserved are made by specific acts of Congress. This piecemeal attack upon a problem of such general national im-

portance is tardy and inadequate. Other special measures have been before Congress from time to time with reference to the forested lands in military reservations, but thus far have failed of enactment.

Responsibility rests upon the National Government to do its full part in meeting our shortage of timber growth, particularly by placing lands which the Government already owns under the right form of administration. This should be done in a complete and comprehensive way. The President should be authorized by law to place within the national forests any unreserved public lands chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of watersheds; and he should be further authorized by law to place within national forests any portions of military reservations chiefly valuable for the production of timber, subject to the unhampered use of such areas for military purposes as may be needed.

In order to provide reasonably for the extension of the national forests by purchase on areas where the public interests will be best served by this form of ownership, including denuded lands whose restoration to timber growth will otherwise be exceedingly remote if not impossible, not less than \$2,000,000 should be provided annually for forest purchases, and the Congress should authorize the National Forest Reservation Commission to make such purchases at any points within the watersheds of navigable streams where in its judgment the public interest in the protection of stream flow or the production of timber will be promoted thereby.

The Part of Private Ownership.

By itself, however, public ownership of timberlands can not suffice to meet the national needs for wood. Nor is it necessary. Private and public forestry go hand in hand in every European country where stable timber production has come about. Both are necessary in the United States, and both are feasible. The pressure of high timber values has already brought about a substantial de-



LOGGED-OFF AND BURNED-OVER LAND IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FIG. 36.—“The country is rapidly draining its diminished supply of timber and adding to the area of idle, cut-over lands which have no possible agricultural utility.”

gree of private reforestation in parts of the Northeast. The commercial use of land for growing wood is slowly but surely spreading through the Atlantic States, in the more favorable portions of the South, and even on the Pacific coast. The outstanding fact in



RECREATIONAL USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS.

FIG. 37.—More than 6,000,000 persons seeking rest and recreation visited the national forests during 1923. The Forest Service welcomes these visitors and imposes but one obligation on them, namely, that they exercise care in the extinction of their camp fires.

our national progress in forestry during the past 10 years is the extent to which timber growing as a private commercial enterprise has come about and the much greater extent to which it will be carried if reasonable forms of public assistance are rendered.

Stopping Forest Fires the First Thing.

The most urgent step for the encouragement of private forestry is organized protection against forest fires. Men do not care to buy timber which may be burned the next year. The risk to young growth from forest fires is formidable unless joint action by property owners can be brought about, and, further, unless the community itself takes an aggressive part in reducing it. Educational measures to lessen carelessness with fire and police measures to reduce the negligent or intentional setting of fires are perhaps the most important need of all. In spite of the progress that has been made, we still are a nation of woods burners.

The path to fire prevention on all forest lands has been blazed. Under the wise legislation already on the statute books the Federal Government is cooperating with 26 States, and is about to cooperate with one more, to maintain organized systems of protection. There was spent last year on this work nearly \$400,000 from the National Treasury and about \$2,000,000 of State and contributed private funds. Twelve States having considerable forest areas, however, do not maintain protective organizations, and of those which do a number can give protection to only a part of their forest area for lack of adequate funds. It is estimated that the annual cost of adequately protecting all our forest lands, exclusive of the national forests, would approximate \$9,250,000.

Promotion of Forest Planting Necessary.

With fires kept out, many of our cut-over forests will restock themselves with valuable trees. But where devastation has been severe (usually through repeated fires), tree planting is essential. Various States now maintain tree nurseries and sell trees at or sometimes below the cost of growing and shipping them. Forest planting on a commercial scale is not possible without cheap plants and the present demand for small trees is far in excess of the capacity of the State nurseries to supply them. This form of public assistance to the private timber grower should be largely extended.

The Taxation Problem.

Present methods of taxation discourage the growing of timber. The problem of adjusting taxation to the use of land for producing a crop which matures only after many years, growing more and more valuable from an assessment standpoint yet yielding the owner no current income from which to pay carrying charges, is a very knotty one; for the cost of local government must somehow be met each year.

The capital invested in timber production should bear a tax burden neither less nor greater than that imposed on capital invested in other productive enterprises; but the owner of forest lands can not fairly be called upon to pay a yearly tax on his investment plus a steadily enhancing yearly levy—forty or fifty times—on a single crop. A solution would seem to be either in taxing the land only at its full value for timber production, or in taxing the timber crop at the time of harvesting it, or possibly in some combination of these two principles.

The Need for Better Knowledge of Forest Growing and Forest Use.

There are other investigations that must be vigorously prosecuted if we are to make our forests supply the national needs. Like agriculture, forestry must be based on a store of accumulated knowledge if full use of the soil is to be secured. Much remains to be learned about growing timber crops. There is also large room for bettering our practices in the use of forest products. In my previous reports I have mentioned the need for more research, through which alone can be obtained the technical information essential for bringing wood use and wood growth into any sort of reasonable balance. This need grows steadily.

Practical Forestry by Small Owners.

Almost one-third of our forest lands are owned by farmers. If the practice of forestry were as well developed among them as are the cultural practices applied in growing field crops, both their own returns and the quantity and quality of timber grown would be larger. In parts of the Northeast rural prosperity is closely related to the profitable use of the poorer land, which it does not pay to cultivate and which, even when kept in woods, is seldom as productive as it should be. In consequence, the machinery created under the Smith-Lever Act should be utilized to bring about better han-

ding of farm woodlands through the method of demonstration and practical example. There is much that can be done along extension lines to increase timber production at the very point where it would most effectively aid the general agricultural situation by affording a profitable employment of inferior soils.

An Immediate Legislative Program.

It is not possible at the present time to foresee just how far the efforts of the Federal Government to promote the growing of timber should be carried. Far-reaching changes in our national conceptions of land use can not be brought about overnight. Necessarily they come about by a process of evolution. The first great step toward a permanent timber supply was the creation of national forests from the public domain. A second step was taken by the Weeks law in the extension of the national forests in the Eastern States through purchase. A third significant step was initiated by the same measure in providing for limited cooperation between the Federal Government and the States in the protection of privately owned forest lands on the headwaters of navigable streams.

The time is opportune for another forward step in national forestry policy, whose specific aim should be to give the freest possible play to the economic forces already tending to make timber a staple crop on private land, so that the movement toward reforestation as a commercial enterprise may attain all the momentum of which it is capable.

National assistance in private timber growing can be extended most effectively in four ways, which might well form the major planks in a new Federal law. These are:

(1) Provision for nation-wide cooperation with the States and private landowners in the protection of forest lands from fire, under an equitable distribution of the financial burdens entailed. Such cooperation should not be limited to the watersheds of navigable streams, but based squarely on the national benefits of reforestation, including the conservation of water sources. The maximum Federal expenditure authorized for this purpose should be not less than \$2,500,000 per annum.

(2) Provision for Federal cooperation with the States in investigating the effects of prevailing methods of taxing forest lands, and in devising forms of taxation which will promote deforestation without inequity to other taxpayers. Tax legislation necessarily rests with the States concerned; but nation-wide study and leadership in this matter will be of the utmost benefit.

(3) Provision for Federal cooperation with the States in growing and distributing forest-planting material at cost or such other reasonable rates as will promote forest planting by private landowners on a large scale. The need for this form of public assistance is now imperative. It is possible thereby to multiply by several fold the present rate at which denuded lands are being replanted.

(4) Provision for Federal cooperation with the States in extension work to teach and demonstrate timber-growing methods, with special reference to timber growing on farms and other small holdings. Here also a tremendous opportunity exists for rapidly increasing the current rate of wood production in the United States.

With these developments in the national forestry policy, and to a large degree underlying and supporting all of them, must go more comprehensive research in timber growing and in economy in the use of timber. The research facilities with these objects in view already existing in the Department of Agriculture have made notable progress, but should be expanded to meet the growing need for sound technical data on which the whole forestry movement depends.

The Need for Extending Regulation of Range Use.

Adjoining many national forest ranges are large areas of the public domain suited only for grazing purposes. Just as the accumulation of cut-over lands has been a force making for overdevelopment of farming on soil of inferior productiveness, so has the public policy with respect to these open-range lands of the West worked in the same direction. Settlement of these lands has been encouraged without consideration of the economic and social waste that results when the settler locates on land from which a decent living can not be made through cultivation because of adverse natural conditions. But a point has now been reached beyond which no substantial further development of agriculture is possible. There are still 175,000,000 acres of unreserved public lands which remain unentered. They are used in the main as grazing commons. The greater part of this land is arid or semiarid in character and supports no tree growth. It is land on which, by and large, 60 years' experience has demonstrated that there is no possibility of agriculture except as limited areas may now and then be embraced within irrigation developments. For the most part, it is land whose natural productivity is low and has been steadily declining by reason of excessive and unregulated grazing. On much of it at the present time the natural forage grown on 20 or 30 acres will no more than furnish yearlong pasturage for a single cow. Much of it is land which the stockman could not afford to own and carry.

This vast area is now no man's land in very truth. The Government owns it, but exercises no control over it. The sheep or cattle owned by near-by ranchmen or by itinerant herders graze it as they can. The first comer gets the best of the forage; later comers take the leavings, if there are any. Under this unregulated and destructive use most of the land has lost a large part of its original forage-producing value.

Public Ranges Should be Used and Improved.

These open public ranges have played a conspicuous part in the picturesque history of the livestock industry of the West. Their deterioration represents, in the aggregate, an enormous loss in the natural resources on which only the industry can be maintained. Furthermore, the free and open status of these lands injects a large element of instability and uncertainty into the livestock business. The production of livestock under western conditions normally requires ranch lands where hay is grown for winter feeding and available areas of low open range for spring, or spring and fall, grazing, as well as other available areas of higher range for summer grazing. In many cases at the present time but two elements in this year-

round program are assured, the privately owned ranch with its winter forage and the summer range in the national forest administered by the Department of Agriculture. During the intervening seasons, which may comprise one-third or more of the year, the stockman must hazard the safety of his herds and the success of his business upon the availability of open ranges on the public domain over which he has no control and for which he must compete in a general scuffle, with no administration by the Government.

In some cases national forest ranges have been of necessity overgrazed, and particularly grazed too early in the year, on account of the pressure from local ranchmen whose old spring range on open public lands is largely gone. In other words, unregulated spring range has become the neck of the bottle. Winter feed and summer pasturage are available for more stock than can be subsisted during the interval unless the spring range on the open domain can be protected from overgrazing and utilized in a coordinated way with the other and stable factors in the round of the year.

To restore and perpetuate one of the great natural resources of the West and at the same time to reduce the losses and uncertainties in western livestock production, the remaining open public ranges should be placed under a form of supervision analogous to that of the Department of Agriculture over the range lands within the national forests. The main objects of this administration should be (1) to adjust the number of livestock and the seasons of use so that the forage produced on these areas may increase in volume and quality rather than deteriorate and (2) to provide for an orderly allotment of grazing privileges to the livestock producers most entitled to them by reason of the location of their ranches and their necessary yearly rotation on spring, summer, and fall ranges. Experience offers no prospect that the orderly and intelligent use of these range lands and the conservation of their forage-producing capacity can be accomplished under any scheme of distribution into private ownership. The task is one that must be assumed by the National Government.

Placing the open public ranges under regulation will in no sense be inimical to the interests of the recent homesteader or the future settler wherever settlement is possible. On the contrary, the settlers will gain more from range regulation than any other class. A fixed point in grazing administration on the national forests is to recognize the settler whose ranch development requires outside pasturage as having a prior claim upon the use of the grazing lands adjacent to his homestead. The milk and work animals of all settlers in or near the national forests are allowed free and undisturbed grazing therein. As the settler accumulates other livestock he is given the range allotments most naturally and economically utilized in connection with his home, and is protected in the use of such allotments as against stockmen living farther away and from the nomadic herds of distant owners which move about the country picking up forage wherever it may be found.

Settlers in or near the national forests who have sought to establish themselves in the livestock business have been in a far more advantageous position to benefit from public range than newcomers in other regions where the unreserved public grazing lands were at all crowded. In fact, many settlers have been unable to establish

themselves on public lands because they could not obtain the range needed to supplement their homesteads and have been driven out of the country because the public range lands surrounding them were completely eaten out by the large herds of the established livestock producers in that vicinity.

The same principles should govern grazing administration on the unreserved domain. Any land that has or may develop agricultural value should be available for settlement exactly as similar land has been made available for settlement within the national forests. And settlers whose home building depends upon livestock should be given priority in the allotment of range accessible for their use. While the bulk of the remaining public lands are not capable of settlement and must, as far as can now be foreseen, remain primarily range lands for all time to come, a system of public range regulation would promote and foster settlement wherever it may become feasible to a far greater extent than under the present unregulated and destructive use of these areas.

No group of men understands this situation or realizes the necessity for action more clearly than the western stock growers themselves. They know that their business can not be satisfactorily organized or accorded an adequate basis for credit until stable tenure in the use of the open public ranges can be secured and the deterioration of these pastures brought to an end. There is a general demand from the livestock interests of the West that some form of grazing administration be extended over the unreserved public lands. In many cases local livestock interests have petitioned Congress to add considerable areas to the national forests, not because they had any value for timber production but because these people wanted the benefits and protection of the national-forest system of grazing administration. One or two additions of this character have been made by acts of Congress in response to local public sentiment. Many areas of open public range lands which form logical portions of grazing units now partly within the national forests could, in fact, be most economically and effectively administered by adding them to the forests. The Department of Agriculture regards this as a sound and commonsense extension of the national forest system in meeting obvious present-day needs of the West; but to the extent that such a policy is adopted it should be with a clear understanding that the bulk of the lands involved are treeless and have no prospective value for growing trees. If they are added to the national forests it will not be ordinarily for the production of timber or the protection of water sources, but primarily for the protection and regulated use of range.

There are many other areas of open public land which do not adjoin national forests, and which, if placed under public administration, should constitute separate and distinct units, which might be called national ranges. The experience and judgment of the local livestock growers themselves will ordinarily afford the best index to the necessity either for the addition of grazing lands to the national forests or for the creation of separate national ranges. The problem involves enormous areas and a considerable variety in the local conditions and circumstances to be considered. It would not be wise to attempt its solution by blanket legislation applying simultaneously to all lands of the character described. It would be the wiser course

to define a national policy, leaving its application to develop area by area and region by region and recognizing the principle of local option on the part of the livestock growers directly affected.

Range Management an Agricultural Problem.

The administration of the western ranges for the production of livestock is essentially an agricultural activity. Its effective development requires much in the way of research to determine how depleted ranges can be restored, how the more nutritious forage plants can be brought back, to what extent artificial seeding can be profitably employed, what is the carrying capacity of many different types of pasturage and browse, and how intensive use of this forage can be so adjusted, by seasons and otherwise, as to maintain and build up the productivity of the resource. The results of such research must be applied in the actual administration of grazing as rapidly as may be possible without serious injury to the economic interests dependent upon the range. These are all problems of scientific agriculture; and they are problems upon which the various bureaus of this department have done a vast amount of work in connection with the administration of the national forests and other activities in the Western States.

During the past 18 years, furthermore, the Department of Agriculture has developed public-range administration on 100,000,000 acres of forage-bearing land in the national forests. It has perfected an organization for this purpose, in both its technical and administrative phases, which now has many years of practical experience behind it and is recognized for leadership in open-range grazing. The work to be done on the unreserved public-grazing lands in both its scientific and administrative aspects is simply an extension of the grazing work on the national forests. The grazing on all lands in public ownership must be coordinated, since in a large proportion of cases the same livestock uses both national forest and outside lands in the course of the season's pasturage. It would obviously be in the interest of efficiency and public economy to have one organization handle both parts of the common task. The problem as a whole is part of the general agricultural development of the country.

The specific legislation which is recommended is a law which would—

(1) Authorize the President, by Executive order, upon petition from a majority of the stockmen using the area concerned and after full investigation, to add to the national forests contiguous unreserved public lands chiefly valuable for the grazing of livestock for the purpose of conserving and regulating the use of their forage.

(2) Authorize the President, by Executive order, upon a petition from a majority of the stockmen using the area concerned and after full investigation, to create and designate national ranges comprising unreserved public lands valuable chiefly for the grazing of livestock, such national ranges to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in so far as their use and occupancy for the grazing of livestock or purposes directly connected with the grazing of livestock may be concerned.

For many years, while the Government has gone forward constructively in the conservation and sane use of the greater part of

the timber on its public lands, and of the forage resources embraced in the national forests as an incident to the protection of timber and stream flow, we have disregarded the perpetuation and conservative use of the vast forage resource on the public domain. No small part of the insecurity and hazardous nature of the livestock industry in the West at the present time is due to inaction on this vital question. There should be no further delay in meeting this situation. The destruction of the grazing value of the public domain can not be defended.

The Forest Problem Only One Part of a General National Problem of Land Utilization.

In reality, the problems of forestry and the better regulation of the grazing resources on the public domain are merely phases—though very important phases—of the broad problem of land utilization. As the timber is cut millions of acres are thrown out of use. Some of this land is now suitable for use as farming land, some of it will be needed for that purpose in the course of time, but most of it is permanently unsuited to use for farming purposes. Of the arid or semiarid open public grazing lands, relatively little is physically capable of growing crops except where irrigation may be possible, no matter how pressing the national need for crop land may become; and under present conditions it is steadily declining in capacity for use for the only form of use to which it can be put, while being held open for entry under the homestead laws. It is clear that a proper distribution of our reserve areas between the three uses—forests, grazing, and crops—implies some kind of policy of giving direction to the utilization of our land resources.

TREND IN PER CAPITA ACREAGE OF CROPS, PASTURE AND FOREST, AND AMOUNT OF LIVESTOCK, UNITED STATES, 1880-1920.

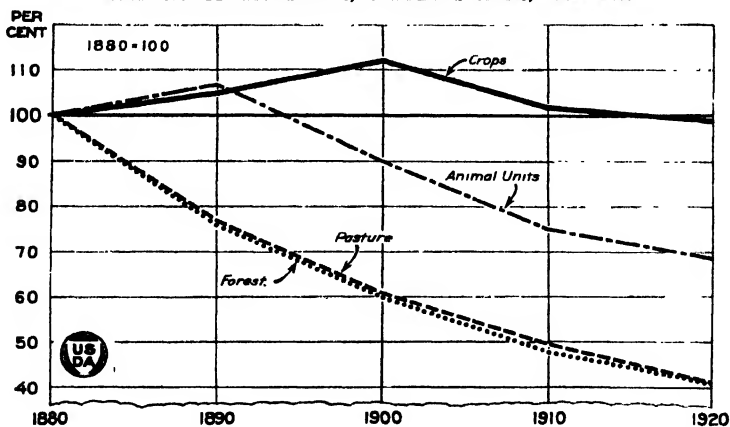


FIG. 38.—The acres of crops per capita of the United States have increased 12 per cent between 1880 and 1900, and then decreased to an amount in 1920 1 per cent below that in 1880. The per capita acreages of both pasture and forest land, on the other hand, have declined since 1880, and are now only 40 per cent as great as 40 years ago. The per capita amount of livestock increased till 1890, and has since decreased at almost as rapid a rate as pasture.

Land Utilization Policy.

While many of the agricultural difficulties of the past three years have been due in part to surplus production resulting from overstimulation during the war, it is evident that before very many years our population will have grown to a point which will enable it to consume not only all we produce at the present time but considerably more. Where this increased production is to come from and how our

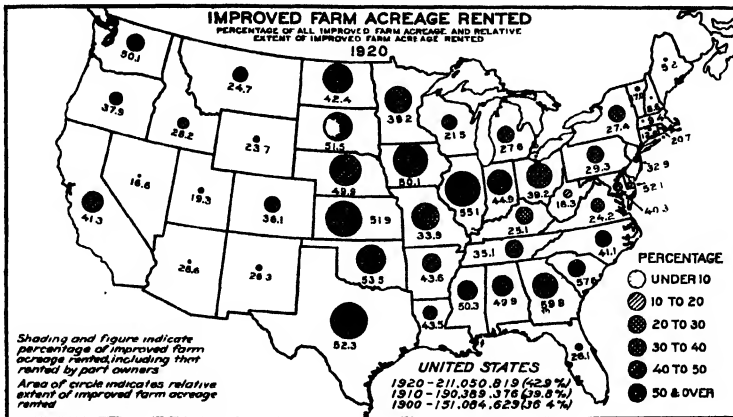


FIG. 39.- About five-sixths of the improved farm acreage under lease is rented by tenants, the remainder being rented by part owners. In some Western States part owners rent nearly as much land as do tenants. There are 11 States in which over half of the improved land is rented. The percentage of improved farm land is greatest in the Cotton, Wheat, and Corn Belt States. Nearly half of the improved acreage under lease in the United States is in 17 Western States. Over half of this acreage is in States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River.

national land resources may be best used is therefore a matter of major importance. Some two years since I appointed a departmental committee, consisting of representatives of various bureaus, to consider present and future needs for crop land, forests, and pastures; the extent and location of areas that can be made available for these various uses; and the governmental policies that should be adopted to adjust use to needs.

The more immediate problems of the adjustment of type of use to climate, soil, and economic conditions in the semiarid regions of the West have received the major part of the attention of the section working on land utilization problems. Particular attention has been given to the Great Plains as a whole and the spring wheat section as a part of the larger field. Frequently recurring seed loans are not a solution of the problem; this lies rather in a change in the type of agriculture and farm organization.

War prices, propaganda urging increased food production, and local desire for the development of unused resources have brought about the reclamation by irrigation and drainage of large areas of land on some of which it is being found difficult to repay the cost of reclamation. Effort has been made during the past year to coordinate the policy of the Reclamation Service with the studies of this department in directing land utilization and settlement. The Secre-

tary of the Interior has recognized the desirability of obtaining the judgment of the Department of Agriculture concerning the agronomic and economic feasibility of proposed reclamation projects and has referred such projects to this department for consideration.

Tenancy on farm lands has been increasing. Studies of the extent of tenancy and of the various forms of contract under which tenants operate have been made with a view to promoting farm ownership and the use of equitable forms of rental agreements.

Farm credits are based primarily on land values. The proper appraisal of farm lands is of great importance in order that the farmer may obtain the credit to which he is entitled and at the same time that credit agencies may have adequate security. During the year much attention has been given to a determination of the influence of the various factors affecting land values as a basis for developing scientific methods of appraisal.

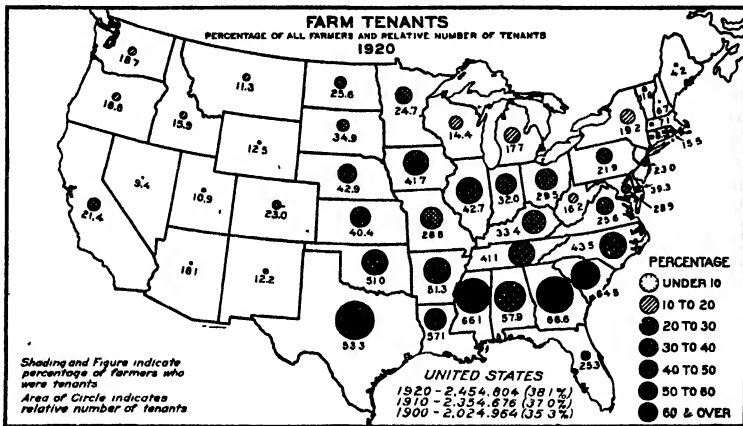


FIG. 40.—From half to two-thirds of the farms in the eight Southern States from Oklahoma and Texas to South Carolina are operated by tenants. These States contain more tenants than the other States. About a third of the tenants in these States are croppers, whose work stock is furnished by their landlords. When croppers, who usually have no legal hold upon the land, are excluded from the tenant classification, the relative number of tenants in Southern States is not strikingly larger than in the Corn Belt.

It is hoped that the report of this departmental land committee will be ready for inclusion in the Yearbook of the department for 1923, and it is expected that this Yearbook will be available for distribution early in the spring of 1924.

Housing Situation.

In previous reports I have called attention to the unsatisfactory housing of the department and have recommended a building program to meet this situation. It has not yet been possible, however, to secure an appropriation to begin work on this program. Concentration into fewer and larger buildings of a more suitable character than the existing widely scattered structures, providing proper housing for present activities, is the most important need of the department at the present time, and I again urgently recommend that provision be made to this end.

Last year I asked the Bureau of Efficiency to study the housing problem in the department, in the hope that something could be done in the reassignment of available space. This bureau made an exhaustive investigation of the situation in cooperation with department representatives, with the result that it was found inadvisable to reassign office space, as the removal and installation of a large amount of laboratory and other heavy equipment would be involved. The recommendation of the committee regarding one building where available space was found has, however, been favorably acted upon.

The department continues to occupy more than 40 buildings in various parts of Washington. Efficient and economical administration of its affairs remains impossible while this condition exists. During the past fiscal year the Government spent \$177,726.92 for rental of buildings occupied by this department in the District of Columbia.

RENTAL FOR BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

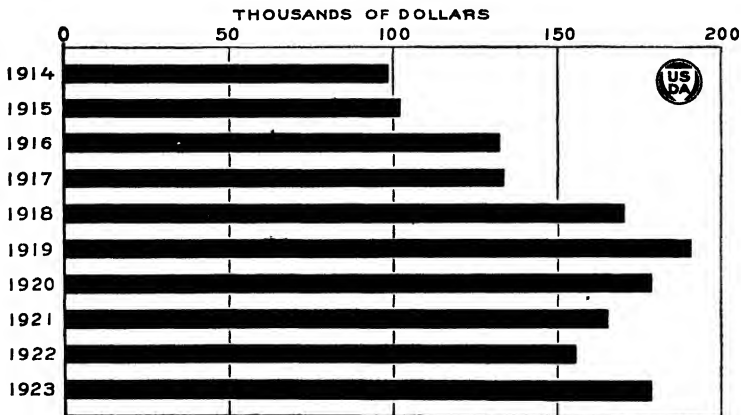


FIG. 41.—The total rental for buildings to house the staff of the Department of Agriculture increased from about \$100,000 in 1914 to over \$190,000 in 1919. Since that time the rentals have decreased despite the increasing activities of the department. Since 1920 the department has been assigned temporary nonfireproof war buildings, upon which there is no rental and which are wholly inadequate.

A number of laboratories have had to be housed in rented or other temporary quarters of nonfireproof construction not intended or designed for laboratory installations or for permanent occupancy. The installation of essential apparatus and equipment for efficient work usually requires permanent foundations, costly plumbing and electric wiring, or special provision for the maintenance of constant temperatures. The present temporary character of the department's housing arrangements in some cases precludes the possibility of providing much-needed apparatus. With the development of the department's work its housing situation is becoming more and more acute, and it will be impossible to hold outstanding research workers or do efficient work in many lines until such intolerable conditions have been recognized and steps taken to remedy them. Another illustration in the need for additional space is found in the effort

new being made to centralize control of purchases. Progress in this work is blocked by the lack of a warehouse to serve as a central depot of supplies.

General Administration.

Continued attention has been given by the department to the adoption of ways and means of insuring the most effective and economical methods in the expenditure of public funds. Efforts are being made continually to improve the business administration of the department and to inaugurate economies wherever consistent with effective results. In my last report specific instances of savings were cited. The same effort has been in evidence during the past year and many additional steps have been taken to better the service and reduce cost. One of the branches of the office of the Secretary has been organized in such a way as to advise and assist the administrative and accounting offices of the various bureaus in the survey of existing methods and in effecting changes in business organization where needed. Further special attention has been given to the development and supervision of the purchase and sales work under an expert in this line who has been employed for this specific purpose. Reserves have again been set up wherever practicable against the various appropriations, and these and other unused balances of appropriations were turned back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

Salary Classification.

The number of employees in the department June 30, 1923, was 20,261. More than 16,000 of these were engaged in work outside of Washington.

Careful attention has been given to the activities necessitated by the provisions of the classification act of 1923. A personnel classification officer was designated to coordinate and supervise the large volume of work incident to the classification of the department personnel.

A consideration of what has been accomplished thus far indicates that the prospects which classification offers for the adjustment of present inequalities in pay and the enlargement of opportunity for advancement are acting as a strong incentive for the continuance of effort and the rendering of efficient service. The critical analysis and evaluation of the duties and responsibilities of department employees which is now being made to insure their just and equitable allocation under the classification plan should lead to more effective administrative organization and stimulate department workers to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

Respectfully,

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Financial Statement.

The net cost to the Federal Government of the regular activities of the department during the fiscal year 1923 was approximately \$34,500,000, as indicated by the following table:

Federal Funds for Regular Work of the Department.

	Appropriations available, fiscal year 1923.	Expenditures, fiscal year 1923.	Outstanding obligations.	Unobli- gated balances.
Agricultural appropriation act, 1923 (ex- clusive of appropriations made direct to States for research work under the Hatch and Adams Acts and for extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, and appro- priation for the acquisition of lands by the National Forest Reservation Com- mission).....	\$33,594,173.00	\$28,540,386.90	\$4,226,006.92	\$317,780.18
Deficiency appropriation acts (July 1, 1922, Jan. 22, 1923, and Mar. 4, 1923).....	774,980.00	651,322.01	48,915.84	74,742.15
Supplemental appropriation for increase of compensation (act of June 29, 1922).....	3,232,863.00	2,935,862.96	218,943.62	78,066.42
Permanent annual appropriation for meat inspection (act of June 30, 1906).....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	.....	.....
Revolving fund for classification of cotton..	134,534.29	80,287.63	.....	54,250.66
Allotment for fixed nitrogen research (\$500,- 000 transferred from appropriation placed at disposal of the President by the na- tional defense act of June 3, 1916, and \$275,903.46 unexpended balance of allot- ment previously transferred).....	775,903.46	212,976.17	24,961.13	537,966.16
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals (reappro- priation of unexpended balance from 1922).....	353,924.93	53,392.49	.....	300,532.44
Control of white-pine blister rust (available balance of continuing appropriation made in 1922).....	124,663.12	119,812.72	866.61	3,963.79
Control of insect infestations on national forests (available balance of continuing appropriation made in 1922).....	109,184.73	39,373.78	25,963.18	43,857.77
Other continuing appropriations for regular work.....	90,155.58	8,217.74	7,004.34	74,933.50
Total.....	42,180,386.11	35,641,632.40	4,552,650.64	1,986,106.07
Expenditures, as shown above.....		\$35,641,632.40		
Outstanding obligations, as shown above.....			4,552,650.64	
Total expenditure, fiscal year 1923, when all obligations are paid.....				\$40,194,283.04
Less:				
Receipts, 1923, deposited in United States Treasury to credit of miscel- laneous receipts fund (see below).....			\$5,576,904.55	
Reimbursement by dealers for cost of classifying cotton.....			66,711.21	
				5,643,615.76
Net cost of regular work.....				34,550,667.28

Of the total expenditure of \$40,200,000 for the regular work of the department, approximately \$9,000,000, or 22.5 per cent, was used for research; \$2,400,000, or 6 per cent, for extension; \$20,500,000, or 51 per cent, for service and regulatory activities; and

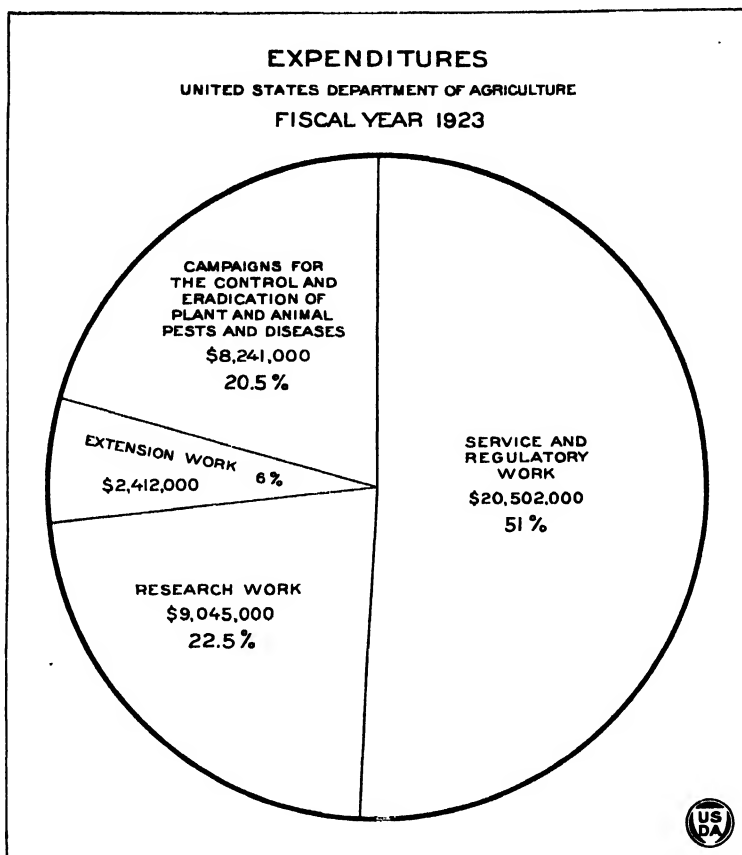


FIG. 42.—Over one-half of the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture involves public service and regulatory work, and less than one-fourth is devoted to research work for the development of agriculture.

\$8,300,000, or 20.5 per cent, for campaigns for the control or eradication of various animal and plant diseases and pests.

Direct Income to Government in Connection with Work of Department of Agriculture, Fiscal Year 1923.

Incident to the department's work during the fiscal year 1923, direct receipts aggregating \$9,986,908 were covered into the Treasury, and fines were imposed and judgments recovered by the courts amounting to \$247,895.57 in connection with the enforcement by the department of the regulatory acts which devolve upon it for administration and execution, as follows:

Receipts:

Deposited to credit of miscellaneous receipts fund—		
From business on the national forests—	\$4, 807, 249. 07	
From other sources—	769, 655. 48	\$5, 576, 904. 55
Deposited to credit of miscellaneous receipts fund but subsequently appropriated as special funds for use of Forest Service—		
Ten per cent of net receipts from business on the national forests, for forest road and trail construction in 1924—	528, 569. 06	
Contributions from private sources, used mainly for the construction of forest roads and trails—	1, 517, 467. 46	2, 046, 036. 52
Deposited to credit of appropriations for regular work of department—		402, 588. 58
Deposited to credit of appropriations administered by but not used in prosecuting regular work of department—		
Reimbursement for cost of distributing surplus war materials to States for use in road construction work—	\$573, 183. 95	
Repayments by farmers of seed-grain loans—	1, 388, 194. 40	1, 961, 378. 35
Total receipts—		9, 986, 908. 00
Fines imposed and judgments recovered by the courts in connection with violations of statutes intrusted to Department of Agriculture for enforcement—		247, 895. 57
Total direct income to Government resulting from activities of Department of Agriculture—		10, 234, 803. 57

Federal Funds Administered by Department but not Used for its Regular Work.

In addition to the expenditures for conducting the investigative, regulatory, and other regular activities of the department, \$88,514.-578.60 was expended during the fiscal year 1923 from appropriations administered by the department but not used for the prosecution of its regular work as follows:

	Appropriation available, fiscal year 1923.	Expenditure, fiscal year 1923.	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1923.
Extension work in agriculture and home economics:			
Provided by Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914.....	\$4, 580, 000. 00		
Supplementary fund provided by agricultural appropriation act for 1923.....	1, 300, 000. 00		
Balances from prior years.....	154, 472. 77		
	6, 034, 472. 77	¹ \$5, 810, 449. 45	\$224, 023. 32
Research work of State agricultural experiment stations (provided by agricultural appropriation act for 1923).....			
Balances from prior years.....	1, 440, 000. 00		
	210. 10		
	1. 440, 210. 10	¹ 1, 439, 999. 59	210. 51

¹ Paid direct to States by Treasury Department.

	Appropriation available, fiscal year 1923.	Expenditure, fiscal year 1923.	Unexpended bal- ance, June 30, 1923.
Federal-aid road construction (pro- vided by acts of July 11, 1916; Feb. 28, 1919; Nov. 9, 1921; and Jan. 22, 1923):			
Rural post roads—			
Appropriated for fiscal year 1923.....	\$25,000,000.00		
Balances from prior years.	178,703,521.43		
	203,703,521.43	¹ \$71,601,752.72	\$132,101,768.71
Roads and trails within or ad- jacent to national forests—			
Appropriated for fiscal year 1923.....	11,000,000.00		
Ten per cent of national forest receipts for 1922, available for road and trail building in 1923....	338,576.96		
Balances from prior years.	6,408,586.52		
	17,747,163.48	6,467,639.69	11,279,523.79
Payments to States from national forest receipts for benefit of county schools and roads.....	882,204.01	² 882,204.01	
Refunds to users of national forest resources of moneys deposited by them in excess of amounts re- quired to secure purchase price of timber, use of lands, etc.....	101,824.19	101,824.19	
Acquisition of lands by National Forest Reservation Commission for protection of forested water- sheds of navigable streams:			
Provided by agricultural ap- propriation act for 1923....	450,000.00		
Balances from prior years.....	1,458,455.35		
	1,908,455.35	768,391.84	\$1,140,063.51
Expenses of National Forest Reser- vation Commission (provided by act of Mar. 1, 1911):			
Appropriation for fiscal year 1923.....	25,000.00		
Balances from prior years.....	48,242.21		
	73,242.21	537.06	72,705.15
Cooperative work, Forest Service, consisting principally of forest road and trail construction (paid from contributions from private sources):			
Amount contributed during 1923.....	1,517,467.46		
Balances from prior years.....	381,495.75		
	1,898,963.21	1,299,782.88	599,180.33

¹ Including expenditures of \$152,511.28 from fund of \$175,000 set aside for road material investigations.² Paid direct to States by Treasury Department.

	Appropriation available, fiscal year 1923.	Expenditure, fiscal year 1923.	Unexpended bal- ance, June 30, 1922.
Farmers' seed-grain loans:			
Appropriations provided by deficiency acts of July 1, 1922, and Mar. 4, 1923, for collection of loans.....	\$75,000. 00		
Collections during 1923 of loans made in 1921 and 1922.....	1,388,194. 40		
Previously collected.....	693,173. 64		
	<hr/> 2,156,368. 04	\$69,226. 66	\$2,087,141. 38
Exchange of lands, State of Wash- ington.....	3. 31	3. 31	
Work done by Department of Agri- culture for other departments at their request, under authority of section 7, fortifications act of May 21, 1920:			
Allotments from other depart- ments, fiscal year 1923.....	12,623. 00		
Balance of allotments made in prior years.....	62,453. 35		
	<hr/> 75,076. 35	72,687. 59	\$2,388. 76
Procuring and disposing of nitrate of soda to farmers (balance of war emergency revolving fund pro- vided by acts of Aug. 10, 1917, Mar. 28, 1918, and Oct. 1, 1918)..	512,328. 26	79. 61	¹ 512,248. 65
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Federal appropri- ations administered by de- partment but not used for its regular work.....	236,533,832. 71	88,514,578. 60	148,019,254. 11

Summary of all appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1923.

Title of appropriation	Amount ap- propriated.	Expenditures to June 30, 1923.	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1923.
Agricultural act for fiscal year 1923.....	\$36,774,173. 00	\$31,388,336. 97	\$5,385,836. 03
Supplementary appropriations contained in deficiency acts of July 1, 1922, Jan. 22, 1923, and Mar. 4, 1923:			
Suppressing spread of pink bollworm of cotton.....	75,000. 00	75,000. 00	
Fighting forest fires.....	375,000. 00	375,000. 00	
Protection of lands in Oregon and California Rail- road forfeiture suits.....	16,480. 00	13,987. 61	2,492. 39
Motor boat for Alaskan forests.....	8,500. 00		8,500. 00
Citrus canker eradication.....	100,000. 00	100,000. 00	
White-pine blister rust control.....	30,000. 00	30,000. 00	
Nut culture.....	5,000. 00	5,000. 00	
Investigating sources of crude rubber.....	100,000. 00	4,395. 57	95,604. 43
Boll weevil poisoning by airplane.....	40,000. 00	29,207. 54	10,792. 46
Preventing spread of Japanese beetle.....	25,000. 00	18,731. 29	6,268. 71
Supplemental appropriation for increase of compensa- tion (act of June 29, 1922).....	3,232,863. 00	2,935,862. 96	297,000. 04

¹ Turned into surplus fund June 30, 1923.

Summary of all appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1923—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Expenditures to June 30, 1923.	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1923.
Permanent specific appropriations:			
Meat inspection (act of June 30, 1906).....	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	.....
Cooperative agricultural extension work (act of May 8, 1914).....	4,580,000.00	4,510,449.45	\$69,550.55
Cooperative construction of roads and trails, national forests (act of July 11, 1916).....	1,000,000.00	.....	1,000,000.00
National Forest Reservation Commission (act of Mar. 1, 1911).....	25,000.00	496.69	24,503.31
Continuing appropriations:			
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (deficiency act of Jan. 22, 1923).....	25,000,000.00	152,511.28	24,847,488.72
Forest highways (act of Nov. 9, 1921).....	7,000,000.00	342,504.53	6,657,495.47
Forest road development (act of Nov. 9, 1921).....	3,000,000.00	859,919.22	2,140,080.78
Indefinite appropriation. Refunds to depositors, national forests fund.....	101,824.19	101,824.19	.....
Special funds:			
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund....	338,576.96	.....	338,576.96
Payments to States and Territories, national forests fund.....	846,442.41	846,442.41	.....
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forests fund.....	35,761.60	35,761.60	.....
Cooperative work, Forest Service.....	1,517,467.46	918,287.13	599,180.33
Revolving fund for classification of cotton.....	66,711.21	12,460.55	54,250.66
Fund from seed-grain loans collected during 1923.....	1,368,194.40	.....	1,368,194.40
Appropriation for collection of seed-grain loans.....	75,000.00	69,226.66	5,773.34
Allotment for nitrate plants.....	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Allotments from other departments:			
Insect control, Kaibab National Forest.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Air Service, Army, 1923.....	10,000.00	9,797.13	202.87
Breeding experimental animals, Army, 1923.....	1,000.00	753.57	246.43
Investigations for Federal Power Commission, 1923.....	450.00	230.01	219.99
Manufacture of arms.....	173.00	140.63	32.37
Total, current appropriations and funds (exclusive of balances from prior years).....	89,269,617.23	45,837,326.99	43,432,290.24
Unexpended balances of appropriations and funds for prior fiscal years remaining available for expenditure or other disposition during fiscal year 1923:			
Appropriations in agricultural acts for fiscal years 1921 and 1922.....	\$5,683,344.45	\$2,747,852.18	¹ \$2,935,492.27
Reappropriation of unexpended balance for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, etc.....	353,924.93	53,392.49	300,532.44
Supplemental appropriations for fiscal years 1921 and 1922—			
White-pine blister rust control (1922-23).....	124,663.12	119,812.72	4,850.40
Insect infestations, national forests (1922-23).....	109,184.73	39,373.78	69,810.95
Enforcement of packers and stockyards act.....	47,410.93	20,497.27	26,913.66
Enforcement of future trading act.....	33,616.18	6,304.77	27,311.41
Operation of Center Market.....	44,552.10	22,219.44	22,332.66
Salaries and expenses, wool division, War Industries Board.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Protection of lands, Oregon and California Railroad forfeiture suits.....	112.40	112.40	.....

¹ Of these balances, \$1,702,659.80 was turned into the surplus fund of the Treasury at the end of the year.

Summary of all appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1923—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Expenditures to June 30, 1923.	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1923.
Unexpended balances of appropriations and funds for prior fiscal years remaining available for expenditure or other disposition during fiscal year 1923—Contd.			
Supplemental appropriations for fiscal years 1921 and 1922—Continued.			
Consolidating addressing and duplicating work.....	\$33.94		\$33.94
Blowdown of timber, Olympic National Forest (1921-22).....	8,421.63		8,421.63
Supplemental appropriations for increase of compensation for fiscal years 1921 and 1922.....	138,189.81	\$125,296.55	¹ 12,893.26
Permanent specific appropriations—			
Ment inspection.....	532,400.04	306,069.76	¹ 226,330.28
Cooperative agricultural extension work.....	154,472.77		¹ 154,472.77
Cooperative construction of roads and trails, national forests.....	1,136,729.49	651,909.18	484,820.31
National Forest Reservation Commission.....	48,242.21	40.37	¹ 48,201.84
Continuing appropriations—			
Cooperative construction of rural post roads....	178,703,521.43	71,449,241.44	107,254,279.99
Forest highways.....	2,230,127.09	2,230,127.09	
Forest road development.....	1,975,242.50	1,975,242.50	
Federal forest road construction.....	765,939.36	290,193.18	475,746.18
Acquisition of lands for protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams.....	689,221.88	413,223.70	275,998.18
Enforcement of grain standards act.....	2,922.10	1,858.51	1,063.59
Administration of warehouse act.....	6,092.98	5,567.04	525.94
Determining cotton standards and spot markets.....	722.26	487.45	234.81
Sullys Hill National Park game preserve.....	4,744.33	250.14	4,494.19
Wind Cave national game preserve.....	1,296.12	54.60	1,241.52
Laboratory building, Arlington Farm.....	74,377.79		74,377.79
Exchange of lands, State of Washington.....	3.31	3.31	
Special funds—			
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund.....	300,548.08	117,743.99	182,804.09
Cooperative work, Forest Service.....	381,495.75	381,495.75	
Revolving fund for classification of cotton.....	67,827.08	67,827.08	
Fund from seed-grain loans collected during 1922.....	693,173.04		693,173.04
Procuring and disposing of nitrate of soda.....	512,328.26	79.61	¹ 512,248.65
Allotment for nitrate plants.....	\$275,903.46	\$212,976.17	\$62,927.29
Allotments from other departments—			
Air Service, Army, 1922.....	260.73	260.69	.04
Breeding experimental animals, Army, 1922....	571.60	78.00	¹ 493.60
Research by Forest Service in aircraft production, Army.....	5.39		¹ 5.39
Tests of forest products for Army.....	36.51	35.26	¹ 1.25
Investigations for Federal Power Commission....	5,800.00	5,614.37	185.63
Aviation, Navy, 1922.....	50,000.00	49,000.60	999.40
Aviation, Navy, 1921.....	5,779.12	5,777.33 ²	¹ 1.79
Total (including balances from prior years)....	² 284,435,356.73	³ 127,137,345.71	⁴ 157,298,011.02

¹ These balances, no longer available for expenditure, totaling \$502.03, were returned to the departments from which the allotments originated.

² Includes \$5,721,137.91 in annual appropriations for regular work of department for fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

³ Includes \$2,981,134.71 expended from annual appropriations for regular work of department in payment of obligations incurred during fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

⁴ Includes \$2,740,003.20 unexpended balances of annual appropriations for regular work of department or fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

Review of Agricultural Production and Exports.
Average of crops in the United States.

Crop.	Annual Average, 1910-1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹	1923 ¹ (preliminary estimate).
CEREALS.										
Corn.....	105,240,000	106,197,000	105,286,000	116,730,000	104,467,000	97,170,000	101,699,000	103,740,000	102,428,000	108,112,000
Wheat.....	48,933,000	50,469,000	52,316,000	45,089,000	59,181,000	75,694,000	61,143,000	63,696,000	61,630,000	58,263,000
Oats.....	38,014,000	40,996,000	41,527,000	43,553,000	44,349,000	40,359,000	42,491,000	45,496,000	40,313,000	40,768,000
Barley.....	1,593,000	7,148,000	7,767,000	8,933,000	9,740,000	6,720,000	7,600,000	7,414,000	7,390,000	7,980,000
Rye.....	2,305,000	3,125,000	3,213,000	4,317,000	6,391,000	6,307,000	4,409,000	4,528,000	6,210,000	5,224,000
Buckwheat.....	789,000	709,000	828,000	924,000	1,027,000	700,000	1,027,000	6,680,000	7,785,000	773,000
Rice.....	826,000	803,000	869,000	980,900	1,118,550	1,083,000	1,336,000	921,000	1,055,000	883,000
Grain sorghums.....	733,000	4,153,000	3,944,000	5,153,000	6,036,000	5,090,000	5,120,000	4,635,000	5,051,000	5,516,000
Total.....	213,664,000	223,664,000	215,750,000	225,679,900	232,309,550	233,073,000	224,499,000	231,109,000	224,862,000	222,518,000
VEGETABLES.										
Potatoes.....	3,686,000	3,734,000	3,565,000	4,384,000	4,286,000	3,542,000	3,637,000	3,941,000	4,331,000	3,892,000
Sweet potatoes.....	611,000	781,000	774,000	919,000	940,000	941,000	992,000	1,086,000	1,116,000	1,007,000
Beans (commercial).....	928,000	928,000	1,107,000	1,821,000	1,744,000	1,090,000	847,000	777,000	1,043,000	1,255,000
Onions (commercial).....	.....	.....	.....	64,580	65,400	52,830	66,550	58,070	64,780	62,660
Cabbage (commercial).....	.....	.....	.....	83,000	111,940	94,300	121,421	104,060	136,860	102,070
Total.....	4,297,000	5,363,000	5,446,000	7,281,670	7,196,340	5,690,130	5,682,971	5,946,130	6,601,640	6,318,720
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Grapes (3 States).....	.....	23,100	26,200	18,200	25,400	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Flaxseed.....	2,402,000	1,367,000	1,414,000	1,984,000	1,910,000	1,503,000	1,757,000	1,108,000	1,251,000	2,265,000
Sugar beets.....	486,122	611,301	665,308	664,787	664,010	662,455	1,757,678	814,968	530,247	782,000
Tobacco.....	1,204,000	1,399,900	1,413,400	1,517,400	1,647,100	1,951,000	1,900,000	1,427,000	1,725,000	1,782,000
All hay.....	67,404,000	67,404,000	72,386,000	71,415,000	71,120,000	74,083,000	73,888,000	74,401,000	77,050,000	76,029,000
Cotton.....	35,360,000	31,412,000	34,965,000	33,841,000	36,008,000	33,566,000	35,878,000	30,500,000	33,036,000	38,287,000
Sorghum cane for sirup.....	.....	.....	.....	415,200	421,500	487,000	536,000	518,000	448,000	402,000
Peanuts.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842,000	1,865,000	1,122,000	1,181,000	1,214,000	996,000	915,000
Broomcorn.....	.....	280,100	285,200	346,000	366,000	332,000	1,276,500	222,000	257,000	462,000
Clover seed.....	.....	.....	699,000	821,000	820,000	942,000	1,062,000	899,000	1,126,000	798,000
Grand total.....	313,756,122	331,994,401	334,333,108	345,825,567	354,243,000	353,451,585	347,606,147	348,183,118	347,967,887	350,507,720

¹ Subject to revision in December, 1923.

Crop production in the United States.

[The figures are in round thousands—i. e., 000 omitted.]

Crop.	Annual average, 1910-1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹	1923 ¹
CEREALS.										
Corn..... bushels.	2,722,457	2,994,703	2,596,927	3,085,233	2,502,665	2,811,302	3,208,584	3,068,569	2,800,712	3,029,192
Wheat..... do.	725,225	1,075,980	626,319	636,655	691,438	987,870	853,027	814,905	862,091	781,727
Oats..... do.	1,137,261	1,549,090	1,251,837	1,467,740	1,558,124	1,174,090	1,490,281	1,076,341	1,201,458	1,302,483
Barley..... do.	189,568	228,951	182,309	217,759	256,225	177,408	186,352	184,946	185,118	196,251
Rye..... do.	57,668	154,060	45,862	67,823	80,041	75,453	61,460	61,675	95,497	64,774
Buckwheat..... do.	17,222	15,068	17,092	16,092	16,095	14,392	13,142	14,207	15,060	14,611
Rice..... do.	24,378	28,947	40,881	34,736	38,606	41,885	52,066	37,612	41,965	32,737
Grain sorghums..... do.		114,460	53,888	61,409	75,241	180,784	137,408	113,980	90,381	105,506
Total.....	4,883,819	6,010,988	4,792,694	5,681,490	5,438,245	5,373,520	5,900,330	5,344,245	5,383,250	5,628,161
VEGETABLES.										
Potatoes..... bushels.	390,772	359,721	286,953	442,108	411,860	322,867	403,296	361,659	451,185	416,723
Sweet potatoes..... do.	57,117	75,639	70,955	83,822	87,924	97,126	103,925	96,654	109,534	97,429
Beans (commercial)..... do.		10,321	10,715	16,045	17,397	13,349	9,185	9,150	11,863	14,596
Onions (commercial)..... do.		7,664	8,562	12,376	19,338	11,398	23,525	14,440	19,129	16,508
Cabbage (commercial)..... tons.		671	255	475	498	357	982	678	1,117	824
FRUITS.										
Peaches..... bushels.	45,842	64,087	37,505	48,765	33,094	53,178	46,620	32,602	56,706	45,555
Pears..... do.		11,216	11,874	13,281	13,362	15,006	16,805	11,297	18,661	15,335
Apples..... do.	197,898	280,011	193,905	166,749	199,625	142,086	223,677	96,002	201,252	193,555
Cranberries (3 States)..... bbls.		441	471	249	332	549	449	384	568	619
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Flaxseed..... bushels.	18,353	14,080	14,298	9,164	13,369	7,256	10,774	8,029	11,668	19,343
Sugar beets..... tons.	5,391	6,511	6,228	5,980	5,949	6,421	8,538	7,782	5,153	6,067
Tobacco..... pounds.	991,958	1,062,237	1,153,278	1,249,276	1,439,071	1,465,481	1,582,225	1,069,693	1,324,840	1,496,788
Alf hay..... tons.	81,640	107,263	110,992	98,439	91,139	104,760	105,315	97,770	112,791	102,914
Cotton..... bales.	14,259	11,192	11,450	11,302	12,041	11,421	13,440	7,954	9,762	10,248
Sorghum straw..... galls.	14,974	13,668	13,668	37,472	38,413	39,413	49,505	46,566	36,532	32,643
Peanuts..... pounds.		52	919,028	1,452,581	1,240,102	783,273	841,474	829,307	685,507	647,889
Broomcorn..... tons.		57	39	62	53	38	36	38	35	66
Clover seed..... bushels.			1,706	1,458	1,197	1,484	1,944	1,538	1,875	1,121

¹ Subject to revision in December, 1923.

Exports of domestic foodstuffs and cotton from the United States.

[Reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.]

Article exported.	Annual average, 1910-1914.	Year ending June 30—									
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		
Wheat.....bushels.....	58,913,298	178,274,015	149,831,427	34,118,833	178,582,673	122,430,724	293,267,637	208,321,091	154,880,971		
Wheat flour.....bushels.....	10,678,635	13,585,669	13,944,476	21,879,951	24,181,979	21,631,961	16,179,856	15,795,824	14,882,714		
Oats.....bushels.....	8,381,293	13,918,883	13,918,883	10,679,193	65,840,163	32,944,740	4,302,346	15,967,204	18,573,033		
Rye.....bushels.....	8,854,763	14,532,827	13,260,015	10,679,193	27,457,183	37,383,022	45,735,032	28,083,022	51,411,860		
Barley.....bushels.....	7,865,521	27,472,160	18,281,077	26,285,373	27,457,183	26,371,284	20,437,198	22,400,263	18,192,809		
Corn.....bushels.....	39,869,680	38,217,012	64,720,842	40,997,847	16,687,538	14,467,926	66,911,083	176,885,614	94,064,083		
Total, 5 cereals and flour.....pounds.....	8,429,735,124	20,780,577,136	19,330,110,628	13,931,418,808	21,996,905,576	16,859,428,924	28,195,134,292	28,722,130,372	21,828,314,100		
Sugar.....do.....	70,976,908	1,680,150,863	1,248,908,286	576,483,050	1,115,865,161	1,444,030,665	582,686,488	2,002,038,652	749,855,325		
Dairy products:											
Butter.....do.....	4,277,965	13,487,481	26,835,022	17,735,965	33,739,960	27,155,834	7,829,255	7,511,997	9,409,887		
Cheese.....do.....	4,915,502	44,394,301	69,050,013	44,393,070	18,791,553	19,378,158	10,825,003	7,471,452	8,448,321		
Milk (condensed).....do.....	15,773,900	159,577,620	259,141,231	528,759,232	728,740,609	710,533,270	266,506,031	288,623,268	189,966,707		
Total dairy products.....pounds.....	24,967,357	217,459,402	352,026,336	590,798,274	781,272,022	737,067,262	285,160,889	303,611,747	177,812,865		
Meat and meat products:											
Canned beef.....do.....	9,392,122	50,803,765	67,536,125	97,343,283	108,459,660	31,133,918	10,762,986	3,748,486	2,301,499		
Fresh beef.....do.....	28,452,302	231,214,000	197,177,101	370,032,900	332,205,176	133,560,647	21,084,203	3,993,449	4,077,002		
Pickled beef.....do.....	32,893,172	38,114,682	58,053,667	54,467,910	45,065,641	32,383,501	26,774,124	26,774,124	24,186,283		
Oil.....do.....	280,221,505	102,645,914	67,110,111	56,603,388	59,292,122	74,529,494	106,414,800	117,174,260	104,936,278		
Oleomargarine.....do.....	3,268,279	5,426,221	5,681,267	6,309,886	18,570,400	20,962,180	6,219,165	1,989,421	2,027,546		
Steatin.....do.....	1,323,533	13,062,247	12,936,357	10,300,080	16,172,111	32,937,026	19,177,311	32,560,766	20,767,839		
Tallow.....do.....	29,065,749	16,288,743	15,209,369	5,014,964	16,172,111	32,937,026	16,843,868	27,659,097	26,064,985		
Canned pork.....do.....	4,227,086	9,610,732	5,896,126	5,194,463	5,773,329	27,224,941	3,261,967	2,293,102	2,761,121		
Fresh pork.....do.....	2,023,911	63,005,524	50,435,615	21,390,288	5,244,388	803,666,861	57,075,446	25,911,182	43,501,610		
Ham.....do.....	182,471,092	579,896,796	697,151,972	815,294,424	1,238,247,321	27,455,981	489,298,109	350,549,952	408,282,085		
Hams and shoulders.....do.....	166,813,134	282,206,611	296,656,581	419,571,869	667,240,022	172,011,676	371,641,786	319,186,689	408,932,756		
Pickled pork.....do.....	48,274,920	63,460,713	66,992,721	33,221,502	31,503,997	41,643,119	33,286,062	33,510,146	952,641,706		
Lard.....do.....	474,354,914	437,011,338	444,769,540	392,506,365	724,771,383	587,224,549	746,157,246	812,379,386	26,494,070		
Lard, neutral.....do.....	43,571,550	34,426,590	17,576,240	4,298,529	17,395,888	22,202,027	22,544,303	19,572,940	11,186,780		
Lard, compounds.....do.....	67,318,857	52,843,311	56,359,493	31,278,382	128,157,837	44,186,842	42,156,971	30,228,175			

Publications of the Department.

The accompanying table gives a summary of new and reprinted publications issued by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Of the bulleting, circulars, and Yearbooks there were 477 new titles and 783 reprints, making a total of 1,260 separate titles. The total editions of these amounted to 26,519,542 copies, of which 21,649,398, or more than 80 per cent, were popular Farmers' Bulletins. The following new publications were issued during the year: 62 Farmers' Bulletins, 105 department bulletins, 57 departmental circulars, and 40 soil surveys.

Of the publications of a periodical and statistical nature 7,373,465 copies were printed. These publications include the "Experiment Station Record," "Official Record," "Clip Sheet," "Weather, Crops, and Markets," and the "Journal of Agricultural Research," as well as reprints from the latter publication.

Publications issued by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Name series.	New.		Reprinted.		New and reprinted.	
	Number of titles.	Number of copies.	Number of titles.	Number of copies.	Number of titles.	Number of copies.
Bulletins, circulars, Yearbook, etc.:						
Farmers' Bulletins.....	62	2,226,915	574	19,422,483	636	21,649,398
Department bulletins.....	105	553,089	46	84,500	151	637,589
Department circulars.....	57	874,720	23	324,520	80	1,199,240
Secretary's Annual Report.....	1	5,000	.....	.....	1	5,000
Soil surveys.....	40	40,000	.....	.....	40	40,000
Yearbooks (1921 and 1922).....	2	40,472	.....	.....	2	40,472
Bureau bulletins.....	8	30,500	7	5,000	16	35,500
Bureau circulars.....	1	2,500	.....	10,500	8	13,000
Statistical bulletins.....	1	4,500	.....	.....	1	4,500
Miscellaneous circulars.....	10	60,000	3	28,000	13	97,000
Service and regulatory announcements.....	58	390,500	6	16,000	64	406,500
Miscellaneous.....	132	1,810,518	116	580,825	248	2,391,343
Total.....	477	6,047,714	783	20,471,828	1,260	26,519,542
Periodical and information publications:						
Experiment Station Record.....	23	165,650	.....	.....	23	165,650
Official Record.....	53	833,200	.....	.....	53	833,200
Clip Sheet.....	51	255,000	.....	.....	51	255,000
Weather, Crops, and Markets.....	53	6,007,000	2	14,000	55	6,021,000
Journal of Agricultural Research.....	17	34,000	.....	.....	17	34,000
Separates from Journal of Agricultural Research.....	44	63,615	1	1,000	45	64,615
Total.....	241	7,358,465	3	15,000	244	7,373,465
Grand total.....	718	13,406,179	786	20,486,828	1,504	33,883,007

List of New Farmers' Bulletins, Department Bulletins, and Department Circulars Published During Fiscal Year 1923.

Following is a list of new Farmers' Bulletins, Department Bulletins, and Department Circulars issued during the fiscal year 1923, classified by general subject matter. Farmers' Bulletins are indicated by "F. B.," department bulletins by "D. B.," and department circulars by "D. C."

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The WHEAT SITUATION



A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.¹

The Price and Purchasing Power of Wheat.

THE farm price of wheat is down nearly to pre-war level and the purchasing power of a bushel is far below. The farm price August 1, for the first time since the beginning of the war, fell below the average for the corresponding month in the period 1909-1913, being 84 cents, compared with 91 cents. Since August prices have risen and are now slightly above the pre-war level. The November 1 average farm price was 95 cents. If the seasonal price movement for this year 1923-24, parallels that of last year, prices will continue to rise slightly, reaching the highest point of the season in the early spring.

The purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is more significant than the price of wheat. Although the average farm price of November 1 was above the 1909-1913 average for November, it is equivalent to only about 60 cents per bushel in the pre-war period. A suit of clothes which cost the farmer in North Dakota 21 bushels of wheat in July, 1913, cost him 31 bushels in 1923, and a wagon which then cost him 103 bushels would now cost him 166. The cost of nearly everything the farmer buys is necessarily very high because freight rates and industrial wages which enter not only into the cost of manufacturing but also the cost of transportation are far above their level before the war. With the November farm price of wheat only 107 per cent of the pre-war average price, the wholesale price of all commodities which is generally taken as a measure of the price level

¹ This report, prepared by members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was submitted to the President Nov. 30, 1923. The following committee had charge of the study, under the direction of H. C. Taylor: W. A. Schoenfeld, chairman; Nils A. Olsen, executive secretary; O. C. Stine, H. R. Tolley, V. N. Valgren, O. E. Baker, W. F. Callander, and R. H. Wilcox. The committee was assisted by G. C. Haas, Donald Jackson, R. S. Washburn, H. B. Gardner, L. V. Steere, C. L. Luedtke, L. M. Harrison, M. R. Cooper, L. A. Reynoldson, E. O. Wootton, C. R. Chambers, H. Killough, A. V. Swarthout, E. R. Ballou, H. J. Besley, C. O. Brannen, R. W. Newton, G. A. Collier, H. K. Holman, jr., A. W. McKay, and R. H. Elsworth.

was 153 per cent in October.² On the basis of this price level the average farm price of wheat should have been about \$1.35 per bushel for November to give wheat pre-war purchasing power at wholesale prices.

MONTHLY PRICES OF WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY, 1922-23.

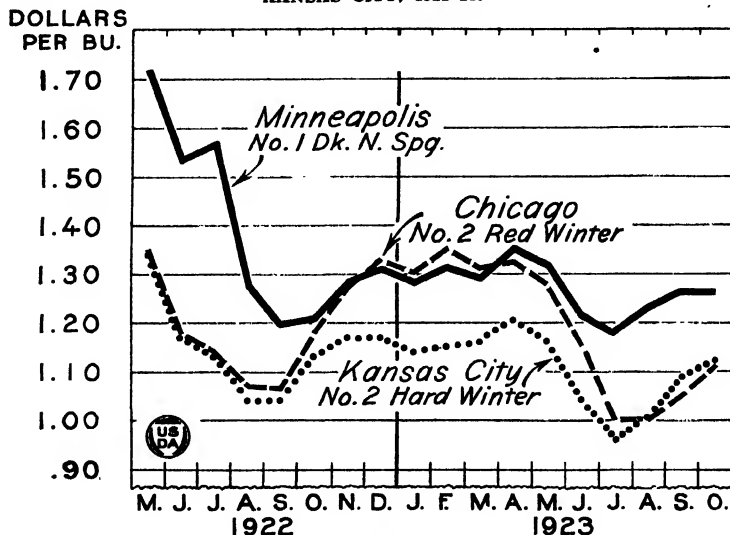


FIGURE 1.

The low price and purchasing power of wheat directly affects the income of about 2,000,000 farmers. In large areas of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Washington farmers depend almost entirely upon wheat for their cash income. According to the census of 1919, 80 per cent of the farmers in North Dakota, 76 per cent in Kansas, and 66 per cent in South Dakota grew wheat. A farm survey in the Palouse district

CHICAGO PRICE OF WHEAT AND THE PRICE ADJUSTED TO THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE 1913 DOLLAR, 1896-91 TO 1922-23.

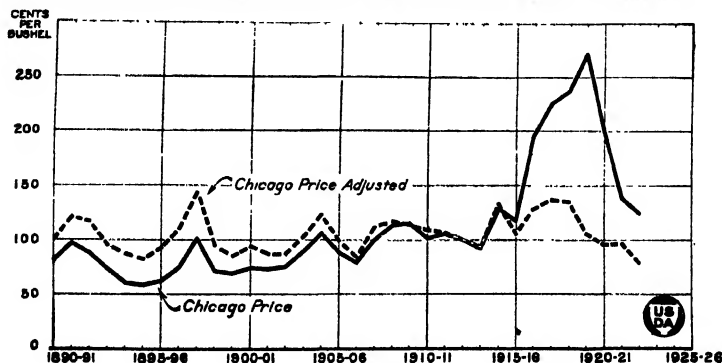


FIGURE 2.

² A one-year base for an individual commodity is not satisfactory. The index of the price of wheat is therefore based on the 1909-1913 average.

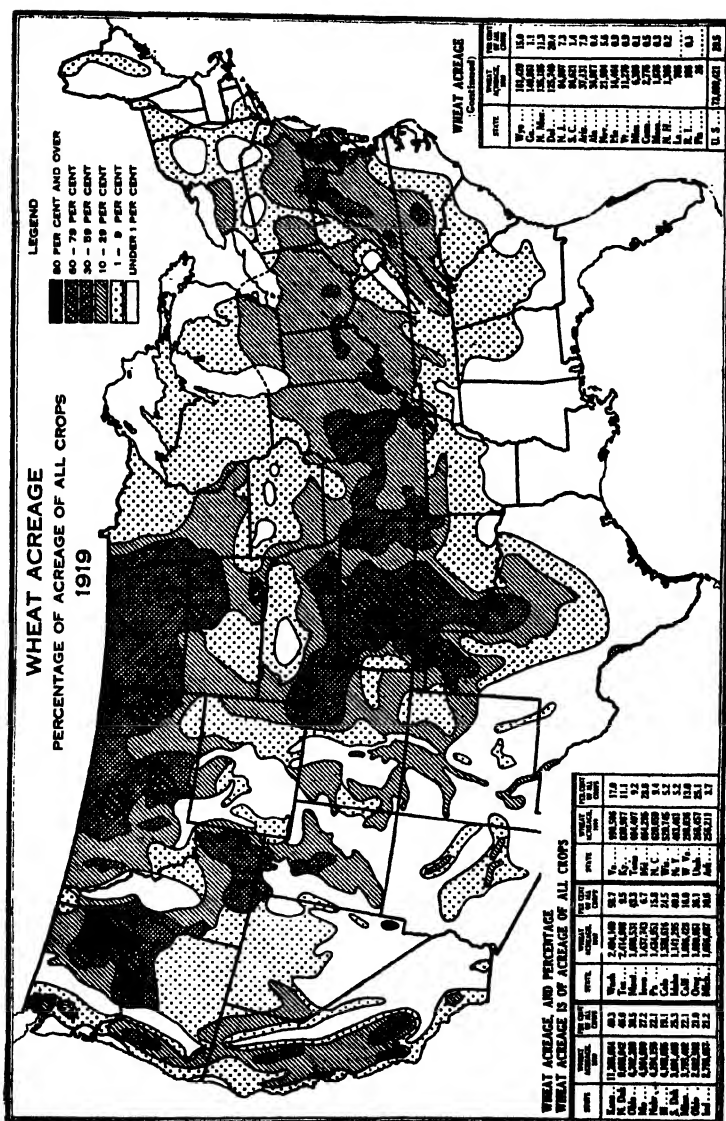


FIGURE 3.

of Idaho and Washington for the three years 1919-1921 showed that approximately 80 per cent of the cash income of the farmers in that district was derived from wheat; and, in 1922, 78 per cent of the income of farms surveyed in Sheridan and Daniels Counties in Montana was from wheat. As a direct source of cash income the wheat crop of the United States is more important than the corn crop, a large part of which is fed to livestock. In five years ending with 1922 farmers sold on the average 711,000,000 bushels of wheat and 544,000,000 bushels of corn. Moreover, a large part of the corn sold is from one farmer to another for livestock feed. Many wheat farmers produce other commodities than wheat, but the prices of many of these, such as oats, barley, and rye, are below pre-war prices. The specialized wheat farmer, as a rule, does not produce, or produces only for home use, the commodities such as corn, butter, eggs, cotton, and wool, which are now selling at relatively high prices.

The low price and purchasing power of wheat is far-reaching in its effects, for not only the wheat farmer but practically all classes

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION AND THE CHICAGO PRICE, 1890-91 TO 1913-14.

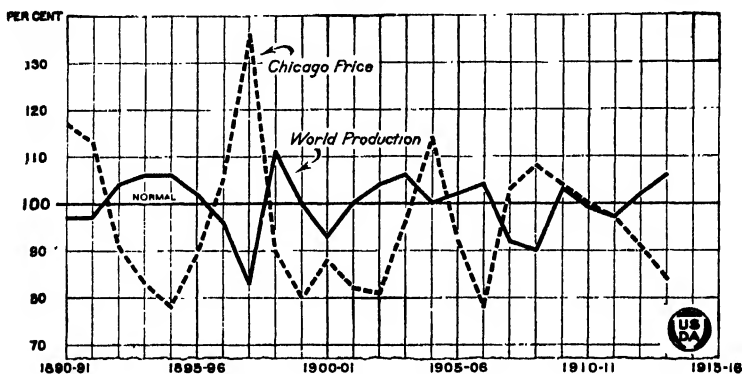


FIGURE 4.

of business men whose income depends to any extent upon the prosperity of the wheat farmer are adversely affected.

The World Bread-Grain Situation.

The price which the farmer of the United States receives for his wheat is determined largely by the world supply of wheat. As exporters, farmers in the United States receive for wheat the price paid in the world markets less the cost or charges for placing wheat or flour in those markets. Chicago prices follow closely the price in Liverpool and other large world markets, and farm prices follow closely Chicago prices.

The present prospects are that the total world production of wheat outside of Russia in the year 1923-24 may be over 3,400,000,000 bushels,³ or 300,000,000 bushels greater than last year and 500,000,000

³ All estimates of production for 1923-24 are subject to change by report of revisions and by receipt of official estimates for countries not officially reported.

greater than the pre-war average production of the same countries. Since Russia exported annually 1909-1913 (crop movement years) only 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, the increase in production outside of Russia makes up for the loss of Russian exports and increases the supply by more than 300,000,000 bushels. The world production of rye, which has an important influence upon the wheat market, especially in Europe, may be 970,000,000 bushels, or 181,000,000 bushels greater than last year, but 64,000,000 below the pre-war production in the same territory. Since Russia annually exported 29,000,000 bushels before the war, the world production outside of Russia is still 93,000,000 bushels short on rye. Adding together wheat and rye, the indicated supply of bread grains for

UNITED STATES FARM PRICE OF WHEAT AND WHEAT PRICES AT CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, 1890-91 TO 1921-22.

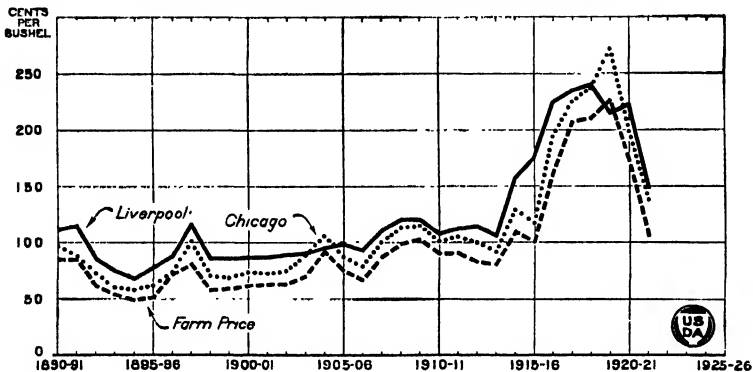


FIGURE 5.

the year 1923-24 outside of Russia is over 400,000,000 bushels greater than last year and more than 200,000,000 in excess of the average pre-war supply.

The Consumption of Bread Cereals in Europe.

War has had a marked effect upon the bread grain consumption of some European countries as well as of the United States. The present population of Europe is about the same as 10 years ago. The standard of living in some countries has been lowered and cheaper foods substituted for wheat. Wheat has been conserved by "long milling," mixing, and by feeding less to livestock. The per capita consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has remained remarkably constant during the last 14 years but declined slightly during the war. In France per capita wheat consumption, including seed, was reduced from an average of 9.3 bushels during the period 1909-1913 to an average of 7.4 bushels during the war period 1914-1918. Since then the average has increased to 7.7 bushels. Milling restrictions are still in force requiring the mixing of from 8 to 10 per cent of substitutes with wheat flour. The per capita supply of bread grains has been considerably below normal also in Germany and Austria. Notwithstanding that the European production of wheat outside of Russia in 1922 was nearly 300,000,000

bushels less than the pre-war average and that prices were relatively low, the net import of these countries in the year 1922-23 was only about 200,000,000 bushels greater than the pre-war net import.⁴ The import of rye also has failed to make up for the decrease in production in importing countries.

Some increase in European consumption may be expected. It is significant that a large part of the increase in production this year as compared with last is in Europe. Outside of Russia the European wheat crop is about 245,000,000 bushels or 23 per cent greater and the rye crop 165,000,000 bushels, also 23 per cent greater than last year. The producers in many European countries are now complaining of low prices and may consequently market a smaller proportion of the crop than was marketed last year. Low prices both at interior markets and at import points may encourage a larger per capita consumption by the urban population. The reduction in the potato crop this year as compared with last will also contribute to an increase in the wheat and rye consumption. The experience of the last two years supports these assumptions. The European wheat crop of 1921 was estimated to be 1,216,000,000 bushels, only 70,000,000 below the estimates for the present year, and Europe imported about 515,000,000 net; whereas last year with a crop of only 1,026,000,000 bushels, but with a very large potato crop, net imports amounted to only approximately 567,000,000 bushels. It seems, therefore, that notwithstanding some increase in production, European importing countries may import 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1923-24. If the per capita consumption of European countries is not increased over last year an importation of 400,000,000 bushels will meet all requirements.

European surplus producing countries are prepared to supply deficit countries with from 40,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. The five important surplus-producing countries outside of Europe could supply the European countries the maximum quantities that they will take, export 150,000,000 bushels to countries outside of Europe and have larger quantities than last year to consume or carry over in stocks.

Foreign Competition Increasing.

Looking ahead beyond this season, prospects are not good for marketing a surplus of wheat at satisfactory prices. European agriculture is returning to pre-war productiveness. Last year Russia exported some rye and a little wheat. The area of all cereals this year is estimated to be 20 per cent greater than last, but yields are lower and the total crop probably will be about the same as last year. Great efforts are being made to export both wheat and rye, and already this year's exports exceed the total for last year. The increase in the area of crops in Russia is a definite indication of a tendency to return to an export basis.

High prices during the war period greatly stimulated production in Canada. Since the war low prices for cattle in Australia and Argentina have encouraged the production of more wheat. In

⁴ The net imports of European importing countries, 1922-23, preliminary 567,000,000 bushels wheat and flour as wheat: 1921-22, 535,000,000; 1909-1913, 505,000,000, of which European exporting countries supplied about 11,000,000, 20,000,000 and 272,000,000, respectively.

Canada, since the western Provinces are better suited to produce wheat as a cash crop than to produce anything else for market, the area and production of wheat continue to expand. With small populations these countries must either find foreign markets for a large part of their crops or abandon a considerable area of wheat production. It is evident, therefore, that competition for the European markets will be increasingly keen and will tend to eliminate those countries in which the relative cost of production is highest.

Foreign competition is becoming increasingly keen, not only in quantity but also in quality of wheat and flour produced. The return of Russia will bring back into the market a large supply of Durum wheat in competition with the United States and North Africa. The expansion of production in Canada increases the quantity of high-grade hard wheat available to European markets, and the flour made from this wheat is gaining in reputation in Europe.

The commercial, financial, and political relations of some European buyers make it more advantageous for them to purchase wheat from our competitors than from the United States. In so far as business interests follow the flag, the colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom and France are in favorable positions for marketing their surplus wheat, and the war has strengthened their positions. The purpose of the recent negotiations between business men in Germany and in the United Kingdom with Russian organizations is to facilitate the exchange of manufactured goods for grain and other Russian raw materials.

High and fluctuating exchange rates also handicap the United States in trading with European countries. In the past year German grain dealers have had great difficulty in financing imports, not only because of the fluctuations in exchange but also on account of restrictions upon the purchase of exchange. In some cases exporters of other countries are more liberal in terms of sale than are the exporters of the United States. For example, it is reported that whereas Canadian mills are quite satisfied to accept cash documents, Hamburg, American mills will sell only on New York sight draft, which handicaps the German importer who would buy from the United States.

American credit advances on favorable terms to German importers would facilitate the sale of American grain and flour in Germany. German importers need short-time credit at reasonable rates. A large grain importing company has expressed a keen interest in any possibility of securing American credit on easier terms for the handling of grain imports into Germany. This company reports that the restricted capital which they have available for extending credits limits sales of American wheat and flour, that they could sell much more if they had "gold capital" with which to work. They further report that the company has been doing a good and steady business in both wheat and flour with America and Canada, and that even in the first week in October, when German business seemed at a standstill, they had continued to do a steady business. They were able to carry on this business, however, only by taking up foreign documents and giving short-term credit to a selected list of mills and wholesalers. The losses on credit ad-

vances thus far have been almost negligible in relation to the volume of their business.

German banking and credit organizations also have made proposals for the financing of American grain in Germany. By their suggestion banks would arrange to provide securities for an American exporter, or they would take over the documents as trustee and cover these documents by special contract or acceptance against the mills receiving the grain, which would remain the property of the seller until payment was made.

To summarize briefly, changes in international, commercial, financial, and political relations, as well as the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of wheat produced by competing countries, have increased the difficulty of selling our surplus wheat.

Distribution of the Wheat Crop of the United States.

The estimated production of wheat in the United States, plus estimated carry over in the form of both wheat and flour, amounts to 893,000,000 bushels or 57,000,000 bushels less than the available supply of domestic wheat for last year.

The amount of wheat that farmers retain on the farm for seed, feed, and reserves varies so much from year to year that no definite figure can be given as the requirement for this year. It is estimated that nearly 89,500,000 bushels of last year's crop was used for seed. In August of this year the winter wheat producers declared their intention to reduce the acreage in wheat about 15 per cent. A favorable seeding season in some parts of the winter wheat belt has probably encouraged farmers to sow a little more wheat than they had intended. If they reduce 10 per cent, the amount of seed required will be about 80,000,000 bushels. In a recent survey, however, farmers estimated seed requirements for the year at 9.3 per cent or 72,700,000 bushels. Farmers have declared their intention to feed this year 11.6 per cent of the crop. Feeding this percentage of the crop would take off the market 90,700,000 bushels. At the time this survey was taken the price of corn was high and the price of wheat so low that in parts of the country it was economical to feed wheat rather than corn. If the price of wheat improves toward the end of the year and the price of corn declines as the new crop comes into the market, the amount of wheat fed may be less than the amount intended. Stocks on farms at the end of last year amounted to over 35,600,000 bushels. Farmers will have to retain on the farms 199,000,000 bushels if declared intentions as to feeding and seeding are carried out and stocks on farms at the end of the year are the same as last year. This is probably a maximum figure and may be reduced to 150,000,000 bushels by failure to carry out fully expressed intentions.

On the basis of the above estimates, at the beginning of the year between 694,000,000 and 743,000,000 bushels of wheat were available for food and reserves in the United States and for export. There is no exact measure of the annual food consumption. The per capita consumption last year computed on the basis of flour production and disappearance was 4.7 bushels. The per capita disappearance of wheat for food and feed was about 5 bushels. Reports from farmers indicate that the usual feeding is 3.5 per cent less than the intentions

for this year. Applying this estimate to last year's production would reduce the per capita food consumption to 4.35, which seems too low. At the higher rate of 4.7 per capita, 523,000,000 bushels would be required for food, leaving between 171,000,000 and 220,000,000 bushels for reserves and exports. Of this amount between 95,000,000 and 134,000,000 bushels could be exported without reducing stocks below the amount on hand at the end of last year. The amount exported may be increased, of course, by reducing stocks or maintaining a per capita consumption lower than that for which allowance has been made.

Farm marketing this year has progressed about as usual. By October 1, 48 per cent of the crop had been marketed as compared

SEASONAL MARKETING OF WHEAT FROM FARMS, SEASONAL RECEIPTS AT 11 MARKETS, AND SEASONAL EXPORTS. AVERAGE, JUNE, 1910-JUNE, 1920.

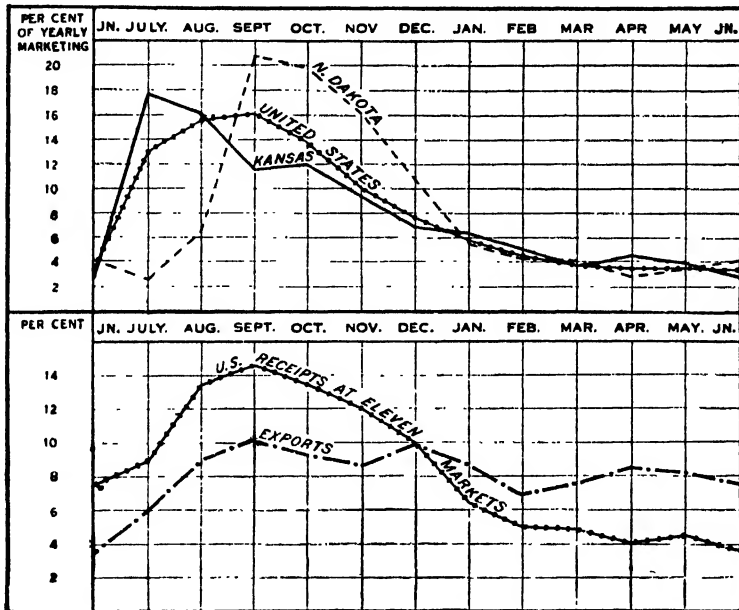


FIGURE 6.

with 50 per cent for the same period last year, 57 per cent in 1921, and 41 per cent in 1920. Approximately 70 per cent of the farm sales for the year will have been made by December 1.

Exports in the first four months of the year amounted to 74,000,000 bushels, as compared with 115,000,000 bushels last year. Last year 52 per cent of the total exports was shipped in the first four months of the year. At this rate of exportation the total exports for this year would be about 142,000,000 bushels. Since crops in Europe are good this year, it is doubtful that this rate will be maintained. In 1921-22 the exports in this period were 58 per cent of the total, on the basis of which the exports for this year would be only 128,000,000 bushels.

The above export figures do not take into account imports which amounted to 20,000,000 bushels last year. An increase in the imports would, of course, make possible larger exports.

Location and Character of Our Wheat Supply.

The location of production, the class and the quality of wheat are important factors in marketing it. Only five States east of the Mississippi River produced in 1923 more than they would consume at the pre-war rate of consumption, and the surplus in these States would be far short of supplying the needs of the other States east of the river. As a matter of fact some of this wheat is exported, and wheat and flour from territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains are shipped east to replace exports and to make up deficiencies in production.

The production of wheat west of the Rockies is estimated to be 143,000,000 bushels, which is 43,000,000 bushels greater than last year. On the basis of apparent average annual consumption as food and

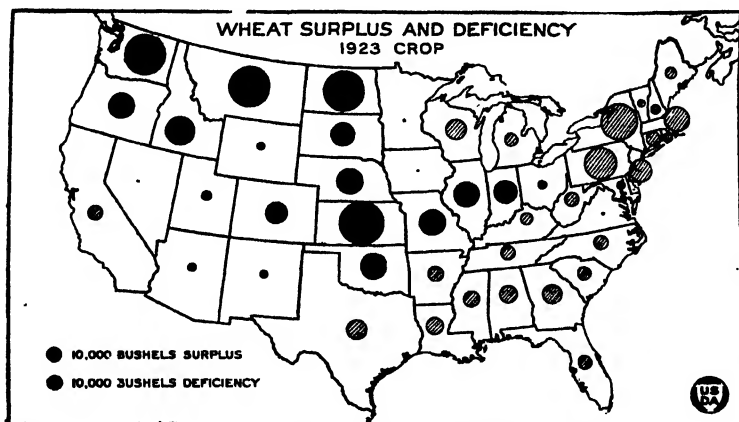


FIGURE 7.

feed in the last five years, 1918-1922, this region could export 92,000,000 bushels in the form of wheat and flour.⁶ If the amount fed to livestock in this part of the country is increased by 5,000,000 bushels, the amount available for export would be 87,000,000 bushels, provided the food consumption of wheat is not increased. The production east of the Rockies this year is 117,000,000 bushels less than last year. However, on the basis of the average disappearance in 1918-1922, this region could export approximately 83,000,000 bushels. If feeding east of the Rockies is increased by 22,000,000 bushels, the amount available for export would be 61,000,000 without reducing stocks or increasing food consumption. Even though there were only enough wheat east of the Rockies to supply domestic needs, under present conditions some wheat would be exported and other wheat would be imported from Canada. The special demand for Hard

⁶ Computed on the basis of the average annual disappearance in the United States for food and feed distributed per capita by States as found in a survey made in 1911, and seed requirements with a reduction of 15 per cent in the winter wheat area. Spring wheat area same as last year.

Red Spring wheat causes some of this class to be imported even though some of the soft wheats have to be sent to markets outside of the United States.

Comparing estimates of production by classes this year with last year we find that there has been a considerable decrease in the production of Hard Red Spring wheat, Durum, and Hard Red Winter. On the other hand there has been an increase in the production of Soft Red Winter and White wheats. The records of Federal grain inspection throw some light on the marketing of the different classes. Unfortunately for the purpose of this study, the exports of flour can not be distributed to classes of wheat.

The 1923 crop of Hard Red Spring is estimated to be about 134,000,000 bushels, which is 23,000,000 bushels less than the average of the three years 1920-1922. Exports, including inspections at Gulf and seaboard points and estimates of shipments through Canada and of shipments mixed with other wheat, averaged in this period about

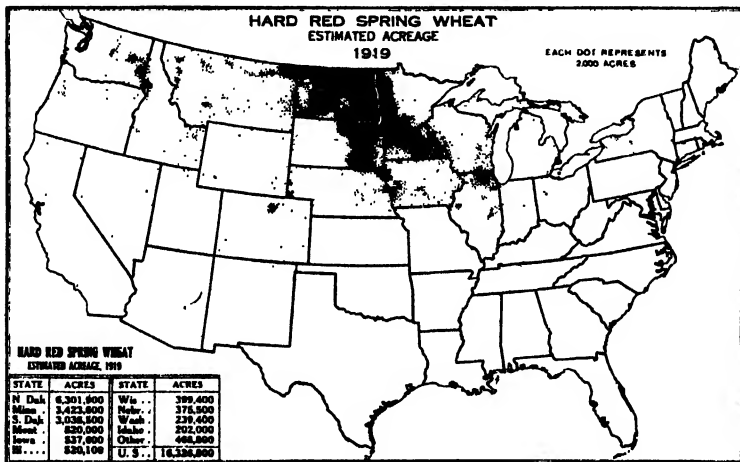


FIGURE 8.

25,000,000 bushels. Imports from Canada have contributed to the available supply about 28,000,000 bushels per year, 50,000,000 in 1920-21, and smaller amounts since then. The average disappearance in the United States, therefore, for the years 1920-1922 was greater than the estimated production for 1923. Presumably some of this wheat was exported in the form of flour, but we have no measure of the amount. It is evident that there is a shortage of Hard Red Spring wheat to meet the mill demand in the United States for such wheat, and consequently the market for this wheat is now upon an import basis, with prices determined to a large extent by the price at which Canada will sell spring wheat plus the tariff and other costs of bringing it into this country.

Notwithstanding that the crop of Durum wheat this year is but little more than one-half of the crop last year, being 46,000,000 bushels compared with 85,000,000 bushels, the market for this wheat is upon an export basis. The average production for the three years 1920-1922 was 59,000,000 bushels, of which approximately 35,000,000

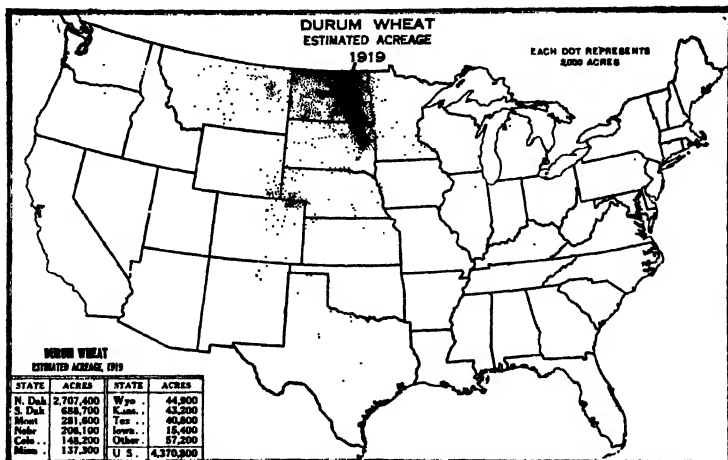


FIGURE 9.

bushels were exported, leaving only about 24,000,000 bushels for use in the United States. Therefore, unless consumption is increased over the average, approximately 22,000,000 bushels may be exported in 1923-24 without reducing stocks. About one-half of this amount was exported in the first four months of the year.

In recent years Hard Red Winter wheat has constituted a considerable part of our exports. The production of this wheat in 1923 was approximately 220,000,000 bushels, which is 48,000,000 bushels less than last year and 59,000,000 bushels less than the average of 1920-1922. The average export in the three years 1920-1922 has amounted to about 95,000,000 bushels. The reduction in the crop leaves only about 46,000,000 bushels available for export without reducing the average available supply. Some increase in feeding and in the use of this wheat to mix with hard spring in the manufacture of flour will provide an outlet for some of the balance other-

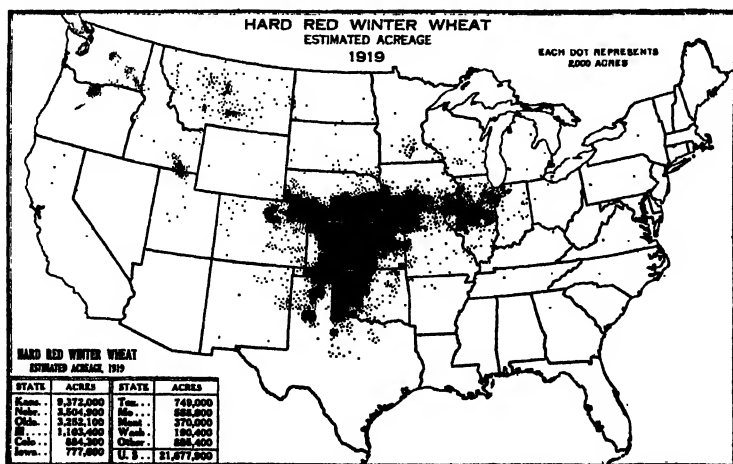


FIGURE 10.

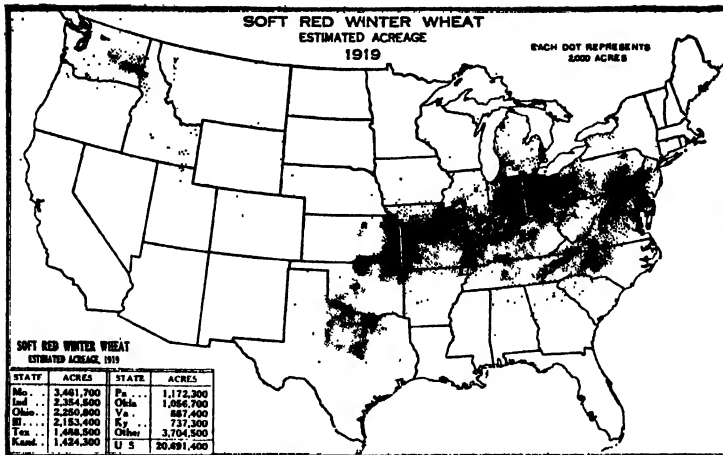


FIGURE 11.

wise available for export. Over 13,000,000 bushels of this wheat have been exported and our markets are still on an export basis, although good premiums are being paid for hard winter wheat with high gluten content, which indicates that there is a strong domestic milling demand for the best quality of this wheat.

Both the Soft Red Winter and the White wheats are on an export basis. The production of the Soft Red Winter is estimated to be about 265,000,000 bushels, which is 21,000,000 bushels above the average of 1920-1922. Exports amounted to about 30,000,000 bushels. The increase in production would therefore increase the amount available for export to about 50,000,000 bushels. The production of White wheat is 20,000,000 bushels in excess of the average of the past three years, making a total of 117,000,000 bushels, of which about 50,000,000 may be exported without reducing stocks or domestic consumption. Increased feeding will reduce the exportable

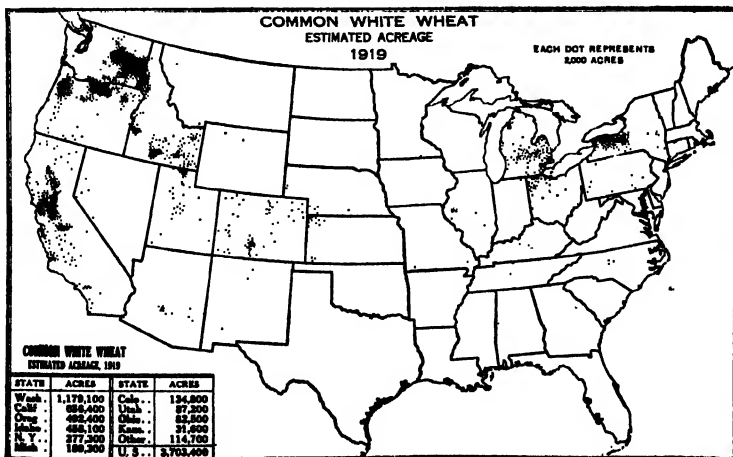


FIGURE 12.

surplus of these two classes of wheat by about 15,000,000 bushels, leaving about 85,000,000 to be exported unless further reduced by increased food consumption.

The export of flour also must be taken into account in considering the market for wheat. The exports of flour in the past three years have averaged 15,620,000 barrels, or an equivalent of 70,290,000 bushels of wheat. The exports of flour in four months this year have amounted to 6,000,000 barrels, or 27,000,000 bushels. It is evident that unless millers pursue the policy of dumping flour into foreign countries at prices somewhat below the domestic price, the price that they can pay for wheat to make flour is determined by the market for the wheat abroad as well as the market for the flour. A considerable amount of flour exported, however, is of the lower grade. The selling of the lower grade at relatively low prices is one means of disposing of the surplus flour while retaining in the country the wheat offals and the best grade of flour for domestic consumption. As long as the domestic demand for high-grade flour and wheat offals is strong, millers may pay better prices for wheat than they could afford to pay if the market for a considerable amount of the best grade of the flour had to be found abroad.

To summarize the situation relative to a market for surplus wheat, it may be said that for this year it is necessary to find a market for a considerable quantity of Soft Red and Soft White, some Hard Red Winter and Durum wheat. Domestic millers will pay relatively good prices for the highest grades of wheat to be used in the manufacture of flour for the domestic market. The market for Hard Spring is on an import basis, whereas the markets for other wheats are on an export basis with premiums for some of the best wheat. At the present rate of export it is probable that before the end of the year the market for some of the other classes of wheat also may be on an import basis, at least for some grades.

The problem of disposing of the surplus wheat will diminish from year to year as the population increases and consequently the demand for domestic consumption increases. It must not be expected, however, that the demand will immediately return to the pre-war basis and increase in proportion as the population increases. There was before the war an apparent reduction in per capita consumption. Such data as are available indicate that the urban consumption of wheat is less than the rural consumption. As the proportion of industrial population increases the consumption per capita may decrease. At the rate of 5 bushels per capita for food, which is slightly less than the pre-war average and a slight increase over last year, about 670,000,000 bushels of wheat would be required for seed, the usual feed and waste, and for food in the United States in 1924-25. With a ten-year average yield per acre of 14.4 bushels, nearly 47,000,000 acres would be required to produce it. Allowing for average losses in winter wheat area, about 52,000,000 should be sown. This is a reduction from the area seeded last year of 13,000,000 acres, or 20 per cent. This reduction properly distributed among growers of Durum, Hard Winter, Soft Red, and White Winter wheat would take all classes off the export market basis except in years when yields were above the average. The area may be increased annually by about 1 per cent to meet the increase in demand by growth of population.

PRICES OF WHEAT, WHEAT FLOUR, AND BREAD AT MINNEAPOLIS AND OF WHEAT FLOUR AT NEW YORK CITY, 1913-14 TO 1922-23.

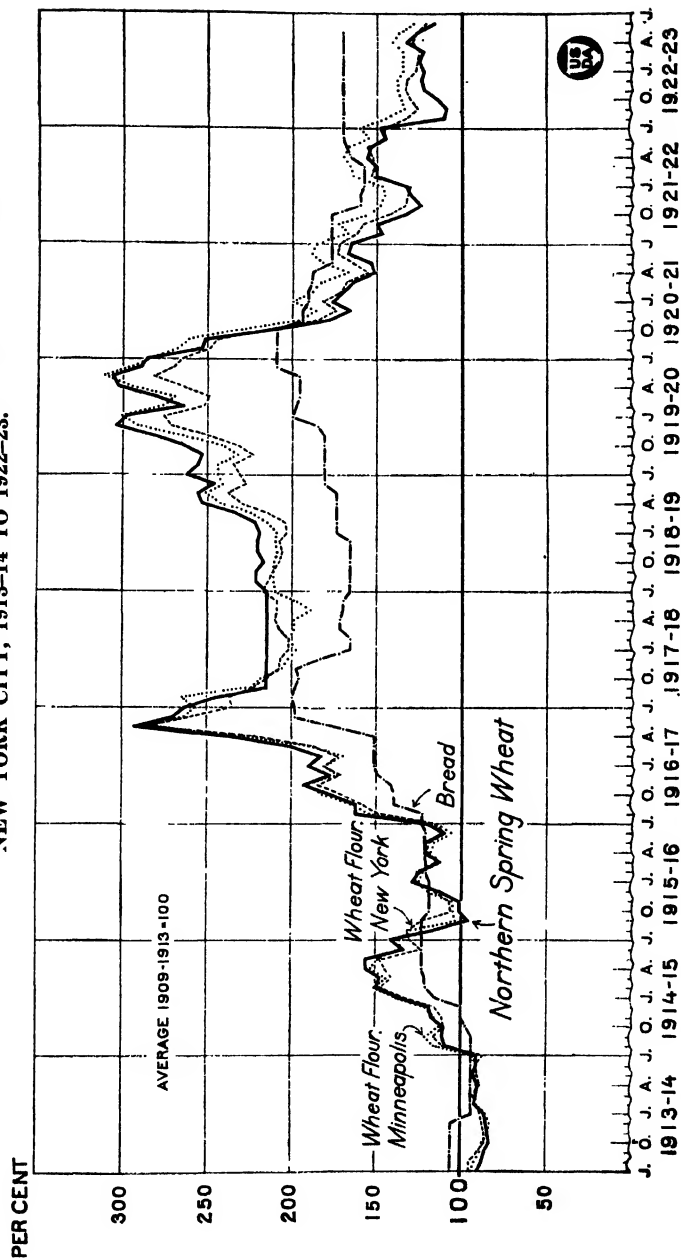


FIGURE 13.

The Decreased Consumption of Wheat.

Decrease in consumption of wheat flour in this country has contributed to the large exports of the war and post-war periods. The war appeal to save bread, aided by high prices, formed food habits which have remained with us. The pre-war custom of serving bread free with every *a la carte* order in restaurants, hotels, and dining cars was abandoned during the war period and has not been generally revived. "Free bread" is undoubtedly consumed more liberally than bread at the rate of two slices with a nickel order of bread and butter. At the rate of a cent and a half per slice, the cafeteria patron pays between 25 and 30 cents for a pound loaf of bread. In hotels, restaurants, and dining cars, where the charge for an order of bread and butter may be as high as 20 cents, the consumption of bread has been materially reduced.

The retail price of bread in cities has not fallen with the price of wheat and flour. A pound loaf of bread in Minneapolis which cost 5.3 cents in 1913-14 cost 9 cents in 1922-23, whereas a barrel of flour which cost \$4.43 in 1913-14 cost \$6.89 in 1922-23. Allowing 280 loaves of bread to the barrel of flour, the margin between the price of the flour and that of the bread produced from it increased from \$10.40 to \$18.30. Doubtless a narrowing of the margin between the prices of flour and bread would lead to more liberal use of bread and to some increase in the per capita consumption of wheat flour, with a consequent reduction in the surplus of wheat.

Freight Rates as a Factor in the Wheat Situation.

The increase in the cost of transportation from the farm to consuming centers is a very important factor in the present situation. The rates from country shipping points to primary markets are about 45 per cent above the pre-war rates. For example, the rate from Larimore, N. Dak., to Minneapolis in 1913 was 7.2 cents per bushel; the present rate is 10.5. From McPherson, Kans., to Kansas City the rate was 7.6 cents per bushel in 1913 as compared with the present rate of 11.4. Export rates in general have been increased more than 45 per cent. In 1913 the export rate from Chicago to New York amounted to 7.8 cents per bushel; to-day it is 13.5 cents, or 73 per cent above the pre-war rate. The export rate from McPherson, Kans., to Galveston was 15.6 cents in 1913; the present rate is 27 cents, or 73 per cent above the 1913 rate.

War conditions caused freight rates to be raised, reaching the high point in 1920. Unfortunately the highest rates of the period were put into effect after prices had begun to fall. It was no more burdensome to pay 19.8 cents for transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York while the price was \$2.20 and above than it was to pay 7.8 cents before the war when the price was about \$1 at Chicago. Since 1920 prices of wheat have fallen nearly to the pre-war level, whereas freight rates remain 45 per cent and more above pre-war rates.

Relatively high freight rates from producing regions of the United States to the seaboard are a serious handicap in competition with other countries in the markets of the world. The freight rates from points in Montana to Duluth are from 7 to 10 cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distances to Port Arthur and

Fort William at the head of the Lakes, from which the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as from Duluth.

Freight rates on wheat for like distances from points in Montana to Duluth and Canadian points to Port Arthur.

Via Canadian National Railways.			Via Great Northern Railway.			Excess, United States over Canada, per bushel.
From Canadian points.	To Port Arthur, Ontario.		From Montana points.	To Duluth, Min.		
	Dis- tance.	Freight rate per bushel.		Dis- tance.	Freight rate per bushel.	
SASKATCHEWAN.						
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Maryfield	649	10.8	Snowden.....	650	18.0	7.2
Buchanan.....	754	11.4	Frazer.....	750	20.4	9.0
Regina.....	794	12.0	Vandalia.....	797	21.6	9.6
Briercrest.....	854	12.0	Wagner.....	856	22.5	10.5
Dalmeny.....	936	15.0	Havre.....	933	23.7	8.7
Conquest.....	1,002	15.0	Teton.....	1,004	25.2	10.2

The highest rate to the head of the Lakes from any point in western Canada, as shown in the 1922 report of the Grain Trade of Canada, is 17.4 cents per bushel from Athabasca, Alberta. From Calgary, Alberta, to Port Arthur, a distance of 1,339 miles, the rate is 15.6 cents per bushel. In the United States the rate from Teton, Mont., to Duluth, a distance of 1,004 miles, is 25.2 cents, a difference of 9.6 cents in favor of the Canadian wheat grower of Calgary.

While the foregoing comparisons are not intended to represent the rates which apply to the average distances to the head of the Lakes from wheat regions on each side of the border, the comparisons nevertheless emphasize the inequality of freight rates in so far as they affect the wheat grower in Montana. Whether Montana wheat is exported to foreign markets or shipped to the Minneapolis mills is not material, so far as its effect on the price received by the farmer is concerned. In either event the price paid to the Montana farmer is substantially the price at the primary markets at Duluth and Minneapolis, less the cost of handling and transportation from the country shipping point.

It is of interest in this connection that while freight rates in the United States are still 45 per cent and more above the 1913 level, Dominion rates from the western Provinces to Port Arthur are practically on a pre-war basis. In line with the policy of the United States, the Canadian freight rates were increased several times between 1916 and 1920. Beginning with January 1, 1921, however, reductions were made from time to time so that by July 6, 1922, rates were only from 1 to 4 cents per hundred pounds in excess of the 1913 rates. The reduction made July 6, 1922, amounted to in many cases from 9 to 11 cents per hundred pounds or a decrease of from 26 to 28 per cent. This reduction offsets in part the affect of the tariff duty imposed by the United States upon the importation of wheat. For example, at Scobey, Mont., wheat grown

both in Canada and in the United States must pay 22.5 cents per bushel freight to Duluth, while wheat from Regina, a point on a Canadian railway 90 miles farther from the head of the Lakes, pays only 12 cents to Port Arthur. Adding 3 cents for lake freight to Buffalo, the transportation charges on a bushel of wheat from Regina to Buffalo plus duty is 45 cents, whereas the transportation charges alone from Scobey amount to 25.5 cents, leaving a differential against the Canadian grower at Regina of only 19.5 cents per bushel or 10.5 cents less than the tariff.

In comparison with the central wheat-growing regions of the United States, Canada has an advantage in that the bulk of the Canadian wheat for export moves to the seaboard via the Great Lakes. This cheap water transportation for a good portion of the inland haul, together with the lower rail rates, brings many of the Canadian wheat growers nearer to Liverpool than the producers of central Kansas. For example, the combined rate from Regina to Liverpool through New York amounts to 29 cents per bushel, whereas the combined rate from McPherson, Kans., to Liverpool through New Orleans or Galveston is 35.5 cents.^a

Argentine wheat, which must pay higher rail rates per mile, but only for a short distance, enjoys an advantage of approximately 10 to 12 cents per bushel in the combined rail and ocean rate to Liverpool.

In the war period scarcity of shipping and high ocean rates placed the United States and Canada in very advantageous positions for marketing wheat in Europe in competition with Argentina and Australia. This advantageous position was an important factor in stimulating a great expansion of the wheat production in Canada and in the United States, whereas Argentina and Australia reduced production because they could not advantageously sell the wheat. Since the war, keen competition among ocean carriers has reduced the rates so greatly that they are in most cases practically on a pre-war basis. This is encouraging a revival and expansion of production of wheat in Argentina and Australia. On the other hand, high railroad freight rates place the United States wheat growers in a position even less favorable, with respect to the European markets, than the position which they held before the war.

A reduction of freight rates practically to the pre-war level would be necessary to place the United States in the pre-war position to compete with Canada in transportation costs to European markets. Such a reduction also would again place the Kansas farmer approximately in the same position to compete with the Argentine farmer that he held before the war.

It is recognized that some railroads depend largely upon wheat for revenue. It seems evident, however, that in the long run such roads may profit by carrying wheat in a period of depression at little or no profit in order that agriculture may be maintained as a source of revenue in periods of prosperity. Low freight rates have aided in the settlement and development of a large part of the wheat growing regions. Low rates may be as necessary to maintain this development through periods of depression as they were to secure the settlement and development.

^a These combined rates may vary from day to day on account of variations in lake and ocean rates.

It is recognized also that a reduction of freight rates to pre-war levels would not raise the price of wheat sufficiently to give the wheat grower pre-war purchasing power. A reduction, however, would contribute to an improvement in the situation and should be made without delay, to remain in effect until the prices of wheat are more nearly on a par with the prices of other products. Economically it would seem wise to reduce the burden of freight rates upon low-priced commodities such as wheat, and to make up for the loss in revenue by increasing rates upon high-priced commodities.

Canadian Competition in Wheat Production and the Tariff.

Canada in recent years has greatly expanded her production of wheat, and is now our most formidable competitor in the markets of the world. Her wheat crop this season is almost 470,000,000 bushels, as compared with an annual average production of 197,000,000 bushels in the period 1909-1913. This represents an increase of 273,000,000 bushels, or 138 per cent. The population of Canada in 1921 numbered a little less than 9,000,000. Canada's wheat production is hence greatly in excess of domestic requirements. She must, therefore, find and hold foreign markets for her wheat or materially reduce her acreage. As a competitor in the world markets, the position of Canada is measured by her exports of wheat and flour, which in the year 1922-23 amounted to 274,000,000 bushels net, as compared with a pre-war average of 94,000,000. The United States exported in 1922-23 less than 202,000,000 bushels net, as compared with 103,000,000 before the war.

The prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta account for most of the expansion in Canadian wheat production. These three Provinces contain 97 per cent of the 1923 wheat acreage and have produced about 95 per cent of the crop. The average wheat area of these Provinces before the war was about 9,000,000 acres: in 1923 it is reported at over 21,500,000.

Although rapid progress has been made during recent years in the settlement of western Canada, large bodies of virgin land suited to wheat production are still undeveloped. Various estimates place the arable land in these Provinces at figures ranging from 170,000,000 to 270,000,000 acres. At present less than 40,000,000 acres are in cultivation, of which 55 per cent is in wheat. A net work of railroads covers the southern half of the region and extensive tracts of virgin land lie within reach of transportation.

The further development of these lands hinges in no small measure upon an increase in population. Immigration to Canada, which was relatively heavy preceding the war, declined materially during the years 1916 to 1919, but has since revived considerably. During the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 the immigrant arrivals in Canada numbered over 265,000. One-third of these immigrants went to the prairie Provinces, and a large number of them no doubt engaged in farming. Shortly after the war, the Western Canada Colonization Association was formed with the purpose of promoting the settlement of large numbers of immigrants on the vacant lands of western Canada. In developing this program, that association, according to an official statement, has secured the cooperation of the Imperial Government as well as the Dominion and Provincial authorities and the transcontinental railway companies.

Comparative Advantages of Canada in Wheat Production.

The Canadian wheat farmer enjoys substantial advantages over the American producer in the matter of yields, land values, the quality of wheat he produces, and lower freight rates from points equally distant from markets.

The yield of wheat, which is a very important factor in the cost of production, is materially higher in western Canada than in many of our wheat-producing States. The average yields of spring wheat in the prairie Provinces during the ten-year period 1913-1922 varied from 15 to 16 bushels per acre. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana for the corresponding period they ranged from 10.6 to 14.3 bushels. Winter wheat yields on harvested acreage in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas averaged, for the same period, from 12.6 to 16.2 bushels. These figures do not reflect the losses resulting from abandoned acreage. In the Pacific Northwest yields have been somewhat higher than in Canada, but this advantage has been offset to a considerable extent by higher land values. The significance of Canada's higher yields is apparent. A recent study of wheat costs in the United States brings out the fact that the cost per bushel for farmers who had yields ranging from 19 to 25 bushels per acre was 31 per cent less than for those who had yields varying from 7 to 13 bushels.

The capital invested in land is also materially lower in Canada than in the United States. The average value of farm lands in 1922 for Canada as a whole was \$40 per acre as compared with \$79 for the United States. In the prairie Provinces average land values ranged from \$24 to \$32; in 11 of the western wheat States the range was from \$46 to \$110. Montana is the only important wheat State in which the average value of land is not materially higher than in the prairie Provinces. It is significant also that land values in Canada during the war were marked up to a relatively slight degree. Between 1914 and 1920 the average value of land in the United States increased \$35 per acre; in Canada the average increase was only \$11. In the same period lands in the prairie Provinces advanced on the average from \$7 to \$11 per acre; in 11 western wheat States the increase ranged from \$10 per acre in Colorado to \$61 in Nebraska. It is evident, therefore, that the American wheat farmer has a much heavier per acre investment in land than his Canadian competitor and a correspondingly larger interest burden.

Canadian farmers have another advantage in the superior quality of their wheat. It is high in protein and much valued by foreign millers for mixing with softer wheats. The hard spring wheat of Canada for many years has sold at small premiums over both American Hard Spring and Hard Winter wheats in Liverpool, although at times the price has fallen slightly below. During the past two years the premiums paid for No. 1 Northern Manitoba over American No. 2 Hard Winter wheat in Liverpool when prices on both grades were reported have averaged 9 cents. Sales of American Hard Spring wheat in Liverpool have been limited and quotations are scattered. When quoted during 1923 the premium on No. 1 Northern Manitoba has been about 5 cents over No. 2 Dark Northern Spring wheat in Liverpool. The excellent quality of the Canadian wheat is attested also by the fact that American millers purchase

and import it in considerable quantities even though subject to a duty of 30 cents. Canada's more advantageous position in the production of hard spring wheat is apparent. The present Canadian spring wheat crop is placed at 450,000,000 bushels. This volume of superior hard spring wheat competes with the spring wheat crop of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, which is estimated this season at 143,000,000 bushels.

As indicated in greater detail elsewhere, more favorable freight rates give the Canadian wheat farmer substantial advantages over a great many American producers. Most of the wheat exported from Canada moves from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States via the Great Lakes. This affords cheap water rates for a good portion of the haul to the seaboard. Canadian wheat also enjoys the advantages of a relatively lower freight rate from the western Provinces to the head of the Lakes, compared with the rates to Duluth from corresponding distances in the Northwest.

While satisfactory comparisons between the cost of producing wheat in Canada and the United States can not be made on the basis of available studies, it is quite apparent that the Canadian farmer has advantages which enable him to produce wheat at materially lower costs per bushel than the American farmer.

The Effect of the Tariff on Wheat Prices.

The tariff has been effective in protecting the spring wheat farmer. In Liverpool, Canadian spring wheat ordinarily sells at a small premium over American spring wheat. On the other hand, a comparison of prices for comparable grades of spring wheat in American and Canadian markets which have practically the same transportation rates to Liverpool shows a margin in favor of American prices which can only be explained as an influence of the tariff.

The Minneapolis price of No. 1 Northern Spring in the period from 1909 to 1913, when a 25-cent tariff was in force, ranged in general from 5 to 10 cents above Winnipeg No. 1 Northern. Under a reduced tariff of 10 cents per bushel, prices at the two markets from 1913 to 1916 were practically on a level. From 1916 to 1920, controlled prices and other conditions incident to the war destroyed normal price relationships.

With the release of Government control, Winnipeg prices, in the latter part of 1920, when no tariff was in effect, rose to a level with, and at times somewhat above, Minneapolis. After the emergency tariff went into effect, in May, 1921, however, Winnipeg fell to around 25 to 30 cents below Minneapolis, remaining near that level for the balance of the year. The difference narrowed early in 1922, and the Canadian market since that time has fluctuated from 6 cents above to 22 cents below Minneapolis.

Winter wheat prices appear to be less affected by the tariff. American winter wheat at Kansas City is usually above Canadian spring wheat from October to May or June and below during the summer months, when the bulk of the American crop is moving to market. Under the 25-cent tariff existing before the war the average monthly margins in the two periods practically offset one another in amount, but under the 10-cent duty in force from 1913-1917 Win-

nipeg prices averaged from 5 to 7 cents above Kansas City. Under our post-war tariffs Winnipeg prices from June, 1921, to September, 1923, averaged 5 cents above Kansas City, but this average in favor of Canadian wheat has been due to the high margins that obtained during the summers of 1921 and 1922. Kansas City Hard Winter wheat prices have averaged 2 cents above Winnipeg during the past twelve months, and in the month of October averaged 14 cents above Winnipeg.

**MARGINS OF AMERICAN OVER CANADIAN HARD SPRING WHEAT PRICES,
SEPTEMBER, 1920-SEPTEMBER, 1923.**

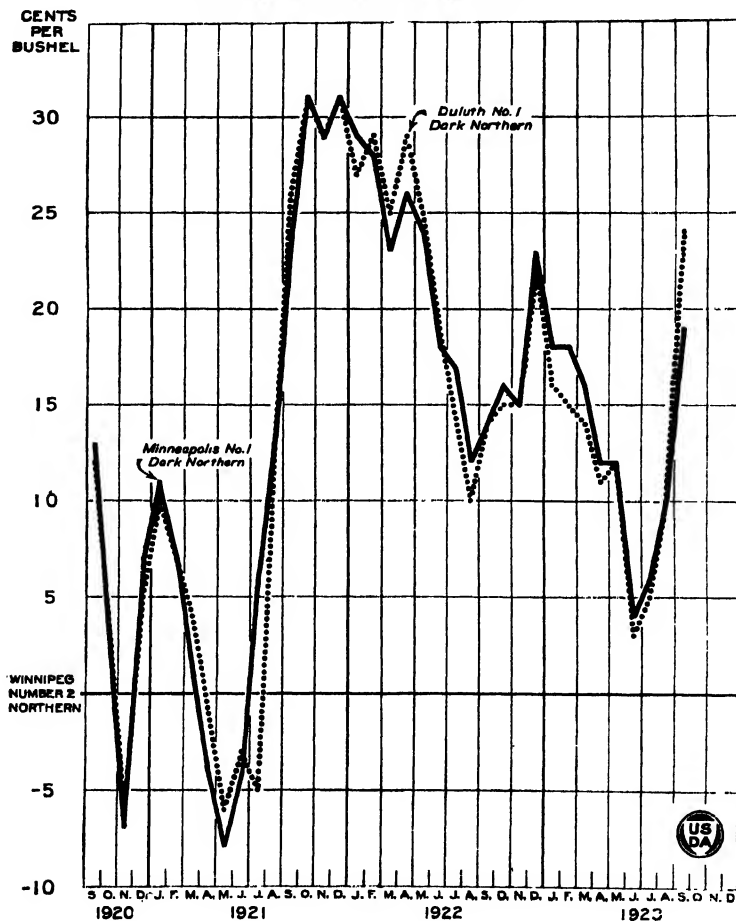


FIGURE 14.

The beneficial influence of the tariff is also illustrated by comparing prices of wheat in Liverpool with prices in producing countries plus cost of transportation to Liverpool. Prices of Canadian wheat in Liverpool averaged for the year 1922, 10 cents, and for nine months of 1923, 6½ cents above Winnipeg prices plus freight on the basis of an all-rail rate to seaboard. During the month of October,

1922, they averaged as high as 30 cents per bushel above Winnipeg plus freight. Liverpool prices of American hard winter wheat, on the other hand, averaged during 1922 only 2 cents more than Kansas City plus freight, and during the early months of the year

MARGINS OF AMERICAN WINTER WHEAT OVER CANADIAN SPRING WHEAT PRICES, SEPTEMBER, 1920-SEPTEMBER, 1923.

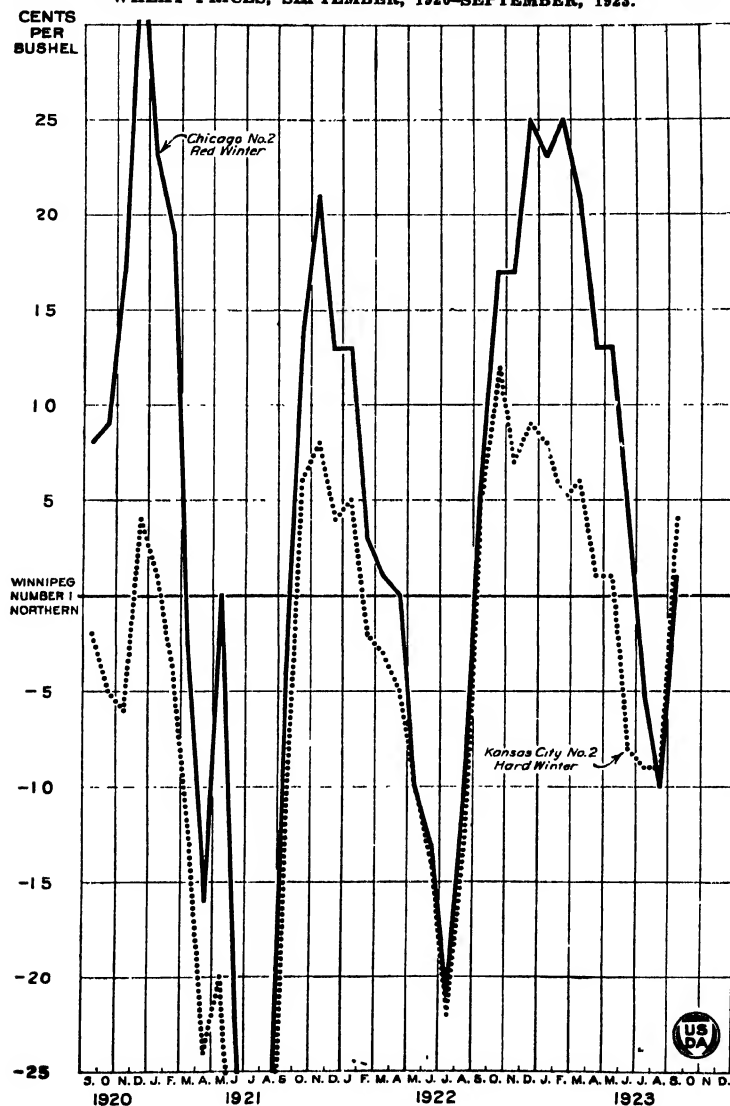


FIGURE 15.

were considerably below. In January, 1923, Liverpool again dropped below Kansas City plus freight, and has averaged from 1 cent to 2 cents under during the first nine months of the year. American hard spring wheat, on the other hand, as shown by the limited data

obtainable, has sold in Liverpool during the first half of 1923 at prices ranging from 3 to 15 cents below Minneapolis plus freight (all-rail). The average for the first four months, in fact, was about 13 cents below. Even No. 1 Manitoba, which usually sells above No. 1 Northern in Liverpool, was below No. 1 Northern Hard Spring at Minneapolis plus freight. These figures show that, on a Liverpool basis, Hard Red Spring wheat prices have been high throughout 1923, and indicate roughly the extent to which the tariff has raised prices of this wheat above world levels. It also appears that prices of hard winter wheat in the Kansas City market at times are favorably influenced by the tariff.

The present tariff has not prevented the importation of Canadian wheat for domestic consumption. Our total imports of Canadian wheat from May, 1921, when the emergency tariff went into effect, to June 30, 1923, amounted to 32,567,664 bushels, of which 22,642,059 bushels were imported in 1922. Forty-seven per cent of this was milled in bond and exported as flour. Drawback was paid on only 4,638 bushels. The balance was consumed in the United States.

The transit movement in bond of Canadian wheat through the United States for export from our seaports is not affected by the tariff and should not affect prices in this country. This movement is, however, much larger than our actual import trade. It mounted up during the war years, reaching as high as 127,000,000 bushels in 1916. In 1918, 1919, and 1920 it fell to 25,000,000 and below, but has since revived and is now approaching the hundred million mark.

The margin between prices of Canadian and American spring wheat has widened materially in the past several weeks. The price of Minneapolis No. 1 Northern Spring averaged 17 cents over Winnipeg No. 1 Northern for the month of September. This spread has increased to 22 cents for the month of October. On November 1 the margin of Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern over Winnipeg No. 2 Northern was 30 cents. This widening of the spread between American and Canadian prices is resulting in larger importations of Canadian wheat duty paid. In the face of larger world supplies the price of Canadian wheat is being depressed to the point where Canadian wheat can be expected to flow over the tariff wall in large volume and directly compete with American hard spring wheat unless the duty is materially increased.

The Financial Situation of Farmers in the Wheat Regions.

The indebtedness of farmers in various parts of the United States, especially in the West, has grown to burdensome proportions. There are a number of causes which account for this situation. Land values in the Middle West rose sharply during the war and some land was purchased by farmers at inflated prices. The number of farmers, however, who bought land during these years is not as large as usually thought. Surveys that have been made indicate that from 10 to 15 per cent of the farms in the United States changed hands during the years 1916 to 1920. It should also be noted that a great many farmers who purchased at exorbitant levels have already lost their land. Still other farmers who did not buy land marked up the value of their land and other property, placed too much reliance upon

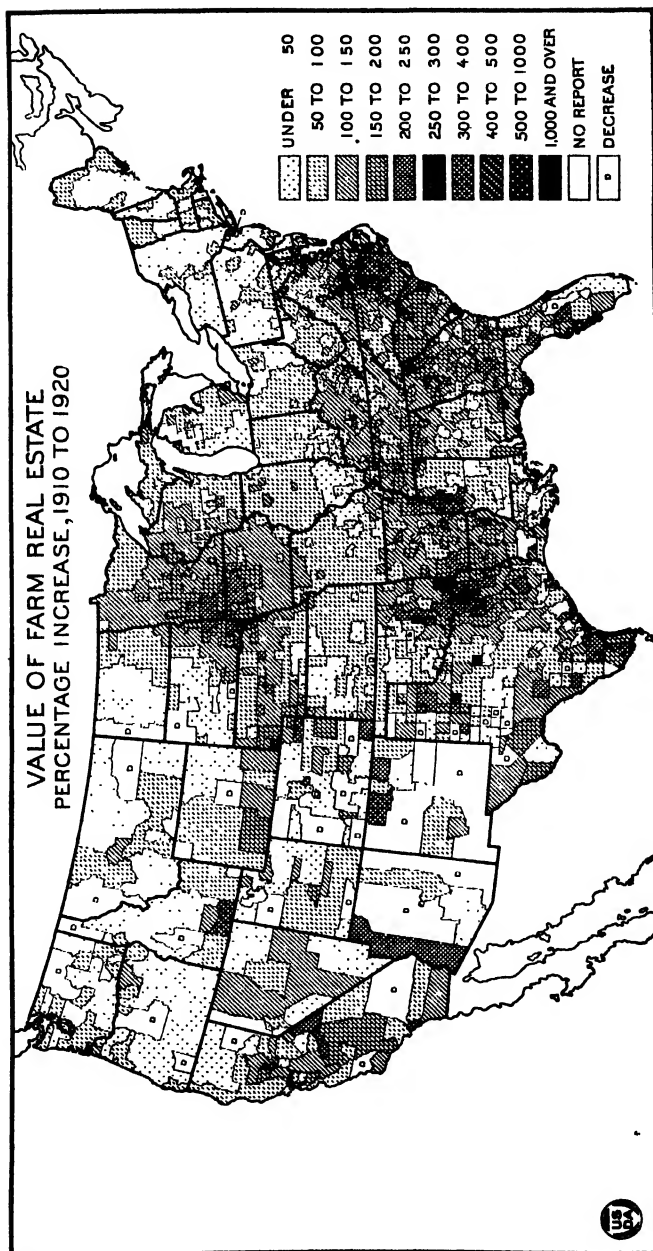


FIGURE 16.

this new and fictitious wealth and incurred liabilities in excess of their normal earning capacity.

Frequently the scale of farm operations and expenditures was materially expanded to meet the demand for increased production as well as to reap the benefit of war prices. In many parts of the dry-land wheat regions an extraordinary series of crop failures was experienced during the years 1917 to 1921. Farm operations in these years were conducted at maximum costs, and instead of profiting by high prices farmers piled up additional debts. The financial situation in these dry-land wheat regions became, in fact, so serious that Federal funds to the amount of \$8,500,000 were provided in 1918, 1921, and 1922 for seed and feed loans to enable farmers to continue their operations.

The degree to which farm debt has been increased is shown to some extent by the census. The average mortgage debt per owner-operated farm, which in 1910 ranged from \$1,960 to \$2,364 for the

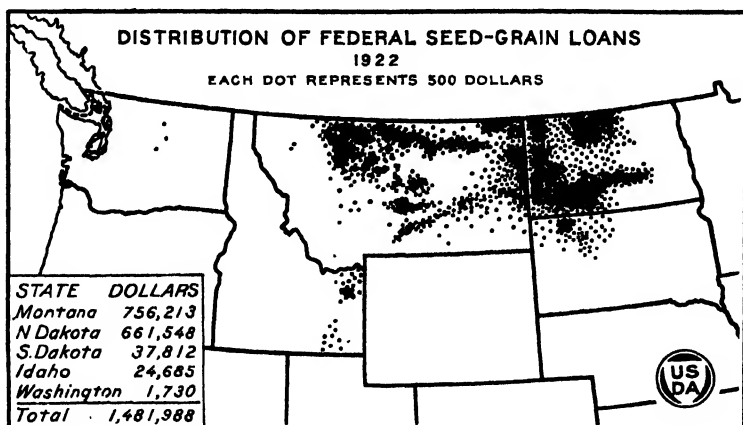


FIGURE 17.

principal wheat regions, about doubled by 1920. These census figures do not include the mortgage debt on farms operated by managers and tenants. In addition to the farm mortgage encumbrance, a substantial part of farm indebtedness is represented by personal bank, and merchant credit, for which separate data are not available.

The evidence does not indicate that the total volume of farm indebtedness is in itself of alarming dimensions. Its significance lies more especially in its distribution. In some parts of the more specialized wheat regions the burden of farm debt is much heavier than in others. Within every community there are farmers who have very little or no debt, while others are very deeply involved. The situation on the average appears to be most serious in the semiarid regions where wheat farming is conducted as a specialized industry and under conditions of high crop risk. On the other hand, many farmers in the better wheat regions purchased land at inflated prices or incurred other heavy liabilities during the war and are now carrying burdensome debts.

When price deflation came in 1920, farmers who had accumulated large debts were seriously embarrassed. While the majority of them

have been successful in tiding over their financial difficulties, a substantial number have not. This situation is brought out in a special inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1923. Reports were secured from 15 States covering the period January, 1920, to March, 1923. Out of over 68,000 owner farmers included in this survey 4 per cent lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy, 4.5 per cent lost their farms without legal proceedings, and a little over 15 per cent had been spared such loss up to March, 1923, only because of the leniency of their creditors. Out of almost 26,000 tenant farmers, 7.2 per cent lost property through foreclosure or bankruptcy, 7.8 per cent lost property without legal proceedings, and 21.3 per cent retained their property merely as a result of the leniency of creditors.

According to this survey, the losses of farms and farm property were relatively most numerous in the Great Plains region. Applying the results obtained from these reports to the 1920 census figures for owners and tenants, it was estimated that the percentage of farmers who since 1920 had lost farms or other property ranged from 8.9 per cent of all farmers in Kansas to 28.3 per cent in Montana.

The seriousness of the situation is further reflected in the records of the bankruptcy courts. While the total number of bankruptcy cases among farmers is not large, it must be remembered that farmers as a rule do not resort to the bankruptcy courts when forced to give up property to creditors. The significance of the record lies, therefore, in the increase and distribution of such cases rather than in their absolute number. The records of the Department of Justice show that during the three pre-war years 1912-1914 an average of 5.5 per cent of all bankruptcy cases were farmers, while in 1922 the percentage was 14.4. The resort by farmers to bankruptcy courts was especially pronounced in the more specialized wheat regions. In the western winter wheat region farmer bankruptcy cases in the pre-war years averaged 8 per cent of all cases; in 1922 this percentage had increased to 25. In the spring wheat region the percentage increased from almost 22 per cent of all cases in the pre-war years to 48.9 per cent in 1922. The increase in bankruptcy among farmers in the Pacific Northwest States is also marked, particularly in Idaho, where almost 47 per cent of all cases put through the bankruptcy courts in 1922 involved farmers. The percentage of bankruptcies among farmers in 1922 was especially high in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, ranging from 32.6 per cent of all cases in Nebraska to 78.5 per cent in North Dakota. Preliminary reports indicate that bankruptcies of farmers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, will materially exceed those of 1922.

Further illustration of the financial distress of farmers in various parts of the West is found in the accumulation of delinquent farm taxes. Tax payments in some sections are in arrears from one to four years. In some of the wheat-growing areas of Kansas, for example, delinquent taxes since 1917 have increased in volume several hundred per cent.

The movement of population from country to city is in this connection very significant. In 1922 there was a net shift of 1,120,000 persons from farms to city, or about 3.6 per cent of the rural agri-

cultural population at the beginning of the year. This cityward movement is a result of attractive urban wages, on the one hand, and inadequate returns in agriculture, on the other. From a survey of vacant farmhouses it appears that the percentage of all inhabitable farmhouses not occupied in the United States increased from 4.7 per cent in 1920 to 7.3 per cent in 1922. This abandonment of farmhouses was high in various sections of the country, but especially so in several States of the Great Plains region and the Pacific Northwest.

Cost of Producing Wheat.

The cost of the principal factors in the production of wheat advanced during the war less rapidly than the price of wheat, and a margin of profit was realized by farmers who obtained fairly good yields.

With the break in general prices in 1920 wheat declined much more rapidly than the cost of production. While the price of wheat is now slightly above the pre-war level, the factors of cost are relatively much higher. This difference between wheat prices and production costs has resulted during the last few years in heavy losses to wheat farmers generally, and has borne down with special weight upon those who accumulated large debts during the war.

Practically all costs which enter into the production of wheat are considerably higher than before the war. Average monthly farm wages for the United States on July 1, 1923, were 59 per cent above the 1913 level. Day wages at harvest time had increased even more. In Kansas the day wage in harvest was 82 per cent above 1913. This fact is of special importance in commercial wheat-producing regions where the bulk of the harvest labor is supplied by day hands. Interest charges which farmers must pay have increased with the accumulation of debts. Wholesale prices of the more common farm implements were this season from 45 to 59 per cent higher than in 1913, and retail prices were considerably higher. Threshing rates in various sections of the wheat territory ranged this fall from 7 to 15 cents per bushel, or 50 per cent more than in 1913.

The burden of taxes in many regions has become excessive. Taxes on farm lands in Kansas increased 171 per cent between 1913 and 1921, in South Dakota, 129, and in the eastern 20 counties of Washington, 237 per cent. With the exception of South Dakota, taxes in these States have continued upward since the war. It should be observed that a substantial part of public funds is expended for local improvement purposes, such as roads, and that from 80 to 90 per cent of such taxes in Kansas and South Dakota, for example, are levied by local government units. The remedy for high taxes in some regions, therefore, rests in large measure with farmers themselves. No doubt the ready market for tax-exempt securities also accounts in part for some of the ill-advised expenditures in local improvements.

Cost of Wheat Production in Representative Winter and Spring Wheat Regions, 1913-1923.

In 1919 the Department of Agriculture made extensive studies of the cost of producing wheat in representative winter and spring wheat areas of the country. From basic material gathered in this

study it has been possible to show the approximate fluctuations in wheat costs for the period 1913 to 1923.

In the winter wheat States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, the relation of the price of wheat to the cost of production, excluding land rent, was favorable to the producer until 1921. During the last three years, however, wheat farmers in these States have had no return for the capital invested in wheat land and have lacked from \$0.70 to \$2.60 per acre of receiving enough to pay the other costs of production.

In the spring wheat States of North and South Dakota and Minnesota the price of wheat has been sufficient to cover the net cost, excluding land rent, for seven of the past eleven years, although during some of these years very little was left for use of land after paying other costs. Since 1919 the price has been insufficient to pay for the use of land and has lacked from \$0.10 to \$3.42 per acre of covering other production costs.

More favorable yields in the winter wheat regions have been the main factor in making winter wheat production less expensive

FARM PRICE OF WHEAT AND THE COST OF IMPORTANT FACTORS IN WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1913-1923.

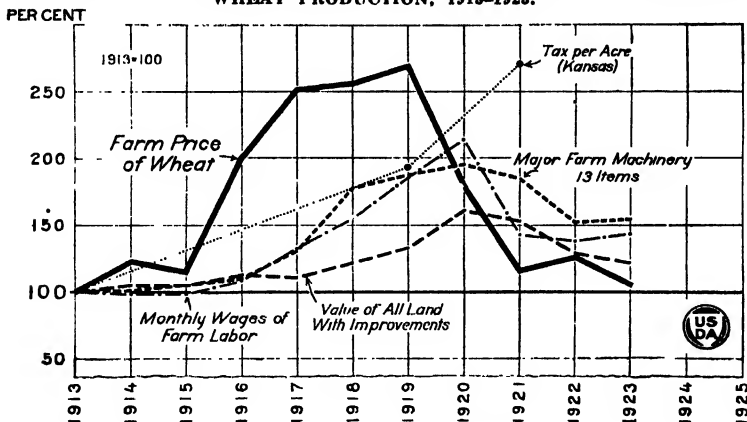


FIGURE 18. Data for 1923 as of September 1.

than that of spring wheat. For the eleven-year period 1913-1923 in the spring wheat region the computed average net cost of wheat production, exclusive of land rent, varied from \$0.59 to \$2.19 per bushel, whereas in the winter wheat region covered by the study the variation was from \$0.52 to \$1.44 per bushel.

Relative Costs of Wheat Production in Subhumid and Semiarid Regions.

A substantial part of both winter and spring wheat is produced in the semiarid regions of the West where, owing to low and uncertain precipitation, winter killing, hail, and other causes, the risk is high.

Ford County, Kans., is representative of semiarid conditions in the winter wheat region. In this county, in ten out of the last twelve years, there has been an abandoned acreage ranging from 6

to 92 per cent. The abandonment has been extremely high for individual years, as in 1917, 1918, and 1923 when it was 92, 90, and 80 per cent, respectively. During the twelve-year period 1912-1923 the abandonment of seeded acreage has been 37.1 per cent. The yield of wheat in this county during the last twelve years has averaged 7.2 bushels per seeded acre. It is true that comparatively high yields are not infrequently obtained on these semiarid lands, and in such years the profits in wheat growing are good. On the other hand, successive years of crop failure often occur and unless a reserve of capital has been provided the farmer finds it a difficult problem to tide himself over such periods.

In McPherson County, situated in the subhumid wheat region of Kansas, the abandoned wheat acreage since 1912 has averaged 9.4 per cent. The acreage of wheat abandoned in Ford County has been nearly six times that abandoned in McPherson. The average yield of wheat in McPherson has been 13.1 bushels, or almost twice as great as that for the semiarid county. Under such conditions production costs per bushel in Ford County have been very much higher than in McPherson. The physical requirements, such as seed and man and horse labor prior to harvest, remain fairly constant, and in high-risk areas the larger amount of abandoned acreage carries with it a heavy expenditure for these items. Since 1912 man labor prior to harvest has varied from 0.15 to 17.7 hours per bushel. In McPherson County this variation has been from 0.20 to 1.01 hours per bushel. For seven of the twelve years more man labor was required to produce a bushel of wheat in Ford County than in McPherson; in four of the years the man labor per bushel was from four to sixty times greater. Similar ranges existed with respect to the amount of horse labor and seed wheat per bushel.

In a comparison of the relative profitableness of wheat production in these subhumid and semiarid counties, the returns per farm should be considered. By the use of large machinery and extensive methods of cultivation the wheat farmer in the semiarid section operates on the average a considerably larger wheat acreage than the farmer in the subhumid region. According to a study made in 1919 the seeded wheat acreage per farm was 318 acres for Ford County as compared with 143 acres for McPherson. On the basis of these acreages the total wheat production per farm in Ford County has in some years been considerably larger than in McPherson. The average production per farm during a period of ten years, however, has been nearly the same for both counties, and in view of the higher average production costs per bushel in the semiarid county it appears that with present methods the dry-land wheat farmer, at least in some sections, competes at a disadvantage with the wheat farmer in the more humid regions of the country.

Cost of Producing Wheat in 1922.

In 1922 the average cost of producing wheat as reported on 2,417 farms in the United States was \$1.23 per bushel. The cost of production showed considerable variation as between geographical divisions. The net cost, including land rent, varied from an average of \$0.98 per bushel in the spring wheat States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana to an average of \$1.38 for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

In all of these regions many farmers produced wheat at a loss. It should be remembered, however, that this does not represent an actual cash loss, since a substantial part of the total cost of production does not involve a cash outlay. In cost accounting, costs include charges for the labor of the farmer and his family and for the use of land, and if the price received for wheat is sufficient to cover these costs the farmer receives going wages for his time and interest on capital invested.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT HARVESTED, ACREAGE ABANDONED, AND YIELD PER PLANTED ACRE IN SEMIARID AND SUBHUMID COUNTIES OF KANSAS, 1912-1923.

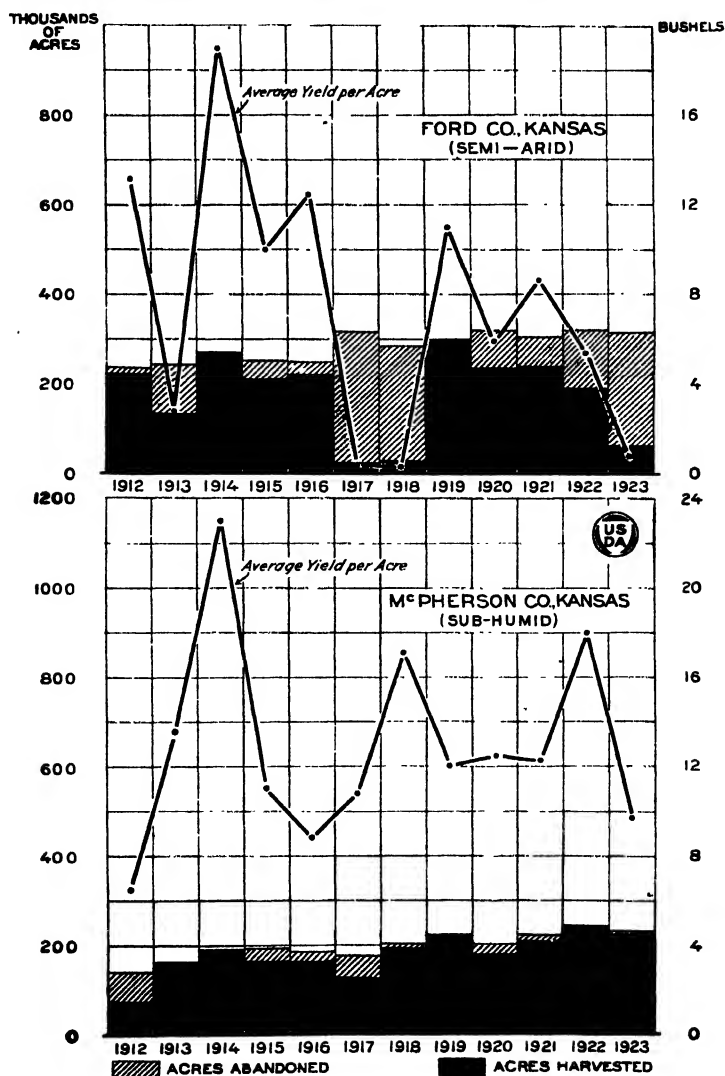


FIGURE 19.

The cost of producing wheat varies widely between individuals as between regions. The average cost for the total production, as shown by some investigations, covers the cost of a little more than half of the crop, and a wheat price which only equals this cost will not permanently maintain the industry. To place wheat growing on a stable basis, the price for wheat must be sufficiently high to yield satisfactory returns on the bulk of the production. This price wheat farmers have not received during the last several years.

Costs and Other Factors in the Marketing of Wheat.

The spread between the price paid to the producer of wheat and the price paid by the consumer of bread has widened very materially since 1913.

The retail price of a 16-ounce loaf of bread in Washington, D. C., has increased from 5.45 cents in September, 1913, to 9 cents in September, 1923. This advance in bread prices has not benefited the farmer. The portion received in 1913 by the wheat grower for the wheat equivalent of flour used in baking the Washington loaf was about one-fifth of the retail price of bread; in 1923 it amounts to less than one-sixth. While the wheat grower's portion of the retail price of bread has increased during this period less than one-third of a cent, the margins above have increased a total of 3½ cents.

The margins between the mill and the retailer are, therefore, of most interest to the consumer, but the margins between the farm and the terminal market are of special concern to the farmer. According to the best available evidence the margins for the services of local and terminal handling agencies as well as those of transportation agencies bear down heavily upon the wheat grower.

The Department of Agriculture has made an analysis of the operations during 1921-22 of 40 country elevators in north central Kansas. The gross margin of these elevators ranged as high as 9.6 cents per bushel, and averaged a little better than 4 per cent of the terminal selling price. The transportation costs to Kansas City averaged about 12½ cents per bushel or a trifle over 10 per cent of the terminal price.

The operating cost of these 40 Kansas elevators varied from 1.9 cents to 7.4 cents per bushel. This wide variation in operating expense is largely due to the variation in the volume of grain handled by the several elevators. The tendency for costs to decline with increase in volume of grain handled is quite marked.

The information at hand suggests the need of reducing both local and terminal margins in the marketing of wheat. A reduction of the country elevator margin can be effected in considerable measure by increasing the volume of grain handled by each elevator. This would necessitate a reduction in the number of elevators at points where there are two or more competing elevators. It should not be overlooked, however, that in the case of privately operated elevators the increased volume thus obtained might to some extent at least be offset by lower prices resulting from decreased competition.

Such investigations as have been made indicate that the cooperative farmers' elevator efficiently operated is an effective factor in reducing local buying margins. It is not so important to have competition in the case of patronage dividend elevators, since all profits over and

above operating expenses are ultimately returned to the patrons. Since 1904 the organization of cooperative elevators has proceeded rapidly. Between 1914 and 1921 the number of such organizations in 12 North Central States increased from 1,942 to 4,442.

During the last two years an effort has been made to reduce the margins at terminal markets and bring about a better seasonal marketing of wheat through the operations of grain marketing associations. Fourteen State associations of this kind have been formed,

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF A 1-POUND LOAF OF BREAD
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.**

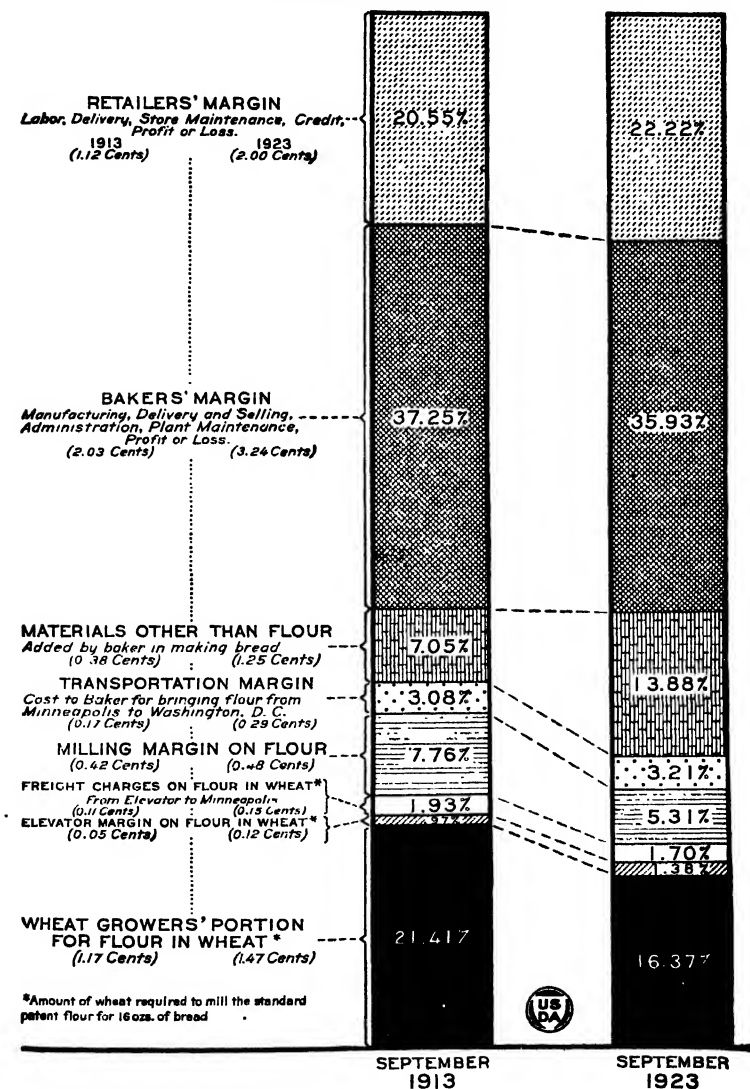


FIGURE 20.—Based on bread formulas for the years 1913 and 1923.

and last August nine of them were affiliated in a national sales agency. Owing to their recent organization it is not possible to measure the influence of these associations on marketing margins and prices received by farmers.

Quality of Wheat in Relation to Price.

The price which wheat will command is to a considerable extent influenced by its quality and grade. It is, of course, a well known fact that the lower grades, especially of certain classes of wheat, sell normally at a material discount under the better grades. Quality and grade, moreover, are determined to a considerable extent by weather conditions over which the farmer has no control. Yet, on the other hand, much may be done by the farmer himself to improve the grade of his wheat and better the price he receives.

In the northwest spring wheat region heavy and unnecessary losses are sustained by wheat farmers in growing and putting on the market wheat containing a large amount of foreign material which can be removed. According to the records of the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department dockage has gradually increased from 1.9 per cent of all wheat shipped to Minnesota markets in 1902 to 4.2 per cent in 1922. During the 21 years covered in this period it is estimated that almost 110,000,000 bushels of dockage were shipped to these markets. If shipped separately to market, this dockage, it is estimated, would have required over 84,000 freight cars for its transportation. Farmers of the Northwest shipped to Minnesota markets in the crop year of 1922 alone over 7,500,000 bushels of dockage, using for this purpose about 5,800 cars. Had this equipment been available for the shipment of clean wheat, the car shortage in the Northwest in the crop movement season of 1922-23 would no doubt have been less serious. It should also be observed that market receipts do not fully measure the amount of dockage since a part of it is removed at the farm and at local elevators.

Spring wheat farmers are taking heavy losses on their dockage in more ways than one. Weeds are reducing wheat yields and some lands have become so foul that they are no longer profitable for wheat production. Harvesting and threshing weeds with the wheat adds materially to the cost of wheat production. At a threshing rate of 7 cents per bushel, it is estimated that farmers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana paid over \$675,000 to thresh the dockage in their 1922 wheat crop.

A still more important item of loss is the cost of freighting dockage to market. The average dockage assessed per car in 1922 by the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department was 54 bushels. The freight charges on this dockage between Larimore, N. Dak., and Minneapolis amounted to \$5.67 per car. If, for illustration, the Larimore-Minneapolis freight rate be taken as an average rate on wheat shipped to Minnesota markets and be applied to the total dockage assessed in 1922 it appears that the enormous sum of almost \$800,000 was paid to the transportation companies to haul the dockage of that season to these markets. An effective way, in short, to reduce transportation costs is to remove the foreign material before shipment is made.

Losses resulting from foreign material in wheat may be materially reduced by better crop rotations and cultural methods as well as by cleaning both seed and market wheat. The one-crop system in the Northwest has resulted in weed-infested lands, dirty wheat, and reduced yields. The practice of sowing seed wheat containing a high percentage of weed seed has been altogether too common. A survey made in Minnesota and the Dakotas in 1921 disclosed the fact that 96 per cent of the farms visited were drilling with the wheat from 1,000 to 500,000 foreign seeds per acre. The employment of cleaning devices which have been perfected for farm, threshing machine, and elevator will materially reduce this financial leakage in the farm business.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest wheat regions smut is an important factor in reducing the quality of wheat; in the Eastern States garlic causes material damage. Losses from these sources may be materially reduced by cleaning the wheat both for seed and for market. In the Southwest improper farm storage of wheat is responsible for much of the loss in quality. Where the combine-harvester is used, wheat containing too much moisture is often stored under improper conditions with resulting deterioration. This loss may be prevented by proper ventilation of bins.

The importance of producing and putting on the market the best possible grade of wheat can not be overemphasized. In foreign markets our lower grades of wheat meet in competition the best wheats of other lands and sell at a discount. On the other hand, the demand in our domestic markets is for the wheats which have the highest milling value. The poorer grades usually sell, therefore, at substantial discounts, particularly when the percentage of such grades is relatively large.

Terminal prices reflect quite accurately the variations in the quality of wheat: local prices frequently do not. Farmers must know what factors determine the grade of their wheat in order to bargain for the best possible price. In recent years wheats of high gluten content and quality have commanded special premiums. On the Kansas City market car lots of hard winter wheat, grading No. 2, 3, or 4, but of high gluten content or quality, often sell above No. 1 for the same day. Even car lots grading No. 5 occasionally bring the highest price for the subclass. For a recent day on that market when No. 1 Hard Winter was quoted at \$1.18, the highest quotation for No. 4 was \$1.16 and for No. 5 \$1.19. The producer as a rule does not know the gluten content of his wheat, and may, hence, be at considerable disadvantage in making his sale to the local buyer. Special efforts should be made by producers to acquaint themselves better with the market value of their wheat.

Feeding Low-Priced Wheat to Livestock.

At prevailing prices some wheat can be profitably substituted for corn in the feeding of livestock in many sections of the country. The relative prices at which wheat economically may displace corn in feeding is shown in the following table:

Corn prices per bushel and equivalent wheat prices based on their relative feeding values.¹

[Experimental data, Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Corn.	Wheat.			Corn.	Wheat.		
	Poultry and sheep.	Hogs.	Beef cattle.		Poultry and sheep.	Hogs.	Beef cattle.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
50	54	56	62	80	86	90	99
55	59	62	68	85	91	96	106
60	64	67	74	90	96	101	111
65	70	73	80	95	102	107	117
70	75	79	86	100	107	112	123
75	80	84	92				

¹ The feeding value of a pound of wheat in pounds of corn is 1 for poultry and sheep, 1.05 for hogs, and 1.15 for beef cattle.

According to these ratios, when corn is 80 cents a bushel on the farm, for example, 86-cent wheat can be fed profitably to all animals, including poultry; 90-cent wheat can be fed to cattle and hogs but not to sheep and poultry; while 99-cent wheat is profitable for beef cattle only. These ratios do not take into account the cost of grinding the wheat, a necessary measure in feeding it.

The corn situation is at present very unusual. The visible supply of corn in the United States on November 3 was 809,000 bushels compared with 8,806,000 last year and 18,935,000 in 1921. The November 1 visible supply averaged 3,763,000 bushels in the period 1914-1920 and 3,352,000 during the pre-war years 1909-1913. At no time since 1900 has the visible supply of corn for November been so low as it is at present. This situation has placed the prices of old corn this fall on very nearly the same level with wheat prices. For the month of October the spread between the average farm price of No. 2 corn and No. 4 wheat at representative shipping points in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois ranged from 0 to 8 cents and between No. 2 corn and No. 2 wheat from 3 to 12 cents. At these prices No. 4 and lower grades of wheat can be profitably substituted for corn in the feeding of hogs and cattle and even No. 2 wheat can be fed to beef cattle with profit. As noted above, however, wheat should be ground or crushed before feeding, and should also be supplemented with other feeds.

Wheat Production and Agricultural Readjustments in the Principal Wheat Regions.

Under the stimulus of war prices and in response to the demand for large food supplies, the production of wheat was increased enormously during the years of the war. The initial rise in price following the declaration of war in 1914 encouraged the expansion of our wheat area. This large acreage, together with a favorable season, caused the wheat crop of 1915 to be the largest we ever harvested. Other countries also secured large crops that season, and as a result the price of wheat dropped to practically the pre-war level and remained low through the crop year 1915-16. A marked decline in wheat plantings followed, and with the heavy abandonment in 1917

FARM PRICE OF WHEAT, RYE, FLAX, POTATOES, BUTTER, AND EGGS,
1914-1923.

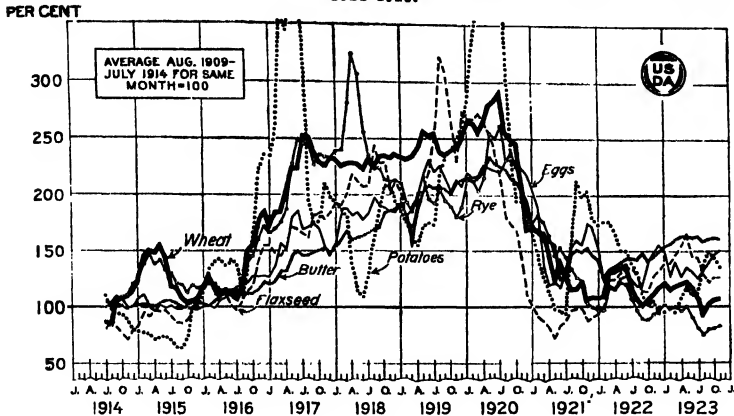


FIGURE 21.

the acreage harvested that year fell to a point slightly below the pre-war average.

With the bottling up of the Russian surplus the Allies had to depend upon overseas countries, especially North America for their wheat. The price of wheat advanced sharply in the fall of 1916 and continued to rise through the forepart of 1917. After the United States entered the war, measures were taken to regulate the price of wheat, and minimum prices were fixed for the 1917, 1918, and 1919 crops. Under continuous appeals for production of food, the production of wheat rose from an average of 690,000,000 bushels in the period 1909-1913 to 968,000,000 in 1919, an increase of 40 per cent, and the wheat area expanded from an average of 47,000,000 acres to 75,000,000 in 1919.

In order to provide land for wheat, rye, oats, tame hay, and some other crops, of which there was an increase, the corn acreage was

FARM PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND
HOGS, 1914-1923.

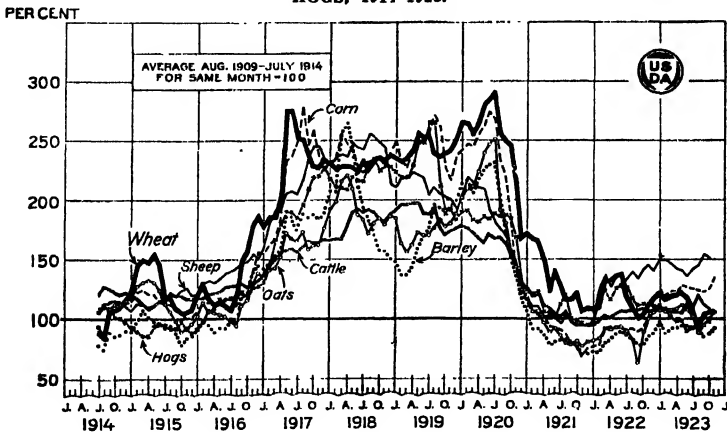


FIGURE 22.

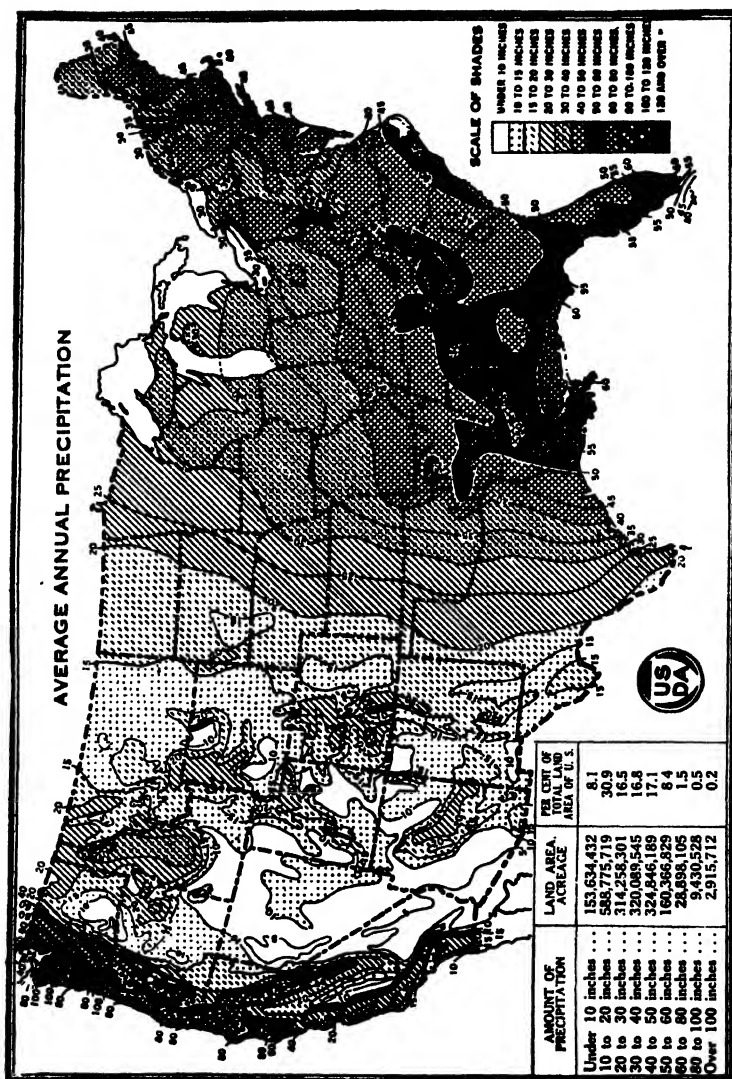


FIGURE 23.

materially reduced, and a large amount of pasture and meadow land in the older regions and wild grass land in the newly settled regions was drawn into cultivation.

When general deflation of prices began in the summer of 1920, wheat prices broke sharply and have continued to decline into the present season. As a result substantial reductions have taken place in both acreage and production of wheat. Nevertheless, the crop for 1923 is 781,000,000 bushels or 13 per cent greater than the average before the war, and the acreage is about 24 per cent larger. The corn acreage which was replaced by wheat has now recovered most of this loss, but is still slightly under the pre-war average. While there has been some reduction in cultivated crops, the total crop area of the country is still between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres larger than before the war.

The States included in the Corn Belt, western winter wheat region, spring wheat region and Pacific Northwest, contain over 85 per cent of the 1923 wheat acreage and are, therefore, of special im-

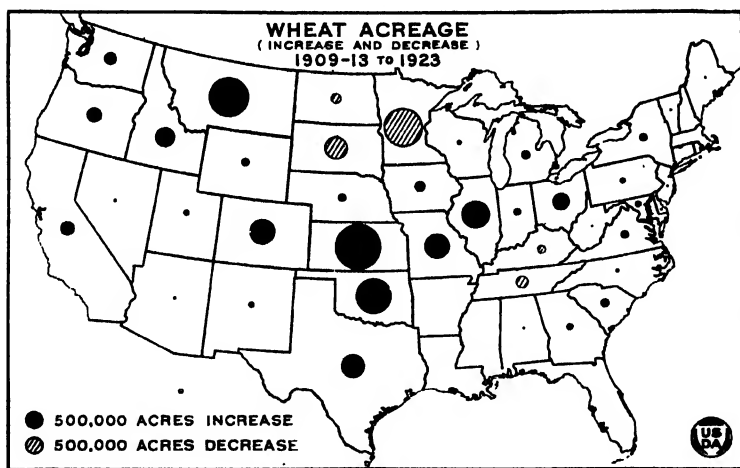


FIGURE 24.

portance. Winter wheat accounts for the major portion of our expansion in production. Of the 28,500,000 acres increase in total wheat area during the war about 22,000,000 were winter wheat.

In the Corn Belt wheat increased 7,000,000 acres and displaced about 3,000,000 acres of corn. Although substantial adjustments in crop acreages have been made since 1919, the wheat area is still almost 2,900,000 acres over the average before the war and the corn acreage is about 1,722,000 acres below. Some lands in the Corn Belt have also been returned to pasture and meadow.

The largest addition to the winter wheat area was made in the Great Plains States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. By 1919 the wheat acreage in these States had been expanded by over 13,450,000 acres. Corn was reduced 8,275,000 acres, and

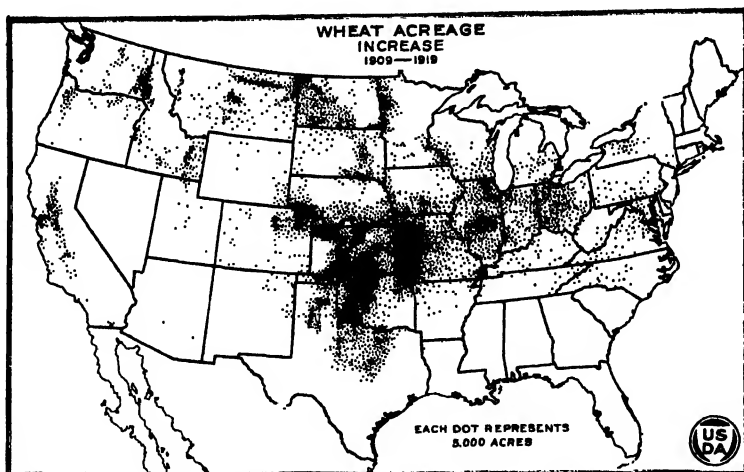


FIGURE 25.

better than 11,000,000 acres of meadow and wild pasture land were plowed up and planted to crops. Much of the new land sown to wheat was located in the semiarid part of the region where the harvested wheat acreage between 1909 and 1919 more than trebled. Crop acreages in the region as a whole are still considerably out of line with their pre-war relationships. The wheat area is 7,240,000 acres above and that of corn is about 4,600,000 below the pre-war average. No reduction appears to have been made in the total area of cultivated land which at the present time is almost 12,500,000 acres over the average before the war.

The area suited to spring wheat in the United States is more restricted than that for winter wheat and the expansion of the former has been, therefore, much smaller in amount. Less than 6,500,000

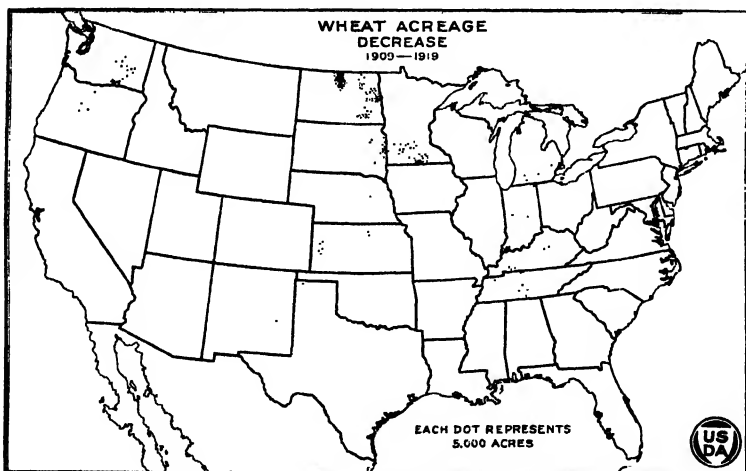


FIGURE 26.

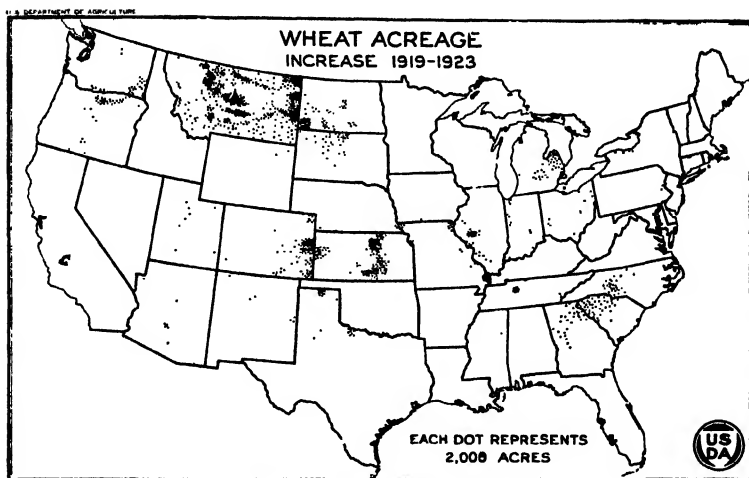


FIGURE 27.

acres were added to the spring wheat area during the war and all of this increase has since been lost.

The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana account for about 4,150,000 acres of the increase in spring wheat during the war. These States as a group at the same time materially enlarged their rye, corn, oats, and tame hay production and made important reductions only in the case of barley and flax. This crop expansion was brought about by plowing up some pastures and meadows in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, but more especially wild pasture lands in the semiarid sections of the western part of the Dakotas and in Montana. The region as a whole has reduced its 1923 wheat area to 700,000 acres less than the average before the war. This reduction has taken place, however, in the eastern part of the Dakotas and in Minnesota where farmers have

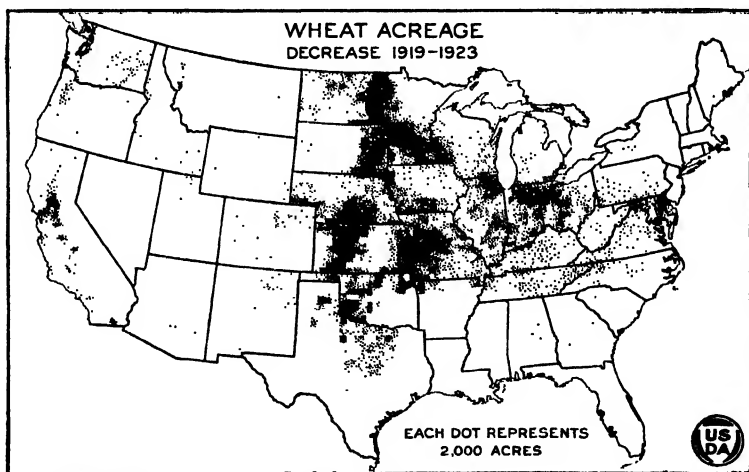


FIGURE 28.

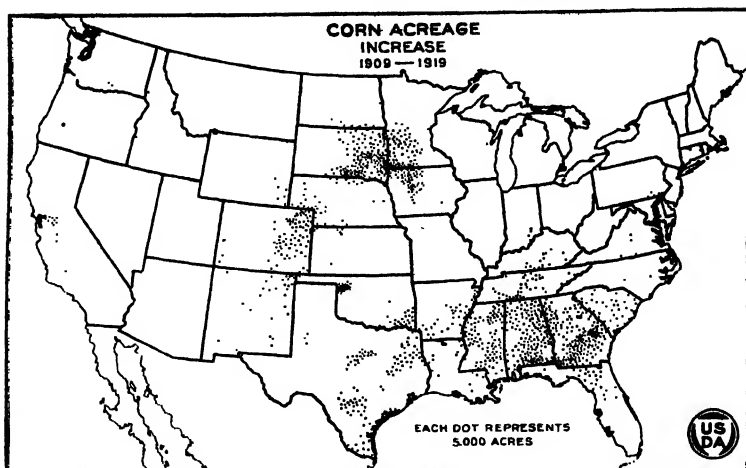


FIGURE 29.

turned to livestock and dairying as important lines of production. Although there has been considerable abandonment of lands during the past several years in the semiarid sections of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, the harvested wheat acreage in these areas is this season about 176 per cent greater than in 1909, and for the region as a whole the area in cultivated crops has continued to expand since the beginning of the war.

The wheat area in the Pacific Northwest was enlarged to the extent of 1,250,000 acres, in considerable measure by decreasing the amount of summer fallow and by plowing up wild pasture lands, and only slightly through the replacement of other crops. Here again a substantial part of the additional acreage sown to wheat was semiarid land. Only slight reductions in the wheat acreage have been made since 1919.

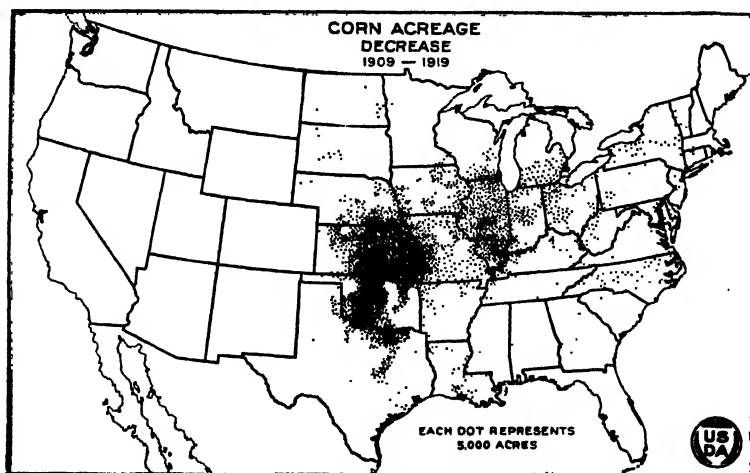


FIGURE 30.

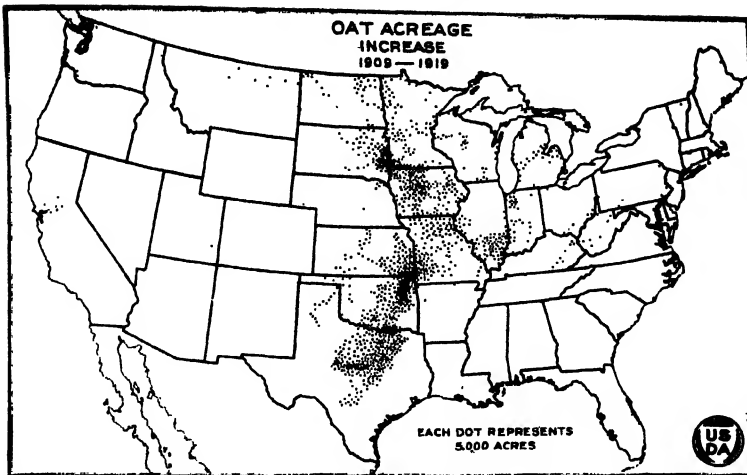


FIGURE 31.

Three aspects of our acreage shifts during the last decade may be emphasized. The area of land used for cultivated crops has been greatly extended, and large amounts of meadow and pasture have been brought into cultivation. The wheat area was very greatly expanded, displacing corn more than any other crop, and while considerable readjustment has been made, pre-war crop relationships have not been reestablished. Finally, within the semiarid regions of the West where crop hazards are high large bodies of wild pasture land have been broken and planted to wheat. In the one-crop system of these semiarid regions wheat holds a dominant place and has stubbornly resisted reduction.

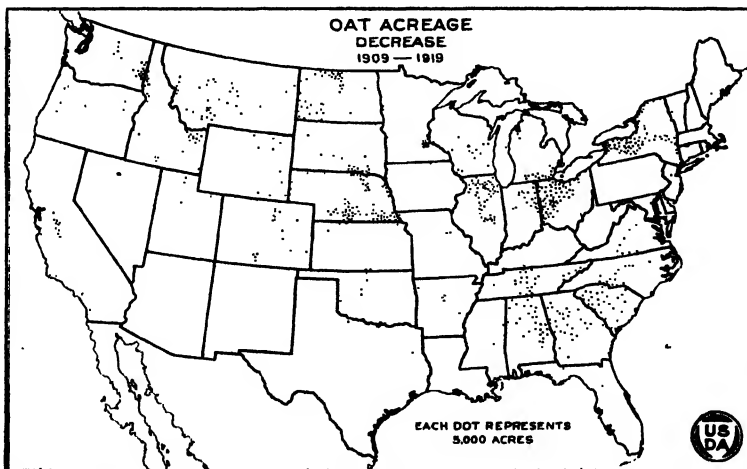


FIGURE 32.

Agricultural Readjustments in the Principal Wheat Regions.

The increasing foreign competition in wheat production points to a relatively low level of prices for wheat and to the advisability of materially reducing the acreage. Our wheat production should be placed gradually on a domestic basis and then should keep pace with our growth in population and domestic demand. In those regions where wheat displaced other crops in response to war-time prices, the acreage of wheat should be reduced as fast as profitable alternatives can be found.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND PRINCIPAL WHEAT PRODUCING REGIONS, 1909-1913-1923.

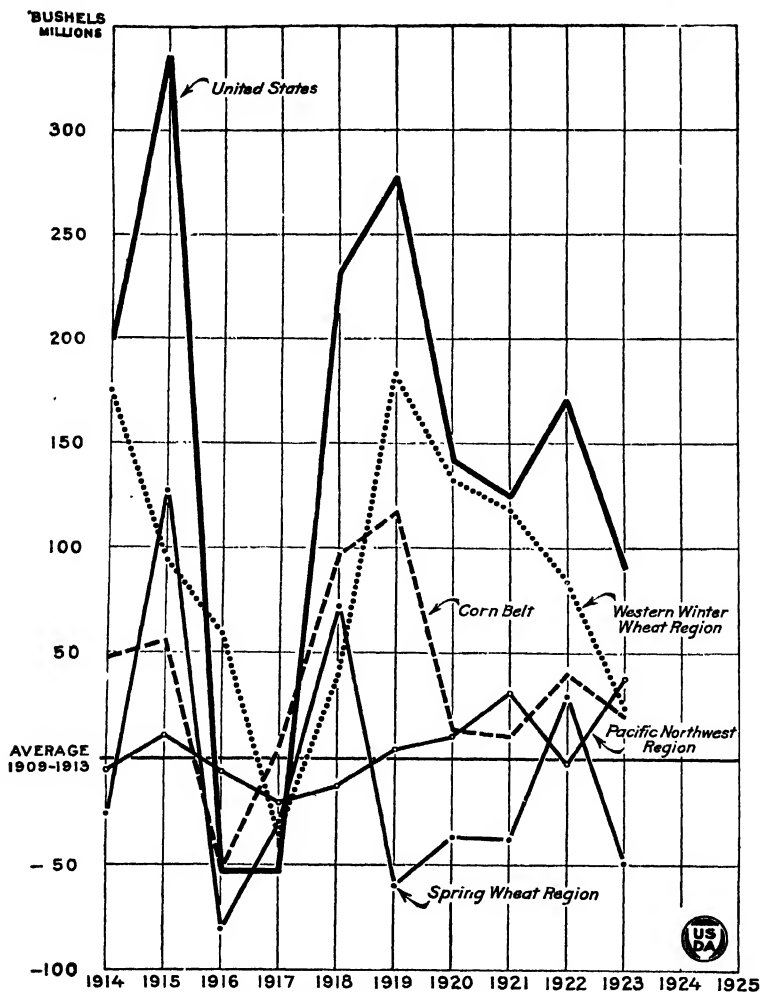


FIGURE 33.—Corn Belt (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri), western winter wheat region (Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado), spring wheat region (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana), Pacific Northwest region (Idaho, Washington, Oregon).

Most crops which can be substituted for wheat are feed crops and any marked increase in their production must be accompanied by more livestock. The prices of cattle and hogs are low, while those for dairy and poultry products, sheep and wool, are much better. Adjustments in crop acreages must take into account the relative price trends of farm products.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ACREAGES OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN UNITED STATES, 1909-1913-1923.

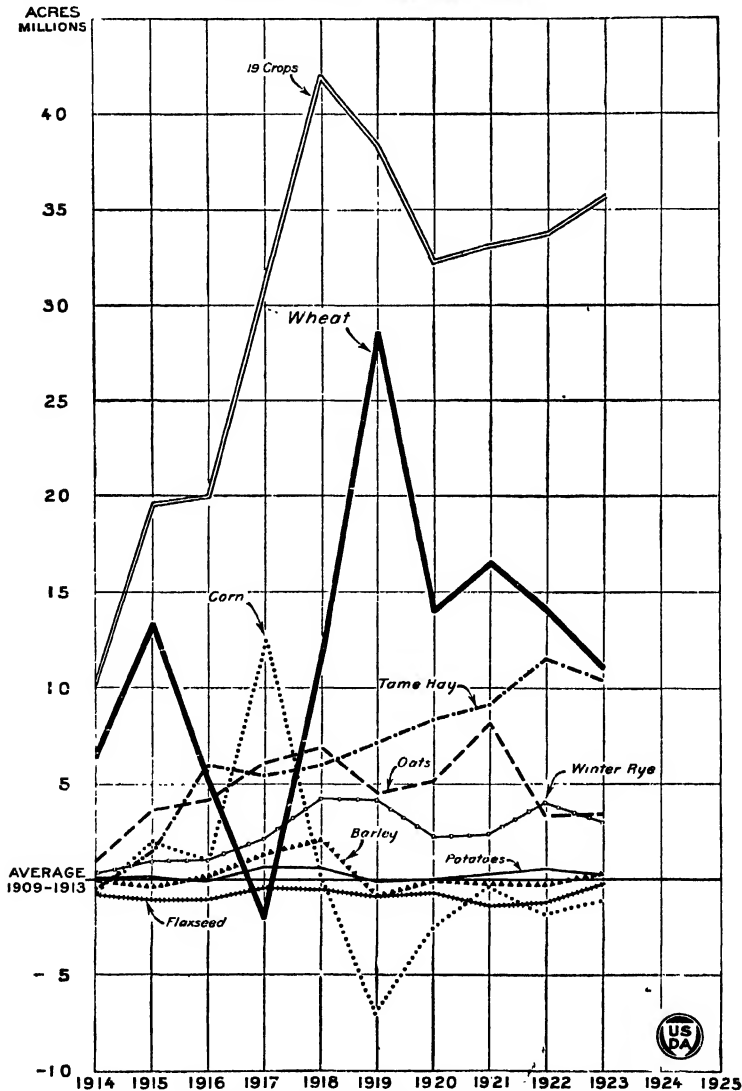


FIGURE 34. The 19 crops comprise about 95 per cent of total crop acreage in the United States.

Conditions vary widely between farmers as between regions, and what may apply to one individual may not apply to another. Wheat may have an important place in the rotation of some farms and further reduction may not be practicable, and the economical use of labor and equipment may make it desirable to maintain a relatively large acreage of wheat. Many wheat farmers, in short, are restricted in their choice of alternative crops, and, furthermore, are not financially able to change materially their type of farming. Under such conditions adjustments must be largely in the direction of economy and more efficient production.

Wherever possible, lands which give relatively low returns in cultivated crops should be seeded to meadow or be allowed to revert to pasture. Cash outlays in the production of crops can often be reduced. A part of the hired labor on some farms may be eliminated

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ACREAGES OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN THE CORN BELT, 1909-1913-1923.

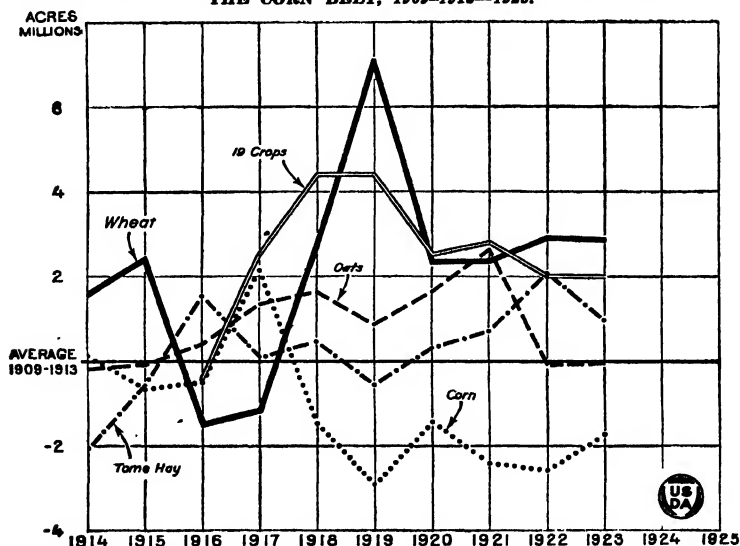


FIGURE 35.—Corn Belt (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri).

and more of the supplies for the household as well as feed for livestock may be produced on the farm. In some sections it even may be possible to supplement the farm income from sources outside of the farm.

Farmers in the Corn Belt and other eastern States have made substantial progress in readjusting their crops. The wheat area, however, is still in excess of the pre-war average, while that of corn is considerably below. The value of corn per acre in the region is usually greater than that of small grains which are included in the cropping system to permit the fuller utilization of farm labor and equipment and serve as nurse crops for pasture and hay. The spread between the average value of corn per acre in Ohio and that of either wheat or oats was greater in 1922 than it had been since 1913, and an acre of corn this year promises to be worth nearly twice

as much as either wheat or oats. At present prices, therefore, it appears that Corn Belt farmers will find it profitable to keep their corn acreage at the highest point consistent with a balanced labor program and the maintenance of soil fertility. It should not be overlooked, however, that the present relatively high prices for corn may not be maintained if the prices of cattle and hogs remain at present levels.

Conditions in the eastern humid parts of Nebraska and Kansas are very similar to those in the corn States to the east. A sub-

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ACREAGES OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN THE WESTERN WINTER WHEAT REGION, 1909-1913-1923.

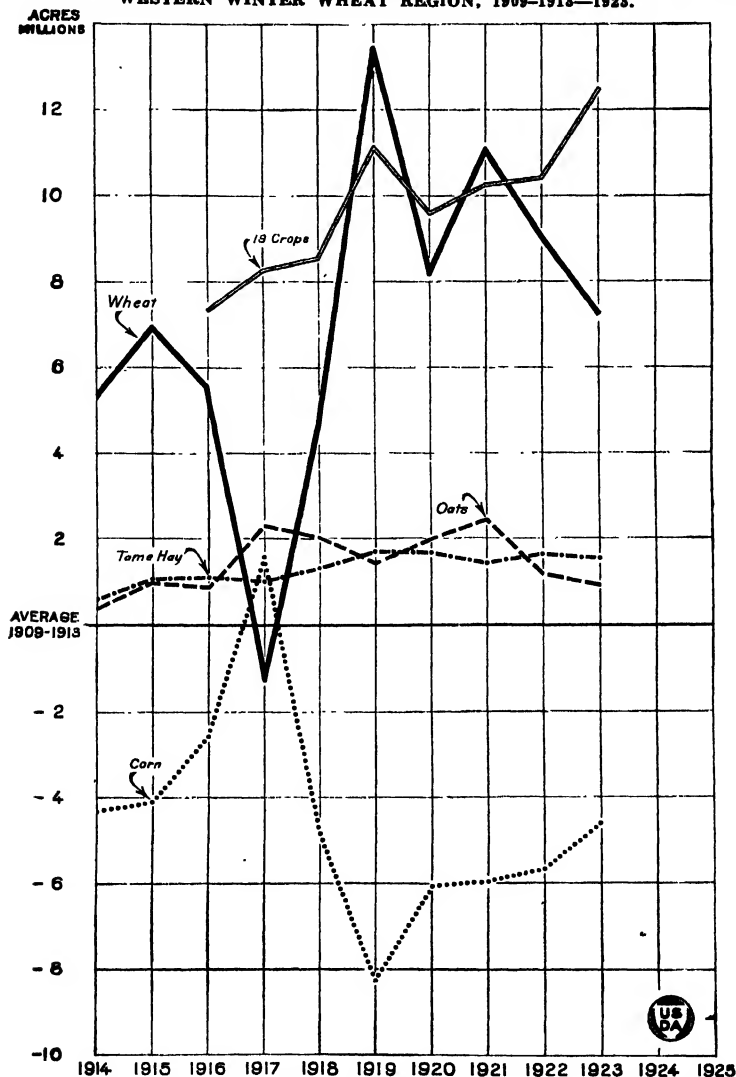


FIGURE 36.—Western winter wheat region (Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado).

humid belt in which the rainfall is lower than in the eastern humid region cuts across the central portion of the western winter wheat States. Wheat yields in this belt are more dependable than those of corn, and wheat has occupied, therefore, a more important place in the system of farming. The value of an acre of wheat in McPherson County, Kans., which is representative of the subhumid region, has been higher than that of corn since 1913, and in a majority of years has exceeded also that of oats, barley, and rye. The spread between the acre value of wheat and corn was less in 1922 than it had been since 1917, and on the basis of average yields present prices place corn very nearly on an equality with wheat in value per acre. On the basis of average yields and present prices the value of an acre of wheat less the cash costs of producing it is about \$3 under the corresponding value of an acre of corn. Since the demand of wheat and corn for labor do not seriously conflict, it appears that in so far as corn can be profitably utilized as feed or can supply a local demand it deserves a more important place in the cropping system of the region. As grain sorghums are more dependable in dry years than corn, farmers will usually find it advantageous to grow some sorghums to assure themselves feed in dry years.

In the humid portions of Minnesota and South Dakota where dairying and hog production have become the leading enterprises on most of the farms, wheat has already been displaced to a large extent by other crops.

Wheat has been the principal crop in the subhumid portion of the spring wheat region largely because the acre value of wheat has usually been greater than that of other crops. With present prices, however, more attention should be given to the production of feed crops, especially corn, and likewise to the production of flax. The one-crop system of wheat farming, hitherto largely followed, has resulted in weed-infested land, reduced soil fertility and in heavy losses in years of crop failure.

The production of flax in the United States is now confined almost entirely to the spring wheat region. Flax production has been below domestic consumption in every year since 1909, and while the acreage this year is the highest since 1913, the indications are that the consumption during the present year (July 1, 1923 to July 1, 1924) will be at least double this year's domestic production. The present tariff of 40 cents per bushel has resulted in an increase in price to growers in the United States, and so long as production is below consumption and the tariff remains in effect flax prices will probably be attractive.

The average value per acre of the 1922 flax crop in North Dakota was \$9 more than the average value per acre of the wheat crop. This is a greater difference in favor of flax than had existed since 1916. Present indications are that the spread between the value per acre of the two crops this year will be nearly as great as it was last year.

Records from 150 farmers in northeastern Montana show that the average yield of wheat for the 10-year period 1913-1922 was 13 bushels and that of flax 6 bushels per acre. At these yields flax will be more profitable than wheat whenever the price per bushel of flax is more than twice as great as the price of wheat. Flax usually does best as the first crop on newly broken sod, but it probably is

advisable to confine the growing of flax to those farms where it can compete successfully with wheat on old but clean land.

In effecting adjustments in the agriculture of the semiarid regions special consideration must be given to the financial situation. Although financial difficulty is widespread among farmers in many regions where wheat is extensively grown, the situation is no doubt at its worst in the semiarid sections extending from western Kansas and eastern Colorado to the Canadian border. In these dry-land areas during the last few years farm indebtedness has grown in

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ACREAGES OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN THE SPRING WHEAT REGION, 1909-1913-1923.

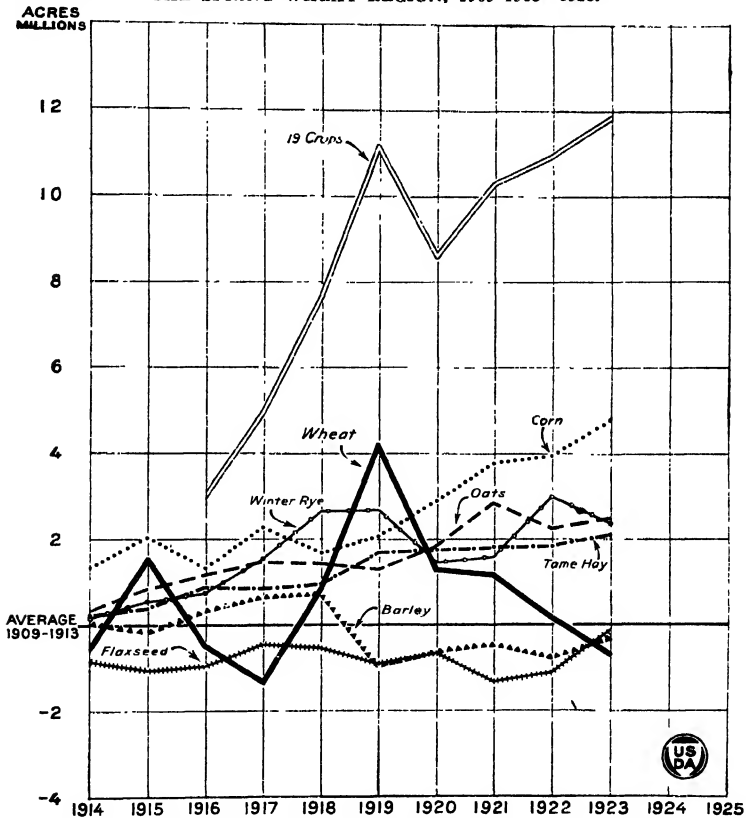


FIGURE 37.—Spring wheat region (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana).

volume; delinquent farm interest and taxes have accumulated; foreclosures and bankruptcies have multiplied; and the capital and credit of farmers have been so depleted that it has been necessary to provide county, State, and Federal funds for seed and feed loans. With the failure of crops year after year business concerns have failed, a large number of banks have closed, and the financial stability of local government units in some cases has been severely tried.

This condition of things is the outcome of several causes, the results of which have been cumulative. The semiarid country of

the West was opened to settlement under a land policy which was not suited to the region. As a result a great deal of land which is poorly adapted for crops has been homesteaded and sown to wheat, frequently by settlers who were not equipped to cope with the problems of the region. In some years, when wheat prices were at war levels, crops in many sections failed. On the other hand, production costs remained high and long hauls and high freight rates to market bore down upon the dry-land farmer with special weight. Moreover, during the early years of the war, when crops were good, the high prices of wheat coupled with easy credit led to over-extension on the part of many in the purchase and renting of land and in outlays for more extensive equipment. The one-crop system of wheat farming, however, which has been so largely followed, is one of the most important factors in the situation. The complete failure of the wheat crop has frequently left the farmer without funds for living and other expenses. As one crop failure succeeded another,

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ACREAGES OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION, 1909-1913-1922.

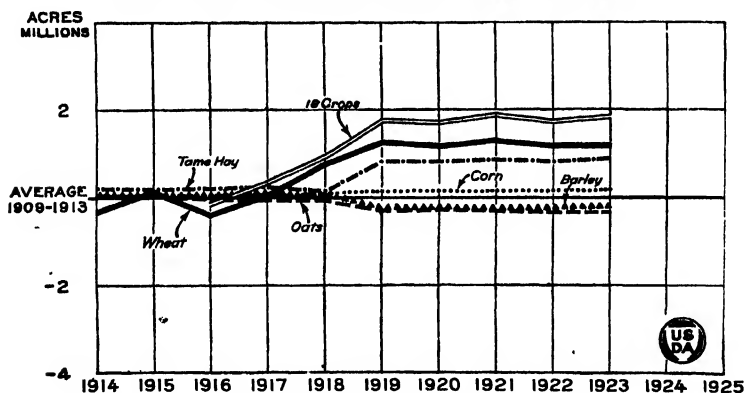


FIGURE 38.—Pacific Northwest region (Idaho, Washington, Oregon).

many farmers increased their wheat acreage in the hope of recouping previous losses and thereby often merely increased their indebtedness.

The situation varies materially within the semiarid wheat regions. Soil and climate are much more favorable to wheat production in some areas than in others, and in every region individual farmers may be found who because of their methods and business ability have met with a fair measure of success.

Fundamental and far-reaching adjustments must be made in the agriculture of this region. Wheat in the past has been the dominant crop and will probably retain an important place in the dry-land farming of the future. It is evident, however, that the one-crop system of wheat farming in general has failed under the methods commonly employed. A safer type of farming must be developed. The land now in cultivation which is not suited to field crops should be allowed to revert to pasture. Some forage crops should be grown on every farm and reserves of feed, livestock, and capital must

be carried from one year to another to tide over periods of crop failure. Both livestock and poultry will help stabilize the farm income. A considerable amount of wild pasture land in some sections is available for grazing purposes and should be utilized in so far as conditions will permit to supplement the farm income. Economical cropping and tillage practices which conserve moisture should be developed and used. Since average yields on dry land are relatively low, the farm business should be organized with a view to utilizing the maximum acreage consistent with good farm methods and the financial ability of the farmer. It is also important that there be developed a system of farming in which the dependence upon high-priced migratory labor is reduced to the minimum.

As a result of foreclosures or abandonment a large number of farms in various parts of the semiarid region are now in the possession of mortgage holders. Some of this land, no doubt, can be profitably cropped if capitalized at reasonable prices and if suitable farm methods are employed. There is much of it, however, which under present price levels will probably not yield satisfactory returns from field crops and should revert to pasture. For the development of a stable agriculture in the semiarid regions it is imperative that a true appraisal be made of the uses to which these lands can be put most profitably.

A change to a more stable form of agriculture in the semiarid regions will be gradual and assistance during the period of transition will be needed. Some farmers are now so deeply involved that further credit extensions will not benefit them. On the other hand there are many dry-land farmers whose loans should be extended under a long-term payment plan at a reasonable rate of interest, and who should also receive such additional credit as may be necessary to effect essential changes in the type and organization of their farming.

Summary and Conclusions.

The wheat industry of the United States is in a period of serious depression. A great many farmers have already lost their farms or other property and the financial condition of others is critical. This condition of things has resulted from the decline in wheat prices, the relatively high level maintained in the prices of other commodities and services, and also from the maladjustments which exist in the wheat industry itself.

Present low prices are caused by the large world supply of wheat, for which there is not an effective demand at higher price levels. The total world crop outside of Russia is estimated at 3,400,000,000 bushels, which exceeds the production of last year by 300,000,000 bushels and the pre-war average by 500,000,000, excluding Russia. Both importing and exporting countries whose production fell during the war are resuming rapidly the position they previously held as wheat producers. Moreover, the evidence indicates that competition in wheat production will increase very materially. Russia is gradually restoring her agriculture and is already exporting some bread grains. Argentina, Australia, and especially Canada are selling abroad large amounts of wheat and will in all probability continue to expand their wheat exports. These countries enjoy material advantages over the United States in the production of wheat. So

long as the United States produces a surplus, the prices of American wheat will be determined largely in the markets of the world and American farmers as exporters of wheat must be prepared to meet the keen competition of foreign producers for these markets.

Although wheat prices have dropped to pre-war levels, prices of manufactured commodities and of services remain high. The costs which enter into the production and marketing of wheat are so high that, at present prices for wheat, the farmer can not continue to pay them and remain in business. Taxes, machinery, wages, freight rates, and prices of food and clothing are out of proportion to the price of wheat and the earnings of the wheat farmer.

A number of factors within the wheat industry itself also have contributed to the present wheat crisis. Lands on which wheat can not under present economic conditions be grown profitably have been brought into cultivation in some regions. This fact coupled with the dependence placed upon wheat as a cash crop accounts for the losses of some farmers. Furthermore, high prices and the appeal for larger food supplies during the war induced many farmers to expand unduly their farm operations and to incur liabilities which since the break in wheat prices they have been unable to carry. The financial distress which has come as a result of these various causes is considerably aggravated by losses which are due to inefficient farm management. Many farmers are growing and marketing wheats which do not fulfill the highest market requirements and consequently fail to yield maximum net returns. On some farms, furthermore, excessive emphasis on wheat carries with it an unsatisfactory seasonal distribution of farm labor with resulting heavy expenditures for hired help. The financial difficulties of many, in short, would be reduced if their farm business were operated along more efficient lines.

It is important to bear in mind that the solution of present agricultural difficulties depends quite as much upon the efforts of farmers themselves as upon any Government action. There are fundamental and far-reaching adjustments in production and marketing which farmers themselves must make as a part of a long-time program. A survey of the situation indicates that well-considered action in a number of directions will bring wheat farmers a substantial measure of relief.

A large number of wheat producers are on the verge of bankruptcy. Many of them are, no doubt, beyond the point where further credit extensions would benefit them. On the other hand, a larger number can and should be saved by the renewal of loans or by additional credit on reasonable terms. Where a large volume of personal credit exists and the mortgage status of the farm permits, outstanding short-time loans should be funded into long-term mortgage loans at lower rates of interest. In this connection full advantage should be taken of the facilities afforded under the Federal Farm Loan Act. Moreover, the new credit facilities provided in the Federal intermediate credit banks should be utilized to reduce the cost of personal credit to the farmer. In this bankers should lend a willing hand even where such action does not increase their immediate profits. The constructive country banker will readily see that in the long run such action benefits him as well as the farmer.

To meet successfully foreign competition in some markets in which exchange rates and opportunities for exchange of commodities favor purchases of wheat from other sources, easy credits on Amer-

ican purchases may be necessary. The War Finance Corporation should make special efforts to finance the exportation of wheat in line with the joint resolution of Congress, January, 1921, reviving the activities of that corporation.

The wheat surplus may be reduced materially by increasing domestic consumption. The per capita consumption of wheat flour and bread has been lessened by the war-time campaign to save food, coupled with the high prices for bread which have since been maintained. A reduction in the price to consumers by narrowing the margin between wheat flour and bread would, no doubt, increase the consumption, and a return by public eating houses and dining cars to the custom of serving bread free with orders would contribute to the same end. Furthermore, at present prices wheat can be economically substituted for corn as livestock feed in many parts of the country, and its use for this purpose may be increased to advantage.

PRICES OF WHEAT, FOOD, AND ALL COMMODITIES; EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS; COST OF LIVING; AND FREIGHT RATES, 1913-1923.

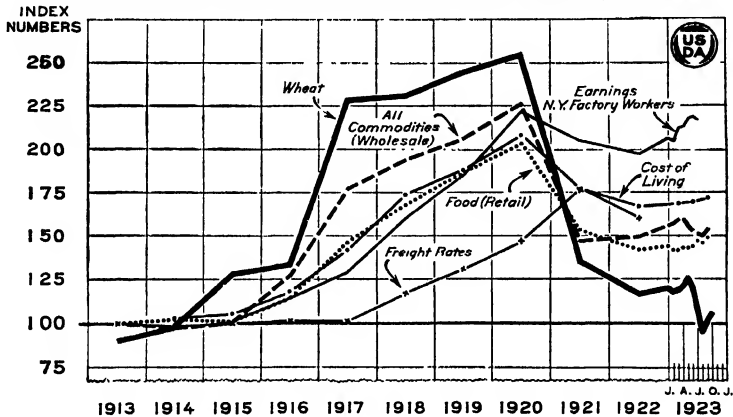


FIGURE 39.

American freight rates, which are still 45 per cent and more above those of 1913, have not been adjusted to meet the decline in farm prices, whereas Canadian rates are now practically back to their pre-war level. To meet the emergency a reduction of at least 25 per cent in interstate rates on wheat and wheat products originating in the distressed wheat areas would be helpful, these rates to remain effective until wheat prices shall have more nearly reached a parity with the prices of other commodities or until a readjustment has been made in all freight rates. In order to determine a proper basis for this adjustment, the Interstate Commerce Commission or a special commission composed of representatives of railroads and shippers, and created for that purpose, should review without delay the entire structure of interstate railroad rates and should make or submit recommendations for adjustments which will return adequate revenues to the railroads and as well afford some relief in the way of reducing the cost of transporting agricultural products.

Farm taxes in many sections of the country have become a serious burden, especially in regions where farmers are in financial distress, and a downward revision is essential. The partial substitution of taxes based on income for the present property taxes would provide

a measure of relief. Further shifting of the cost of good roads to those who make most use of them, through taxes on gasoline and motor vehicles, offers still another means of a more just distribution of the tax burden.

Changed market conditions necessitate important readjustments in crops. As foreign outlets for American wheat become more restricted, the production of wheat should be gradually placed on a domestic basis, and the wheat acreage should be reduced as fast as profitable alternatives can be found.

Adjustments in agricultural production should be made in accordance with differences in regional and farm conditions. In some parts of the wheat territory some shift from wheat to corn probably will be profitable. Oats for local consumption might be substituted for wheat to a slight extent. With present prices flax will be a profitable alternative on suitable land for a small portion of the wheat acreage in the Northwest. Since the prices of dairy products have continued relatively strong, further emphasis should be placed on dairying and the production of feed crops. This increase in diversity of crops and livestock will in general result in better organization of the farm business and also help to stabilize the farm income.

A safer type of farming must be developed for the semiarid regions. Lands which are unsuited to field crops should be dropped from cultivation and revert to grass land. Some forage crops and livestock should be grown on every dry-land farm. Reserves of feed, livestock, poultry, and capital should be carried from year to year to tide over periods of crop failure, and the farm business should be so organized as to secure the maximum returns per man.

Each farmer should carefully review the possibilities which lie before him. Undoubtedly diversification will result, from careful thought on this subject, in many of the States where the surplus wheat acreage is found. On the other hand, in those regions where wheat is grown as a part of a diversified system of farming, it may be that even at the present price it is more profitable than any alternative crop.

In the present critical situation it is very essential that wheat farmers adopt methods which reduce production costs and conserve the cash income. This may be accomplished by avoiding out-of-pocket cost, by growing on the farm in so far as possible the feed supplies for the stock and provisions for the family, a policy which is made more urgent by the increase in freight rates and the high cost of processing and retail distribution, by utilizing to the fullest possible extent the available labor supply and the farm equipment through a well-balanced diversification of crops and a better distribution of labor throughout the year, by keeping land of low production in grass and other crops demanding but little labor or expense, and by devoting labor and capital to such crops and livestock enterprises as promise to give the greatest profits.

Improvement in the quality of wheat produced will materially increase profits in the wheat industry. Certain classes of milling wheats are in special demand and should be substituted for less desirable wheat wherever conditions are favorable. Moreover, heavy and unnecessary losses are incurred by farmers in producing and marketing dirty and low-grade wheat. The production and marketing of dockage is expensive. Wheat should be cleaned before sow-

ing and marketing, care should be exercised in its storage, and such seed selection and farm practices in growing and harvesting should be adopted as will result in the best market grades of wheat.

Prices paid at terminal markets reflect quite accurately the variations in quality of wheat; prices paid at country points frequently do not. Farmers must know the quality and grade of their wheat in order intelligently to bargain for the best market price. Wheats of high gluten content usually command premiums at terminal markets. While the Federal grades for wheat through subclass specifications indicate broadly the gluten content, the only practicable method of measuring it requires extensive laboratory equipment. It is desirable, therefore, that State authorities, in cooperation with the Federal Government, undertake to determine and make available as early as possible in the harvest season information in regard to the gluten content of wheat in the important wheat-producing areas. Wheats may vary widely in gluten content within local areas; farmers should, therefore, have individual tests made of their wheats by the agencies set up for this purpose.

Concerted and coordinated action in the form of producers' organizations should improve the production and marketing of wheat. Higher returns may be obtained by standardizing the production of wheat in conformity with market demands, and substantial economies may be made in the cost of wheat marketing. Cooperative organizations efficiently managed will contribute to this end and their development should, therefore, be still further encouraged.

The movement of farmers into other occupations which is now under way will help to restore the balance between agriculture and other industries. Every farmer who is not able to make a living where he is should review carefully his own possibilities, but should not make a blind move into other types of farming or into city occupations. There are, however, thousands of farmers skilled in the industries of the city who will doubtless turn to their former occupations for relief.

The adjustments that have been indicated are part of a long-time program for agriculture and must be made in considerable measure through the efforts of the farmers themselves. Yet all of these means will not go far toward promptly restoring the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, which has been unreasonably reduced by the rapid deflation which agriculture was least able to resist.

Since the immediate difficulty in the present situation is the maladjustment in price ratios, what is most needed right now is some way to restore the proper ratios either by increasing the prices of farm products or by reducing the prices of other commodities.

The prices of farm equipment, food, clothing, and building materials, as well as farm wages, are influenced by the costs of mining, transportation, and manufacturing, and by the ability to adjust production to that limit of supply which can be sold in the domestic market at a price to yield a profit.

One of the largest elements in the production cost of manufactured products as well as in transportation cost is the wages of labor. Wages have remained high since the war. The immigration and Adamson laws, together with the policies of organized labor, have been potent factors in maintaining wage scales. On the other hand, the domestic market for the products of the manufacturing indus-

tries makes it possible for them to continue production at a profit even with high wages for industrial labor. Under these conditions organized industry can maintain high prices in the domestic market and dump surpluses in foreign markets at low prices.

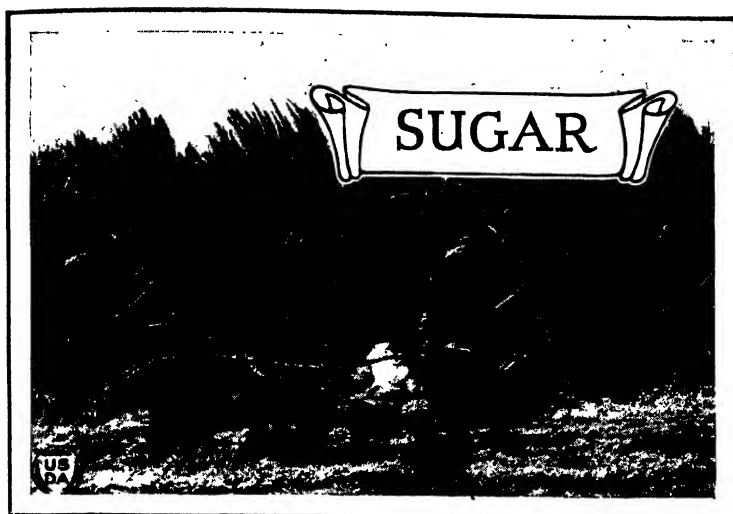
The question may be raised whether protection to labor and industry shall be withdrawn in order that the inflow of foreign labor and manufactured products may reduce the prices of the products which farmers buy to the level of farm products or whether some better remedy should be sought. The better and more practical alternative may be to try to improve prices of farm products of which we have an exportable surplus and which are, therefore, unduly depressed. Abundance of work at good wages gives assurance of good demand for farm products, but justice requires that the farmer be helped so far as possible and proper to secure relatively good wages for his labor. Indeed, industry and labor can not hope long to enjoy a disproportionately high price level for their products for the simple reason that farmers constitute about 30 per cent of the purchasers of such products and if the farmers' ability to buy is materially lessened for any length of time, both industry and labor suffer through lessened demand and prices will be forced lower.

Cooperation among farmers has been suggested as a means of attaining the end sought. While cooperation is to be encouraged as one of the best means of improving marketing methods and reducing marketing costs, as well as of improving the quality of farm products, it does not appear possible, and certainly not within a short period of time, to organize the producers of the great staples of American agriculture so effectively as to give them that control over supply which is necessary substantially to influence price.

The sale or gift of a substantial part of our surplus wheat to countries which are not able to buy, and which would, therefore, take out of the ordinary channels of trade and competition the wheat sold or given, would unquestionably have a helpful effect upon domestic prices of wheat, provided larger tariff protection were given. Before such sale or gift could be consummated, however, more than two-thirds of this year's wheat crop will have passed out of the hands of the farmers.

Inasmuch as the first step looking toward increasing the domestic price requires the disposition of the surplus over and above domestic needs, and inasmuch as the facts presented in the foregoing pages indicate that the world production of wheat will probably be overlarge for another year or so, the suggestion that the Government set up an export corporation to aid in the disposition of this surplus is worthy of the most careful consideration. Such a corporation necessarily would need rather broad powers. It would not be necessary that it should undertake to handle the entire crop, and it could probably carry on its activities in cooperation with existing private agencies. If it should be found necessary to arrange for the sale of the surplus exported at a price much lower than the domestic price, the loss so incurred would properly be distributed over the entire crop.

The prime duty of such an export corporation would be to restore, so far as possible, the pre-war ratio between wheat, and other farm products of which we export a surplus, and other commodities. Its activities would therefore expand or contract according as the relative prices for farm products varied with other commodities, and it would cease to function as pre-war ratios become fairly well restored.



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SUGAR provides about 13 per cent of all the energy obtained from food consumed by the people of the United States (fig. 1). The average amount eaten is 2 pounds per person per week. This includes the sugar used in candies, sweet drinks, and other foods not prepared in the home. The amount which would be used in cooking and on the table averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person per week. For a family consisting of a father and mother, both doing active muscular work, and three children, 9, 6, and 4 years old, the average consumption amounts to between 6 and 7 pounds of sugar a week. The amount of sugar consumed is now higher in the United States than in most other parts of the world, the per capita consumption having increased during the last 100 years from 10 pounds to over 100 (fig. 2). There are no statistics to show how the increased per capita consumption is used, but it seems safe to assume that a considerable proportion goes into candies and sweet drinks.

It is well known that pure sugar provides none of the nitrogenous or mineral substances needed to make muscle or other body tissues. These important substances, and also the vitamins, must be supplied by meat, milk, eggs, cereals, vegetables, fruits, and other food materials. When used in proper proportion to other foods, sugar is a

¹ Doctor Townsend was originally chairman of the committee which began the preparation of this article. While the work was in progress he was transferred to the Tariff Commission. The article has been extensively revised and rewritten.

² H. S. Paine, Bureau of Chemistry, contributed a portion of the material on manufacture of sugar from beets; and W. E. McLendon, Bureau of Soils, a portion of the material on soils of the Louisiana sugar-cane district, also of the sugar-beet districts.

³ P. F. Brookens assisted Doctor Arner in the preparation of the material on price and consumption.

⁴ The contribution of Mr. Stevens, Louisiana Agricultural College, on labor requirements and costs of producing cane in Louisiana was prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and was summarized for publication by O. A. Juve, L. E. Long, and H. H. Wilcox of that bureau.

valuable article of diet. As a source of fuel, sugar is extremely economical. A pound yields 1,820 calories of energy. At 6 cents a pound it provides 100 calories of energy for one-third cent, a figure which is lower than that for almost any other of the familiar food materials.

In addition to the energy value of sugar it imparts at the same time an agreeable flavor to food. If it were not for the presence

FUEL VALUE AND COST OF SUGAR IN THE DIET.

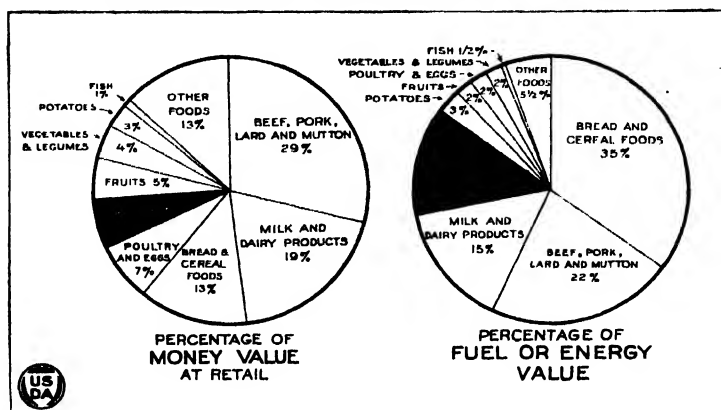


FIG. 1.—Sugar supplies about 13 per cent of the energy or fuel value of the foods consumed in the United States; but its cost at retail, including candy, is only about 6 per cent of the total expenditure for food.¹

¹ Quantity of foods consumed based on statistics of production plus imports minus exports; percentages of fuel or energy value of vegetable products computed from tables in Pearl's "Our Nation's Food," and of animal products from estimates of United States Department of Agriculture for 1918-1922; percentages of money value are based on Bureau of Labor's retail price for 1918-1922, except that farm prices were used for half the poultry and eggs, milk and dairy products, and potatoes, while values of fruits and vegetables were based on census and other data. A study made by the Department of Agriculture of the diet of 500 families shows the following percentages supplied by foods of different sorts. For discussion see United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 6 (1923).

TABLE 1.

Food material.	Weight.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo- hydrates.	Energy.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Meats.....	7.4	21.9	24.6	.....	10.7
Fish.....	1.2	3.1	.8	.....	.6
Dairy products (includes butter).....	24.2	17.7	38.1	4.9	17.7
Lard.....	.5	.....	6.8	.....	2.2
Other animal fats.....	.2	.....	1.7	.....	.3
Eggs.....	2.1	5.2	3.4	.....	1.7
Total animal food.....	35.6	47.9	75.4	4.9	33.2
Cereal products.....	19.5	38.6	6.8	53.0	36.1
Sugar and sirups.....	4.7	.....	.....	18.9	10.4
Vegetables.....	24.2	10.4	.9	13.0	8.7
Fruits.....	12.9	2.1	.9	9.5	5.8
Vegetable fat.....	.5	.....	7.6	.....	2.5
Miscellaneous vegetable food.....	.5	1.0	2.5	.7	1.3
Total vegetable food.....	62.3	52.1	18.7	95.1	64.8
Miscellaneous.....	2.1	.....	5.9	.....	2.0
Total food.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

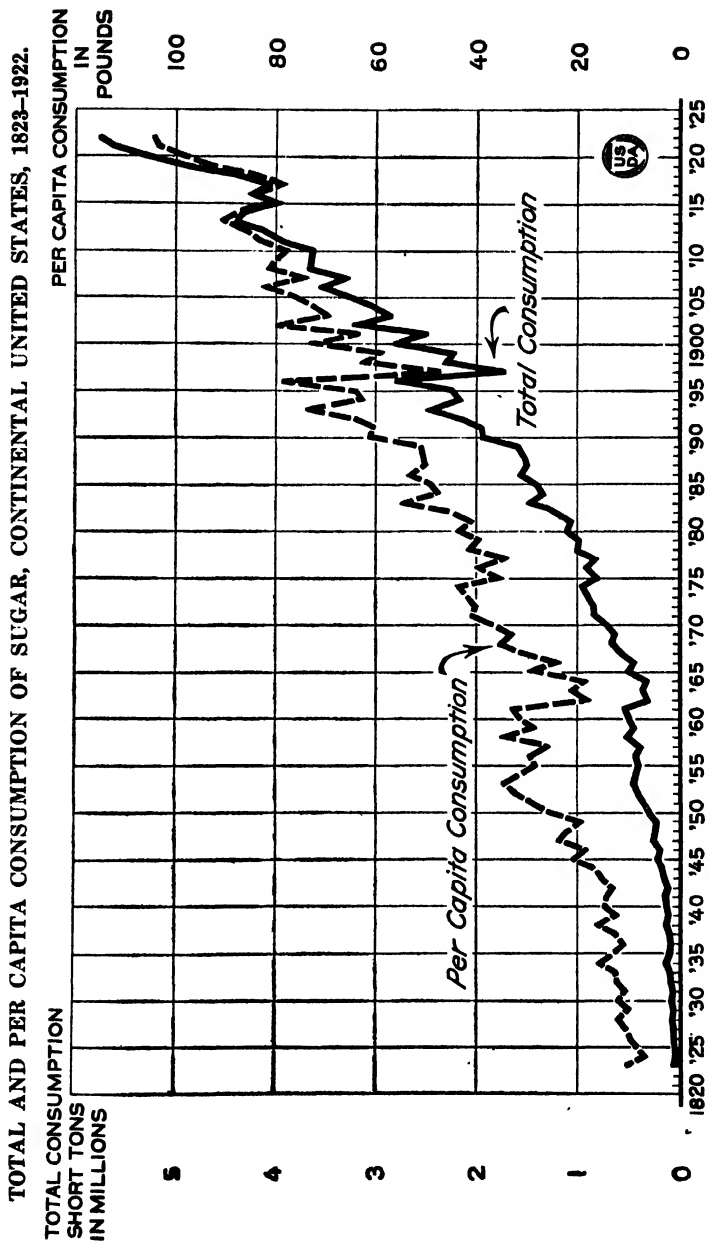


FIG. 2.—The consumption of sugar in the United States has increased during the past century from less than 10 pounds to more than 100 pounds per capita, while the total consumption in the United States has increased from a few thousand tons to more than 500,000 tons.

of sugar the diet would be less palatable to most persons and the use of flavoring extracts, spices, and other flavoring materials would probably be much increased, which would add to the cost of the diet without adding directly to its food value.

The annual cane and beet sugar production in the continental United States supplies only about 1,200,000 tons, or scarcely one-fourth of the total of over 5,000,000 tons of sugar consumed annually in this country. Combined with the production of sugar from cane in Porto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, the production of sugar under the American flag does not quite reach half of the amount consumed by the American people (figs. 3 and 48). Notwithstanding this inadequate domestic production, our continental and insular sugar industry is one of vast proportions utilizing millions of acres of land and occupying the time of millions of persons (Table 2).

Historical Development.

Sugar cane was introduced into the New World shortly after its discovery, and it is recorded that in 1518 many sugar mills were in operation on the island of Santo Domingo. It was not until 1751,

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND INSULAR TERRITORIES, 1900-1922.

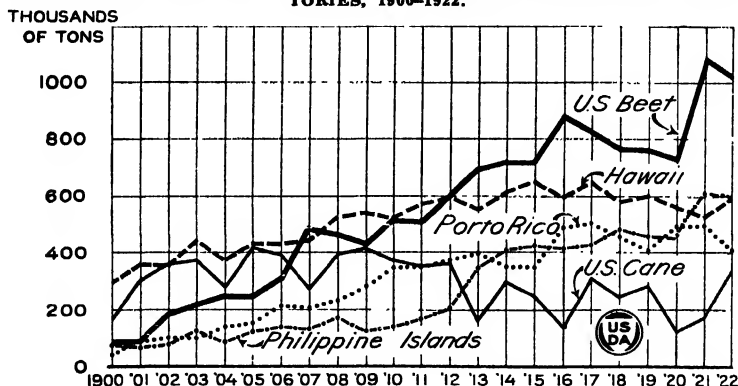


FIG. 3.—The sugar-cane production of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines has increased more rapidly than that of Louisiana. The production of each of these insular territories is now greater than the cane sugar production of the continental United States. Likewise, beet-sugar production has increased more rapidly than that of cane sugar in the continental United States, and is now nearly four times as great as the production of cane sugar.

however, that the plant was grown in continental America as a result of the importation of cuttings by Jesuits in Louisiana. From that time it was cultivated in a desultory manner until the end of the eighteenth century, when the failure of indigo and other crops forced the Louisiana planters to turn their attention to the manufacture of sugar as a source of revenue. Establishment of the American sugar-cane industry may be said to date from 1795, when the first successful mill began operations on a plantation about 6 miles above New Orleans. Other mills soon followed and from that time an almost continuous extension of the industry was experienced until about 1894. Production then remained about constant till 1911, and in recent years has been somewhat lower (fig. 4).

LOUISIANA SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1823-1922.

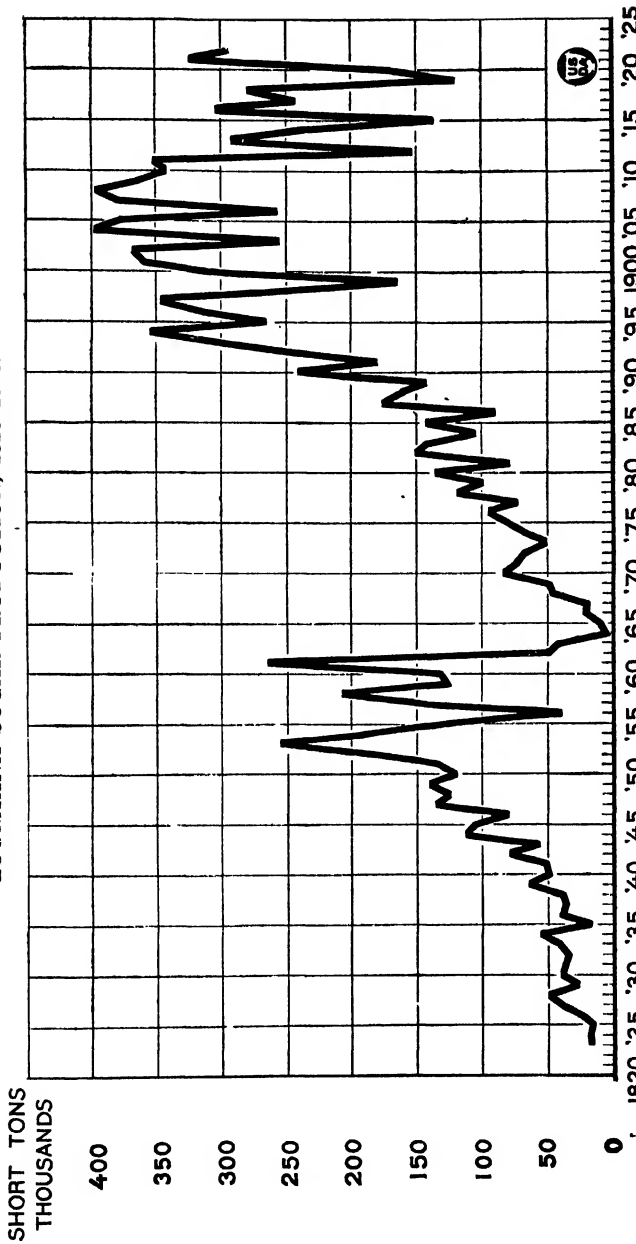


FIG. 4.—The production of cane sugar in Louisiana increased rapidly until the beginning of the Civil War. During the period of the war cane-sugar production in the Southern States was reduced practically to nothing. From that time there was a more or less constant increase in cane-sugar production until about 1904, after which date the production has decreased somewhat with wide annual variations.

The establishment of the sugar-beet industry on a paying basis has been a comparatively recent development in American agriculture. Attempts to launch the industry were made as early as 1838, but all efforts met with failure until 1879, when a factory erected at Alvarado, Calif., proved to be a profitable undertaking. By 1890 several factories were operating, and from that time, stimulated by the policy of taxing imported sugar, the production of beet sugar has increased, until at present it amounts to about a million tons per annum, as compared with one-fourth that amount manufactured from cane (figs. 5 and 6).

TABLE 2.—*Acreage and production of sugar beets and sugar cane, and quantity of sugar produced, continental United States and Insular Territories, 1919.*

SUGAR BEETS.

States.	Farm census reports.						Sugar factories reports. ¹			
	Farms reporting.	Percentage of all farms.	Area harvested.	Area per farm reporting.	Beets produced.	Yield per acre.	Area harvested.	Beets sliced.	Sugar produced.	Production per acre.
	No.		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Lbs.
California.....	1,488	1.3	88,257	59.3	666,866	7.56	107,000	805,000	131,000	2,440
Colorado.....	7,604	12.7	165,840	21.8	1,658,167	10.00	183,000	1,656,000	194,000	2,120
Idaho.....	2,760	6.6	37,334	13.5	280,309	6.97	30,000	197,000	26,000	1,740
Michigan.....	14,812	7.5	106,450	7.2	1,025,550	9.63	123,000	1,032,000	130,000	2,120
Nebraska.....	1,531	1.2	54,498	35.6	554,646	10.18	59,000	554,000	61,000	2,080
Ohio.....	3,684	1.4	33,561	9.1	365,415	10.89	31,000	292,000	32,000	2,060
Utah.....	8,398	32.7	93,559	11.1	930,427	9.97	103,000	908,000	101,000	1,960
Wisconsin.....	3,495	1.8	12,737	3.6	136,208	10.69	12,000	106,000	11,000	1,840
All other.....	3,439	.3	44,410	12.9	395,821	8.91	44,000	338,000	40,000	1,820
United States..	47,211	.7	636,434	13.5	5,993,409	9.42	692,000	5,888,000	726,000	2,100

SUGAR CANE.

States..	Farms reporting.	Percentage of all farms.	Area harvested.	Area per farm reporting.	Quantity of cane produced.	Yield per acre.	Quantity of sugar produced.	Sugar produced average per acre.	Quantity of sirup produced.	Sirup produced average per acre.
	No.		Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gals.
Alabama.....	56,604	22.1	25,302	0.45	208,342	8.23	.....	.....	3,235,231	128
Arizona.....	11	.1	10	.90	60	6.00	.....	.....	758	76
Arkansas.....	3,698	1.6	2,406	.65	9,695	4.03	.....	.....	165,947	69
Florida.....	24,331	45.1	20,413	.84	179,573	8.80	.....	.....	3,675,249	180
Georgia.....	72,740	23.4	41,558	.57	365,603	8.80	.....	.....	7,052,984	170
Louisiana.....	36,421	26.9	*234,049	6.42	*2,435,683	10.41	*121,000	.....	1,899,423	.....
22 sugar-producing parishes.....	12,296	31.1	*221,204	18.00	*2,325,004	10.50	121,000	*1,340	326,474	.....
Other parishes.....	24,125	25.1	12,845	.53	111,679	8.69	.....	.....	1,672,949	122
Mississippi.....	44,795	16.5	25,256	.56	185,283	7.38	.....	.....	3,015,856	119
South Carolina.....	13,600	7.1	6,337	.41	34,947	6.31	.....	.....	593,953	102
Texas.....	19,090	4.4	18,407	.91	*124,493	6.76	1,125	.....	1,631,459	89
United States.....	271,278	4.2	372,938	1.37	3,544,679	9.53	122,125	.....	21,240,980	135
Hawaii.....	1,310	24.8	123,165	94.02	4,862,707	39.48	556,343	9,034	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	8,839	21.5	227,815	25.77	3,961,984	17.39	485,071	4,258	*262,729	.....
Virgin Islands ²	296	66.5	8,685	30.37	84,129	9.69	8,149	1,877	.....	.....
Philippine Islands ³.....	.....	.....	598,424	.....	.....	.....	562,362	1,880	.....	.....

¹ These figures are from reports of sugar factories received by United States Department of Agriculture.

² Bad seasonal conditions in Louisiana and Texas in 1919 caused an abnormally low yield. Ordinarily the yields per acre are a half to two-thirds higher.

³ Of this amount 179,900 acres were grown for sugar only, producing 1,883,000 tons of cane, according to reports of United States Department of Agriculture.

⁴ Sugar produced per acre of cane used for sugar. See footnote No. 2.

⁵ Short tons.

⁶ Virgin Islands census of 1917.

⁷ 21st Annual Report, Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, 1922.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1823-1922.

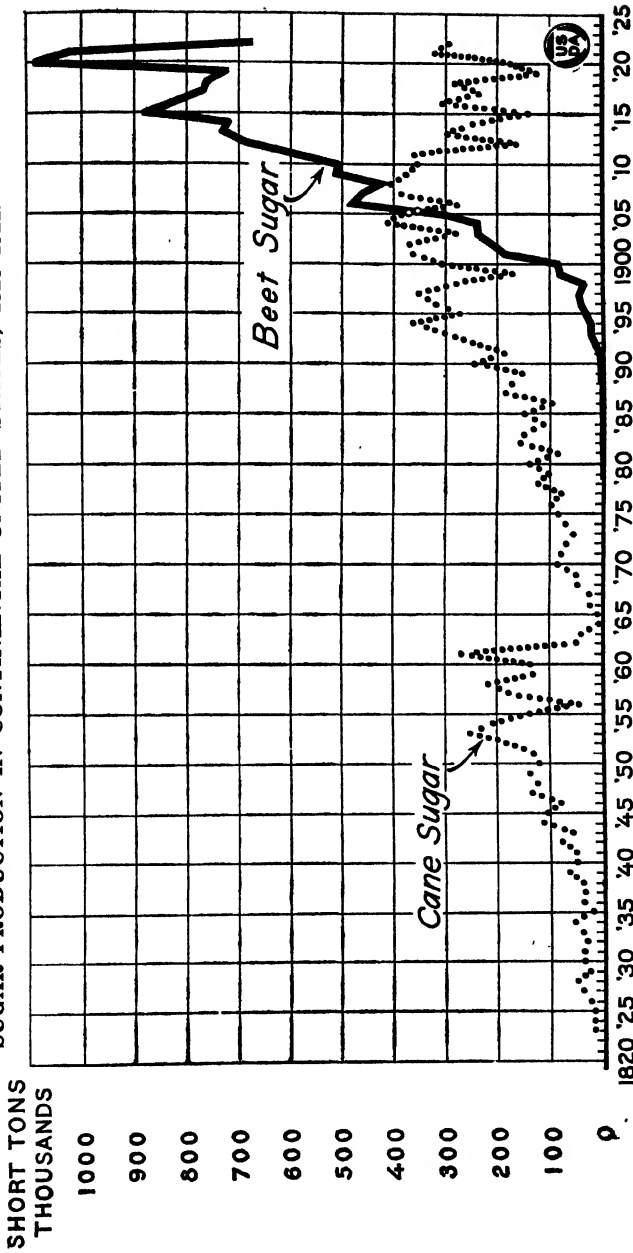


FIG. 5.—Cane-sugar production in the United States, which began near the close of the eighteenth century, has continued with many ups and downs until the present time. In 1879 beet-sugar production became established in the United States on a commercial scale and now far exceeds cane sugar in importance.

In our insular possessions sugar-cane culture is relatively more important than in the continental United States, but as it is impossible to cover adequately within the scope of this paper all of the many features peculiar to different regions, the detailed discussion will be limited to the industry as it is carried on at home (fig. 3). Our sugar-beet industry is confined entirely to continental United States.

Practically the only point of similarity between sugar cane and sugar beets is the fact that both plants at maturity contain a high per cent of sucrose or "cane sugar." The area devoted to these two crops is widely separated owing to fundamental differences in the climatic requirements of the plants. The practices employed in growing the crops are likewise radically different, and even the methods of recovering the sugar at central factories or mills, while alike in some respects, are dissimilar in essential details. In view of these facts, the two crops will be discussed separately.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1879-1922.

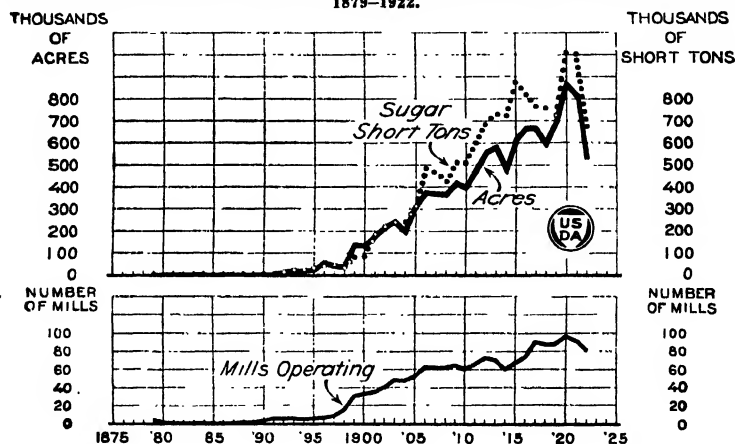


FIG. 6.—The development of the beet-sugar industry in the United States has been rapid since its establishment in 1879. The production has increased more rapidly than the acreage, and both more rapidly than the number of factories.

Factors Influencing Sugar-Cane Culture.

As sugar cane is a tropical plant, grown in the United States somewhat beyond its natural climatic zone, it is here more sensitive to climatic conditions than in the Tropics. While it grows on a variety of soils, they must possess definite characteristics for successful cane culture. Other factors of importance are topography, water supply, drainage, and the presence of injurious insects and diseases. Factors essential for profitable production are a supply of satisfactory labor, close proximity to the central mill, good roads, and railroads. The price of labor, and frequently of land also, is normally higher in the United States than in tropical countries, so that the closest attention must be given to the cost of production. Since the growing of sugar cane is usually the principal and often the only enterprise on the farm or plantation, the sugar-cane grower is more seriously affected by

changes in market price of sugar and changes in the factors influencing costs than the sugar-beet grower, who usually grows several other crops. These factors will be briefly discussed in the following pages.

Effect of Climatic Conditions on Sugar-Cane Production.

Sugar cane requires a uniformly high temperature, ample sunshine, and a large and constant supply of moisture to keep the plants growing rapidly. At any time up to harvest, cool, cloudy, or dry conditions will reduce the tonnage. The optimum rainfall for the crop in Louisiana is about 60 inches. The more nearly the weather approaches humid tropical conditions, such as heavy precipitation followed almost immediately by bright sunshine rather than a succession of overcast, cool days with drizzling rain, the better will be its effect on the rapidly growing crop. Practically continuous sunshine is indispensable always, but irrigation water may be substituted for

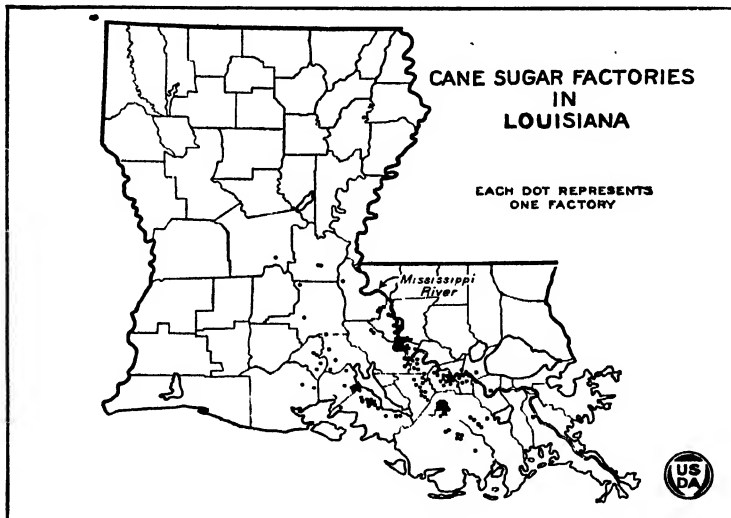


Fig. 7.—Cane-sugar production in the United States is confined almost entirely to the subtropical Mississippi Delta district of southern Louisiana. A small amount of sugar is produced annually in Texas, and three sugar-cane mills have been erected in Florida.

rainfall in some localities. For ripening, sugar cane is benefited by dry and cooler weather and a shortening of the days or periods of sunshine.

In the sugar-cane district of Louisiana the summer temperature averages 81° F. and the frost-free season is over 250 days. As sugar cane is cut in an immature condition in Louisiana, the longer it is left standing, the higher the sugar content. Growers formerly suffered much loss from the fall freezes, but with the present excellent warning service cane is allowed to stand until a forecast of a minimum temperature of about 26° or 27° F. is issued by the Weather Bureau. A large force of men is then put in the fields and all of the seed cane and as much of the mill cane as possible is windrowed. Sometimes a warning of damaging temperatures will result in windrowing of cane valued at over \$10,000,000.

In competition with tropical cane-producing countries, Louisiana is at a disadvantage in many respects, not the least of which is the alternation of growing and dormant seasons. The tropical planter is free from the heavy expense involved in protecting the seed cane and the mill cane from frost damage, which causes diminished germi-

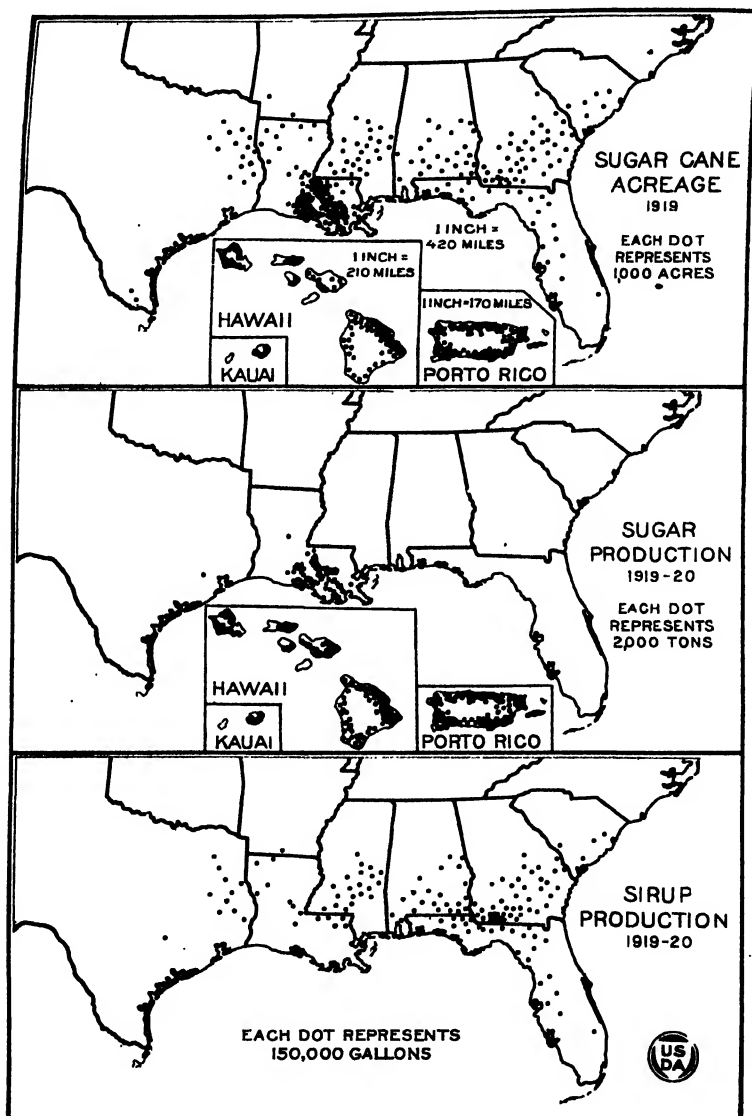


FIG. 8.—Sugar cane is grown in eight of the Southern States, much the largest acreage being Louisiana, with Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas following in the order named. Of the cane sugar produced in this country over 95 per cent is made in Louisiana. The balance of the cane grown in the Southern States is used almost exclusively for sirup production. (Maps of Hawaii and Porto Rico are on a larger scale than that of the United States. Kauai is one of the Hawaiian Islands.)

nation of the former and inversion or "souring" of the latter. Furthermore, on account of the frost hazard in Louisiana harvesting time becomes a high-pressure period for the labor, since the planting or windrowing must be done concurrently with the cutting, transporting, and milling. In most tropical countries the necessity for immediate planting is not so urgent, in fact planting often extends over a period of five or six months. In countries like Java and Formosa, where the "seed" is obtained from a crop of immature cane grown specially for the purpose, planting is done before the mills begin to grind and these two operations are therefore entirely divorced. This plan is impracticable in Louisiana for the obvious reason that planting would need to begin so far in advance of harvesting for the mill that the cane would sprout and be winter-killed. A portion of the crop is planted in the fall in advance of grinding but the planting material is mature and dormant cane. Until practical labor-saving devices are perfected, the harvesting season in Louisiana will continue to be a time when even the best efforts of all hands fall short of accomplishing the many tasks in a satisfactory manner.

Thus it is seen that climate is the principal limiting factor which restricts the successful production of sugar to certain well-defined areas in the United States. These areas are southern Louisiana, southeastern Texas, and southern Florida. Up to the present, the industry is comparatively unimportant in the two latter States (figs. 7 and 8) but an attempt is being made to promote sugar production in Florida.

Growing sugar cane for sirup is not so restricted by climate, owing to the fact that the noncrystallizable sugars which are present in immature cane are desirable in sirup. Cane is grown for this purpose in the majority of the counties in Florida, the eastern half of South Carolina, the southern half of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, central and northern Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

Sugar-Cane Soils.

Sugar-cane growing for sugar manufacture is confined almost altogether to the lower Mississippi Delta region of Louisiana, where, in addition to the long frost-free season, the soils are more suitable than elsewhere in the United States. The Sharkey clay in its better drained phases is the principal sugar-cane soil in the sugar-producing area. Other important sugar-cane soils are the silt loam, silty clay loam, and clay members of the Iberia series, and the fine sandy loam and silt loam of the Olivier series. These are all soils of high natural fertility and have nearly flat surface features. Similar soils occur very extensively farther north in Mississippi and Arkansas, but the growing season there is considered too short for maximum yields of sugar cane. Nearly all of these soils are very retentive of moisture, a feature of considerable importance for the sugar-cane plant, which during its period of rapid growth demands large quantities of water. Light soils and sandy soils are quite unsuited for the production of sugar cane unless they are irrigated and heavily fertilized.

In addition to high natural fertility and water-retaining capacity of the top soil, it is essential that the subsoil permit rapid drainage. A stiff, impermeable clay subsoil, particularly if near the surface, holds the water so that the plants will suffer from lack of aeration.

On some soils sugar cane will tolerate flowing surface water for long periods, but when the water is standing cane is more quickly injured. The soils of southern Louisiana are almost ideal for sugar-cane growing, a fact which compensates in some measure for its somewhat unsuitable climate. In contrast to these alluvial soils of the Mississippi Delta, soils of volcanic origin are extensively used for sugar-cane production in many parts of the world, notably in Java and Hawaii. With irrigation and intensive fertilization such soils sometimes yield a very high tonnage of cane.

Of considerable interest is the recent attempts to utilize the muck and peat soils of the Florida Everglades for growing sugar cane. The better-drained muck soils, found mostly near Lake Okeechobee, support a very rank growth of cane, but it remains to be seen whether this luxuriant vegetative growth will yield juices rich in cane sugar over a series of years. No doubt slow maturing varieties of cane will eventually be found more appropriate for these highly productive muck soils. The peat or "saw-grass" land, of which the bulk of the Everglades is formed, has not, up to the present, shown promise by the methods now employed.

The small patches of sugar cane for sirup making in the Gulf States are planted mostly on soils naturally very productive, such as alluvial lands along streams, depressed areas where the soils are dark, and the more fertile uplands. It is generally known, however, that a lighter colored and a better quality sirup is produced from cane grown on light-textured, well-drained soils, such as the sandy loam and fine sandy loam types of the Norfolk, Tifton, and Kalumia series.

Drainage and Irrigation of Cane Lands.

The high proportion of clay in the alluvial soils of the Mississippi Delta prevents a rapid downward percolation of water, and makes the closest attention to proper drainage a matter of great importance. Drainage is accomplished by means of open ditches which are wasteful of land and expensive to maintain, but owing to the character of the soil and the absence of sufficient fall it is very difficult to prevent tile drains from silting up. It would be almost impossible to over-drain the plantations, and improper balance of water and soil is usually traceable to errors in the direction of inadequate drainage. The frequent torrential downpours must not be allowed to accumulate and stand on the fields, a condition which is sometimes due to inadequate ditches, but more often to neglect in keeping existing ditches clean and in working order.

Notwithstanding the fact that irrigation plants could be installed on Louisiana plantations perhaps more cheaply than in almost any other cane region, many planters are content to rely on rainfall and are reluctant to make the necessary investment in pump, syphon, and irrigation ditches to raise the water over the levee and distribute it over the fields. Where irrigation has been employed in Hawaii, Java, Formosa, Egypt, British India, Peru, Mauritius, and southern Porto Rico, it has almost invariably been found to pay. Of course, in many places irrigation is absolutely essential owing to arid conditions, but even where rainfall is ample in annual volume, but unevenly distributed, the certainty of providing water at critical times is sufficient justification for providing irrigation where the outlay is

not large. Since about 85 per cent of subnormal crops in Louisiana are attributable to drought, the benefit to be derived from irrigation is apparent.

Owing to the immensity of the undertaking, the drainage of the Everglades has not advanced to the point where immunity from inundations has been attained. It is hoped that this danger will be overcome, as work on the great drainage canals is progressing steadily. These canals are expected to furnish a source of water during periods of drought, and here, as well as in Louisiana, the flat character of the land offers no unusual difficulty in the operation of either drainage or irrigation systems, once the proper water level is established and maintained. Irrigation is not employed in the small scale operations in connection with growing cane for sirup.

Sugar-Cane Varieties in the United States.

The principal varieties of sugar cane planted in Louisiana are the Louisiana Purple, Louisiana Ribbon, and D-74, the last being an improved seedling variety of erect habit obtained in Demarara by germination of the minute seeds occasionally produced by some varieties of cane under the proper conditions. All varieties at present grown in the South on a large scale for manufacture of sugar are of the wide-leaf, thick-stalk, and relatively soft and juicy type, belonging to the species *Saccharum officinarum*. Up to now these varieties have given reasonably satisfactory results, but it has become increasingly apparent during the past few years that production is declining in some districts on account of susceptibility to disease. Considerable apprehension was caused during the winter of 1922-23 on account of an unusual degree of seed-cane deterioration caused by rot-producing organisms, and increased infection of the growing plants by the organisms causing root disease and by "mosaic" has been very noticeable. The varieties now grown are neither immune to these diseases nor very tolerant of the injurious effects caused by them. Varieties which are immune, or at least resistant to root disease and mosaic, are being grown in this country experimentally and may prove to be acceptable for commercial sugar production, but this point has not yet been demonstrated.

In growing cane for sirup on the numerous and scattered one and two horse farms of the Gulf and adjoining States, a slender-stalk type of cane has lately come into prominence. Varieties of this type are similar to the Uba, grown in Natal for sugar manufacture. The stalks are intermediate in size between those of *Saccharum officinarum* and the so-called Japanese forage cane. These varieties of the Uba type probably were originally cultivated in southeastern China, and for convenience should be called "Chinese" canes. The Cayana-10, grown in Georgia and Florida, is of the Chinese type. The Chinese canes are, as a rule, slow maturing and in our climate have not up to now been used to any great extent for sugar production, owing to the presence in the immature plants of relatively large percentages of other sugars (invert sugar) which tend to retard crystallization of cane sugar. For sirup production, however, the performance of Chinese varieties in comparison with varieties of *S. officinarum* indicates that certain advantages may be claimed for them.

1. In producing the first crop, i. e., the plant-cane crop, the planting expense for seed cane is a very large item for the large-stalk varieties and only a moderately large item for the Chinese varieties. However, the harvesting and grinding expenses for Chinese varieties greatly exceed those for the large-stalk varieties.

2. The yields from the Chinese varieties exceed those from the large-stalk varieties, especially in the case of the stubble, or ratoon, crops. The yields from the large-stalk varieties rapidly drop off after the first year, and the third crop (second stubble crop) usually ceases to be profitable. With the slender-stalk varieties of the Chinese type the yield of the first stubble crop is usually as high as that of the plant-cane crop, and sometimes considerably higher. The second stubble crop, if well cared for, usually yields about as much as the plant-cane crop.

3. The Chinese varieties are either immune or highly resistant to mosaic and to root disease, while the large-stalk varieties in common use are seriously affected by both of these maladies.

The selection of proper varieties of cane for either sugar or sirup is of utmost importance to the planter, but unfortunately it is a point which usually does not receive proper consideration. Often existing varieties do not meet the requirements. This is a task for the plant breeder, and will be briefly discussed under "Improvement of sugar plants by breeding and selection," page 203.

Practices and Labor Requirements in Growing and Transporting Sugar Cane.

The propagation of sugar cane differs from that of most field crops in that the planting material consists of sections of the stalk of the cane. This material required for planting constitutes a considerable portion of the previous crop, and thus involves a much larger planting expense than is required for most other field crops. Furthermore, in the United States and other countries in the temperate zones, a much greater amount of planting material must be used than in tropical countries because of deterioration during the dormant season.

The cane plant is a perennial grass. Where conditions are favorable the plants will sprout up from the roots after harvest for an indefinite number of years, depending on favorable climate, freedom from disease, and renewal of plant food. These successive crops secured without planting are called "ratoon" or "stubble" crops. In Louisiana the "plant" cane, or crop arising from the planting of seed cane, yields a higher tonnage than the succeeding crop of first stubble. It is not customary to permit a crop of second stubble to grow, although it is sometimes done. Due to the elimination of a large percentage of the stools by disease and other causes, second stubble yield a very thin stand. The heavy replanting necessary for filling of the empty spaces is not practicable, since it would result in a ragged or uneven stand and would interfere with the accepted practices for the renewal of plant nutrients by means of green manures. Small patches of cane on virgin soil in southern Florida have been known to ratoon for 10 years or more. In commercial plantings on a large scale investigation usually shows that the fields claimed to have been ratooned for 10 or 20 years have been replanted

to such an extent that hardly any of the original plants remain. Thus, even in the Tropics on virgin soil of high fertility, it is to be expected that the original plants will gradually disappear, owing to the accumulation of disease organisms and insect pests, the drain on mineral nutrients, and periods of unfavorable weather.

Planting the Cane.

Sugar cane in Louisiana is planted either in the fall or in the spring. For fall planting, the preparation of the land, or bedding, generally begins in late August and continues through the fall. It is temporarily suspended, either wholly or in part, during the latter half of September in order to harvest the corn, hay, and such other feed crops as have been produced. Planting begins about October 15 and continues unabated until the harvest or grinding season begins, when all hands and mules are used to rush the cane to the mills before freezing weather arrives. It is thus evident that there is considerable conflict in the demand for labor in the fall between the planting of cane and the harvesting of cane for the factory.

For this reason spring planting must, from force of circumstances, be resorted to in many cases even though it is slightly more expensive and entails some very disagreeable field labor, due to a greater amount of rainfall at this season. There are some lands which, because of poor drainage or unusual soil conditions, are unsafe for fall planting and so must be spring planted. Seed cane is very susceptible to injury if fall planted in soil which is either too wet or too dry. If planted in soil which is too wet there is danger of "wet" rot, while if the soil is too dry, the seed cane will dry out and shrivel, thus lowering its vitality and making it more subject to decay from fungous invasion. This holds true whether cane is fall planted or windrowed for spring planting. The advocates of spring planting claim an advantage in that the cane taken from the windrow can be examined and the inferior canes discarded before planting, thus making possible more perfect stands than are obtained when cane is planted in the fall.

The cane is not thoroughly mature when fall planting begins, but because of a desire to get as much planted as possible before grinding commences there is a tendency to advance the date as far as can safely be done. Especially has this been true during recent years because of the labor shortage.

TABLE 3.—*The operations commonly performed in preparing land for planting of cane, together with the acres covered per day and the man and mule labor required per acre.*¹

Operation.	Men.	Mules.	Acres per day on—		Days per acre.			
					Clay soil.		Sandy soil.	
			Clay.	Sand.	Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.
Cap off.....	2	1	9	10	0.22	0.44	0.20	0.40
Mold, 4-furrow.....	1	2	2	2.5	.50	1.00	.40	.80
Harrow.....	1	2	8	10	.12	.25	.10	.20
Flow drains.....	1	2	10	12	.10	.20	.08	.17
Shovel drains.....	1		10	12	.10		.08	
Total man and mule labor, in days per acre.....					1.04	1.89	.86	1.57

¹ Average, man 0.95 day; mule 1.73 days per acre.

There is little difference in either man or mule labor required per acre or unit for cultivating and harvesting sugar cane, whether the crop be spring or fall planted. Because of variations in soil types, there is, however, some difference in the labor required in caring for the seed cane, the sandy soil adjacent to streams being easier to work than the stiffer clay soils lying farther inland. In caring for the seed cane the requirements for spring planting average 90 per cent greater for man labor and 58 per cent greater for mule labor than the labor requirements for fall planting. In the preparation of the seed bed there is 21 per cent more man labor and 20 per cent more mule labor on the clay than on the sandy land. Presuming that half the cane crop is grown on sandy and half on heavy soil the average amount of labor required for this class of work will be for man labor 0.95 day and for mule labor 1.73 days per acre (Table 3).

Planting is performed with two crews of laborers, one stripping and cutting the seed cane and the other planting. The planting is done



PLANTING SEED CANE IN GEORGIA.

FIG. 9.—Commercial sugar-cane seed consists of sections of cane stalks, which are laid in furrows and later covered by means of a plow or other suitable implement.

by men with 2-mule plows opening the rows, passing up and down the row throwing the soil to each side, or perhaps with small middle busters doing the same work by passing once across the field; another man follows with a team and plow or block finishing up the furrow. The canes are usually thrown directly from the wagon into the furrow by two or three men called "droppers" (fig. 9). Following them are the "whackers," who cut or whack the crooked or extra long stalks into a number of pieces and see that the seed stalks lie straight in the bottom of the bed. Whacking is done not only to prevent the plows in the spring cultivation from catching the ends and ripping the entire cane from the row, but also to check the destruction of the seed by the cane borer. It is claimed by some

planters, however, that this means of checking the cane borer is offset by the added opportunity for entrance and encroachment of fungous and bacterial diseases. The whacking is performed by women, girls, or boys equipped with cane knives. After it has been whacked the cane is covered by throwing four furrows over each row. When the soil is dry, the rows are rolled with either a 2 or 3 horse roller in order to retain the soil moisture. The last of the planting operations is the opening of the quarter drains, a system of open ditches, which are necessary because of the heavy rains of this region.

The fall planting of cane, including stripping and cutting of the seed cane and hauling it to the place of planting, requires, on the average, 11.21 man and 6.8 mule days per acre. Of this amount 3.6 man days may be charged as harvest labor performed on the crop furnishing the seed, and 7.61 man and 6.8 mule days as labor directly to planting operations.

TABLE 4.—*The size of crews and duty of each crew for work on seed cane and fall planting.*

Operation.	Crew.		Tons per day.	Acres per day.	Days per acre.		Total days per acre.	
	Men. ¹	Mules.			Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.
Harvesting seed cane:								
Strip and cut.....	3		10	0.83	3.60		3.60	
Transporting seed cane:								
Load and haul.....	4	4	10	.83	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Planting operations:								
Open row (2 times to row).....	1	2		5	.20	.40		
Open row (1 time to row).....	1	2		10	.10	.20		
Lay and whack.....	4		10	2.5	1.60			
Cover (4 times to row).....	1	2		2.5	.40	.80		
Roll.....	1	3		24	.04	.13		
Plow and shovel drains.....	2	2		12	.17	.17		
Water boy.....	1	1		3.3	.30	.30	2.81	2.00
Total per acre—3 groups of operations.....							11.21	6.80

¹ The terms "men" and "man" are used in showing labor requirements as a composite including men, women, and children.

² This labor is charged to the crop furnishing the seed. It is shown here as a part of the labor actually involved in the propagation of sugar cane.

Seed cane for spring planting is wintered in windrows or mats. The method of windrowing is usually to cut and throw the cane from two rows into a center furrow and then cover with two furrows to the row. Mats are similar to windrows except that more than two rows are thrown together. Spring planting is usually done in January, February, and March, and sometimes even as late as April. The preparation of the seed bed, as well as the planting of spring cane, is practically the same as for fall planting. The only real difference is the operation of removing the seed cane from the windrows. This is usually done by first scraping the dirt off with a plow, stubble shaver, or small road-grading machine, and then pulling the seed cane out of the bed with one mule hitched to a two-hooked implement called a monkey.

TABLE 5.—*The size of crews and duty of each crew for work on seed cane and spring planting.*

Operation.	Crew.		Tons per day.	Acres per day.	Days per acre.		Total days per acre.	
	Men. ¹	Mules.			Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.
Harvesting seed cane:								
Cut and lay in windrows.....	3		15	1.25	2.40		* 2.40	
Storage operations:								
Fall—								
Cover (2 times to row).....	1	2		5	.20	0.40		
Hoe, cover butts and tips.....	1			5	.20			
Plow and shovel drains.....	2	2		12	.17	.17		
Spring—								
Remove soil cover.....	1	2		5	.20	.40		
Pull canes with monkey.....	1	1	8	.75	1.33	1.33		
Shuck cut.....	2		8	.75	2.67			
Load and haul.....	4	4	8	.75	5.33	5.33	10.10	7.63
Planting operations:								
Open row (2 times to row).....	1	2		5	.20	.40		
Open row (1 time to row).....	1	2		10	.10	.20		
Lay and whack.....	4		8	2	2.00			
Cover (4 times to row).....	1	2		2.50	.40	.80		
Plow and shovel drains.....	2	2		12	.17	.17		
Water boy.....	1	1		3.3	.30	.30	3.17	1.87
Total days per acre—3 groups of operations.....							15.67	9.50

¹ The terms "men" and "man" are used in showing labor requirements as a composite including men, women, and children.

² This labor is charged to the crop furnishing the seed. It is shown here as a part of the labor actually involved in the propagation of sugar cane.

Cultivation.

The cultivation of plant cane extends through the spring and summer, from March to July for the native Louisiana cane, and into August for the variety known as D-74. With the latter variety, because of its upright habit of growth, the rows do not close early and shade the centers well, and hence later cultivation and hoeing are required in order to maintain soil moisture and prevent weed growth. With the exception of minor differences in cultivation, due to variety planted, there is very little difference in the culture of spring and fall planted cane.

TABLE 6.—*The size of crews, and duty of the crews, necessary in cultivating a crop of spring or fall planted cane.*

Operation.	Times done.	Crew.		Acres per day.	Days per acre.	
		Men.	Mules.		Man.	Mule.
Bar off (2 times to row).....	2	1	2	5	0.40	0.80
Drains:						
Plow.....	1	1	2	12	.08	.17
Shovel.....	2	1		12	.17	
Hoe and scrape.....	1	4		1	4.00	
Harrow middles (1 time to row).....	1	1	2	10	.10	.20
Re-bar off (2 times to row).....	1	1	2	5	.20	.40
Shovel drains.....	1	1		10	.10	
Mold (2 times to row).....	3	1	2	5	.60	1.20
List middles.....	1	1	2	10	.10	.20
Hoe and grass out.....	1	4		1	4.00	
Drains:						
Plow.....	1	1	2	10	.10	.20
Shovel.....		1		10	.10	
Cultivate:						
Disk (1 time to row).....	5	1	2	8	.62	1.25
Shovel (1 time to row).....	2	1	2	8	.25	.50
Shovel drains.....	5	1		12	.42	
Plow middles (3 times to row).....	1	2	2	2½	.80	.80
Plug drains 1 cent per row, \$1 acre, contract.....						
Total days of cultivation labor on plant cane.....					12.04	5.72

With stubble cane there is no preparatory labor, the only field operations being tillage and harvesting. In the cultivation of this cane most of the operations are the same as those used in the production of plant cane. There are, however, the additional operations of removing a part of the soil from above the cane roots, known as shaving the stubble, which is followed by an operation called digging, which loosens up the soil about the stubble. A specially constructed machine is used for each operation. The labor normally required in these operations, together with that of opening drains, is noted in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—*The operations of cultivation for stubble cane in addition to those for planted cane.*

Operation.	Times done.	Crew.		Acres per day.	Days per acre.	
		Men.	Mules.		Man.	Mule.
Shave stubble (1 time to row).....	1	1	2	6	0.17	0.33
Dig stubble (1 time to row).....	1	1	2	10	.10	.20
Shovel drains.....		1		12	.08	
Additional labor as shown for planted cane in Table 6.....					12.04	5.72
Total cultivation labor per acre for stubble cane, days.....					12.39	6.25

Fertilization and Rotation.

The fertility of the alluvial soils of the Mississippi Delta is maintained by the application of commercial fertilizers and by plowing in green manures. Approximately half of the cane grown in Louisiana receives fertilizer of some kind. The application of commercial fertilizers, when used, varies from 400 to 600 pounds per acre for plant cane and somewhat more for stubble cane. A part or all of the commercial fertilizer for plant cane is applied in the row at time of planting. Should only a part of it be applied at the time of planting, the rest is used as a side application after the first cultivation. Stubble cane is usually fertilized just following the first or second time it is barred off.

It is the intention of the cane planter to sow about one-third of his crop land to peas each year, in order to furnish a green-manure crop which will improve the texture and fertility of the soil and thus aid in maintaining the yield of cane. The land intended for peas is usually planted to corn in the spring and the peas sown between the corn rows at the last cultivation. The yield of corn is ordinarily low because the spacing of the rows is the same as that for cane, which is 5 or 6 feet, and the corn receives little attention owing to the labor requirement on cane, which comes at the same season. The advantages of planting corn are that its culture prepares the seed bed for peas, it produces a small amount of grain, it furnishes support for the peas, and the cornstalks, together with the pea vines, furnish considerable fall and winter pasture for the mules.

Frequently the nitrogen supplied by a crop of cowpeas is not quite enough to restore that removed by a plant-cane crop and one or two stubble crops. The deficiency is made up by applying nitrogenous fertilizers, usually in the form of cottonseed meal.

On the light textured soils of the sirup-producing sections heavier applications of fertilizers are made, often 800 to 1,800 pounds per

acre, except for the small patches of cane for which sufficient barnyard manure is available or for which the land is especially enriched by penning cattle on it previous to planting it to cane.

Ordinarily, peas in the cane-producing sections of Louisiana do not produce a seed crop but are turned under and followed by plant cane. Although occasionally some hay is removed from land planted to peas, it is believed that the cost of the seed peas may safely be considered a direct charge against the cane crop, since the value of the hay so obtained is seldom worth more than the cost of harvesting.

TABLE 8.—*The labor required per acre for hauling, mixing, hauling to the field, and distributing fertilizer when the rates of application are 400 to 600 pounds, per acre, respectively.*

Operation.	Crew.		Acres per day.		Days per acre.			
	Men.	Mules.	At 400 lbs.	At 600 lbs.	At 400 lbs.		At 600 lbs.	
					Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.
Haul to farm, 4 tons a day.....	2	2	20	133	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15
Mix and sack, 5.7 tons a day.....	2	.....	28	19	.07	.....	.10	.....
Haul to field.....	1	2	50	50	.02	.04	.02	.04
Distribute.....	4	8	50	50	.08	.16	.08	.16
Total labor, all distributed at one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.30	.35	.35
Total if put out in two applications.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	.50	.45	.55

Harvesting Cane.

The usual harvesting operations are stripping the leaves from the stalk, topping the cane, cutting it at the ground, and hauling to the station or factory. The time required for these operations will vary with the yield, condition of cane, and the weather. The heavier yields will require slightly more labor per acre, but less labor per ton for harvesting. Harvesting of lodged or crooked cane will also retard operations. In many sections it is the custom now to let cutting and stripping out on contract at 50 cents per ton, while in others all this work is done by day labor.

TABLE 9.—*Approximate labor requirements for harvesting sugar cane per acre and per ton with varying yields.¹*

Operation.	Crew.		Labor requirements per acre.		Labor requirements per ton.			
	Men.	Mules.	Man days.	Mule days.	With yield of 12 tons per acre.		With yield of 17 tons per acre.	
					Man days.	Mule days.	Man days.	Mule days.
Strip, top, and cut.....	19	.....	7.17	.....	0.60	.....	0.42	.....
Hand load.....	3	.....	1.14	.....	.09	.....	.07	.....
Haul.....	3	12	1.14	4.56	.09	.37	.07	0.27
Hoist and weigh.....	3	1	1.14	.38	.09	.03	.07	.02
Water boy.....	1	1	.38	.38	.03	.03	.02	.02
All operations.....	29	14	10.97	5.32	.90	.43	.65	.31

¹ The labor requirements per acre do not change materially with increased yields, while, on a ton basis, the labor requirements per ton decrease as the yield increases.

² Mechanical loaders are now used on many of the larger plantations.

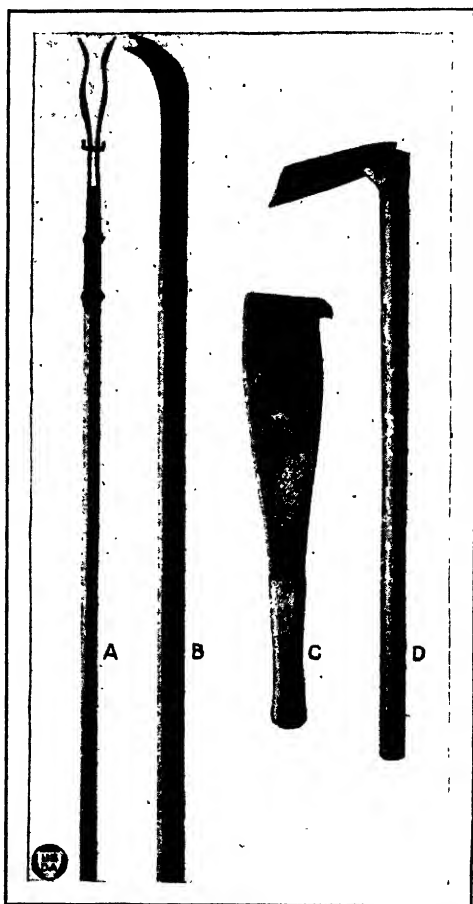
³ Weigher, driver, and fireman.

Character of Implements and Labor Employed.

In the production of cane in Louisiana many special implements are used, including extra large plows and middle-breakers, high double cultivators, stubble shavers, and stubble diggers, and, on some plantations, mechanical loaders. Special hand tools of inexpensive design are used to do the harvesting (fig. 10). Where sugar cane is a minor crop, as is the case in the principal sirup-producing sections, the cultivating implements are practically the same as for other crops.

In this discussion, laborers are spoken of as men. It should be remembered, however, that large numbers of women, girls, and boys are employed on cane plantations, the girls and boys ranging in age from 15 to 18 years and drawing about the same wage as women. Such operations as stripping, cutting, hoeing, shucking, whacking, and carrying water are usually performed by this type of labor.

The size of the crews for planting and other operations may vary, depending on the acreage to be planted and the time available for the work. In this discussion the crews are treated on an acre basis. The number of mechanical appliances for handling cane also affects the size of crews. On some plantations the loading of wagons is accomplished with small hoisting machines mounted on trucks, together with a gasoline engine, the outfit being drawn about the field by four mules. The same machine, with somewhat different appliances, is sometimes used instead of a mule and monkey for pulling the seed cane from the windrow. Small road-grading machines are sometimes used for uncovering the windrowed seed cane and are also used for opening drain ditches. Trac-



IMPLEMENTS FOR HARVESTING SUGAR CANE.

FIG. 10.—In harvesting sugar cane the leaves are first stripped from the stalk by using the back of a cane knife, C. Sometimes the special tool represented by A and B is used for stripping. The stalk is then topped and cut off at the surface of the ground with the cane knife. A hoe, D, may be used for the latter operation.

tors have replaced mules on some plantations in the performance of operations where the draft is great and the growth stage of the cane and the condition of the soil will permit.

Total Labor Requirements.

Field investigations made on the 1922 sugar-cane crop in Louisiana show that an acre of fall-planted cane receiving no fertilizer required, on the average, 15.8 days of human labor and 9.45 days of mule labor from the time the seed stalks were put in the ground up to the time of harvest. The human labor consisted of men, women, and children. The harvesting operations, which include stripping, topping, cutting, loading, hauling, hoisting, and weighing, add 10.97 days of human labor and 5.32 days of mule labor for a 17-ton-per-acre crop, making a total of 26.77 days of human labor and 14.77 days of mule labor to grow and harvest fall-planted cane producing that yield. In order to make these figures comparable to those which follow on spring-planted cane, we must add the time required to load the seed cane and haul it to the place of planting. This will increase the man labor 4.8 days and the mule labor 4.8 days per acre, making a grand total of 31.57 days of human labor and 19.57 days of mule labor per acre.

TABLE 10.—*Summary of man and mule labor per acre for fertilized and unfertilized sugar cane.*

[Days of labor shown for cane harvested for the mill and for seed.]

Operation.	Cane for the factory.						Cane for seed.			
	17 tons per acre.				12 tons per acre stubble cane.		17 tons per acre plant-cane. ¹		12 tons per acre stubble cane.	
	Fall-planted cane.		Spring-planted cane.							
	Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.	Man.	Mule.
Storage, and transporting seed cane.....	4.80	4.80	10.10	7.63	.....	.....	7.45	6.21	.....	.....
Fitting land.....	.95	1.73	.95	1.73	.....	.....	.95	1.73	.....	.....
Planting.....	2.81	2.00	3.17	1.87	.....	.....	2.99	1.94	.....	.....
Cultivating.....	12.04	5.72	12.04	5.72	12.39	6.25	12.04	5.72	12.39	6.25
Harvesting.....	10.97	5.32	10.97	5.32	10.97	5.32	3.00	.....	8.40	4.80
Labor per acre, unfertilized cane.....	31.57	19.57	37.23	22.27	23.36	11.57	26.43	15.60	20.79	11.05

[Addition for fertilized cane.]

Labor per acre, unfertilized cane	31.57	19.57	37.23	22.27	23.36	11.57	26.43	15.60	20.79	11.05
Applying fertilizer.....	.45	.55	.45	.55	.45	.55	.45	.55	.45	.55
Labor per acre, fertilized cane.....	32.02	20.12	37.68	22.82	23.81	12.12	26.88	16.15	21.24	11.60

¹ Average fall and spring plant.

² Composite of stripping and cutting for fall plant and cutting and laying in windrow for spring plant. Loading and hauling included in storage and transporting seed cane.

Cane planted in the spring required 16.16 days of human labor and 9.32 days of mule labor to plant and cultivate up to the time of harvest, if no fertilizer was used on the crop. Harvesting a 17-ton crop of spring-planted cane added 10.97 days of man labor and 5.32 days of mule labor, making a total of 27.13 days of man labor and 14.64 days of mule labor per acre of spring-planted cane without fertilizer. To this should be added the labor of windrowing the seed cane in the fall and removing it from the windrows in the spring, which can be called storage operations. These operations add 10.1 days of man labor and 7.63 days of mule labor, making a grand total of 37.23 days of man labor and 22.27 days of mule labor to produce and harvest an acre of unfertilized spring-planted cane.

It required 12.39 days of human labor and 6.25 days of mule labor to cultivate an acre of stubble cane. To harvest a 12-ton crop of stubble cane required 10.97 days of human labor and 5.32 days of mule labor per acre. The total human labor per acre on unfertilized stubble cane throughout the entire season was 23.36 days, while the mule labor totaled 11.57 days per acre.

If fertilizer was used, approximately one-third of a day of man labor and a like amount of mule labor per acre was required, whether the cane was fall planted, spring planted or stubble (fig. 11).

DAYS OF MAN LABOR PER ACRE SPENT ON FIELD OPERATIONS OF PRODUCING SUGAR CANE, LOUISIANA, 1922.

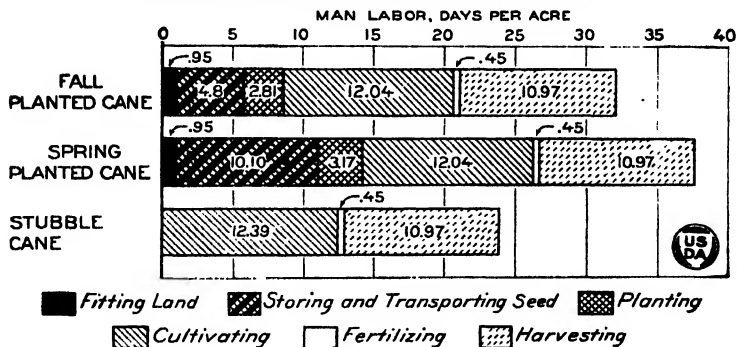


FIG. 11.—The production of spring-planted cane required over 5 days more man labor than fall-planted cane, and stubble cane about 8 days less labor. It required almost twice as much labor to store, transport, and plant spring cane as it did fall cane. Stubble cane required a little more labor for cultivation on the average than plant cane, but somewhat less labor for harvesting.

Rates for Labor.

Customarily, laborers are employed on cane plantations on a daily wage basis, the amount of pay being governed by the kind of work that is performed. Before and after the harvesting and grinding season, field work is handled by local help that works on the plantation throughout the year. During the harvesting and grinding season, there is a large influx of additional labor that helps in the heavy rush of work which comes at that time. In general, all the laborers on the cane plantations during this rush period receive a daily wage from 25 to 75 per cent higher than wages paid during

the other seasons. In Table 11 is shown the trend of daily wages paid during the past seven years for laborers during the grinding season (which corresponds to the harvesting season) and the remainder of the year.

TABLE 11.—*Showing the prevailing plantation rates for labor through a series of years, grouped as to class and season.*¹

Year.	During grinding.			Before and after grinding.		
	Men.	Women.	Drivers.	Men.	Women.	Drivers.
1916.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.90
1917.....	1.25	1.15	1.50	.90	.70	1.10
1918.....	2.25	1.75	2.50	² 1.00	² 1.70	² 1.40
1919.....				³ 1.25	³ .80	³ 1.50
1920.....	2.25	1.75	2.50	1.25	.90	1.50
1921.....				⁴ 1.40	⁴ 1.00	⁴ 1.65
1922.....	2.25	1.75	2.50	⁵ 1.50	⁵ 1.10	⁵ 1.75
1923.....				⁶ 1.75	⁶ 1.25	⁶ 2.00
1921.....	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.00	.80	1.25
1922.....	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.00	.80	1.25

¹ Perquisites granted laborers not included.

² January to April.

³ April to time of grinding.

⁴ April to May.

⁵ May to time of grinding.

Cost of Production.

In the study of cane production and in showing labor used in the several operations it has been considered that harvest labor should

COST, EXCLUDING RENT OF LAND, OF PRODUCING ONE ACRE OF SUGAR CANE NOT FERTILIZED, LOUISIANA, 1922.

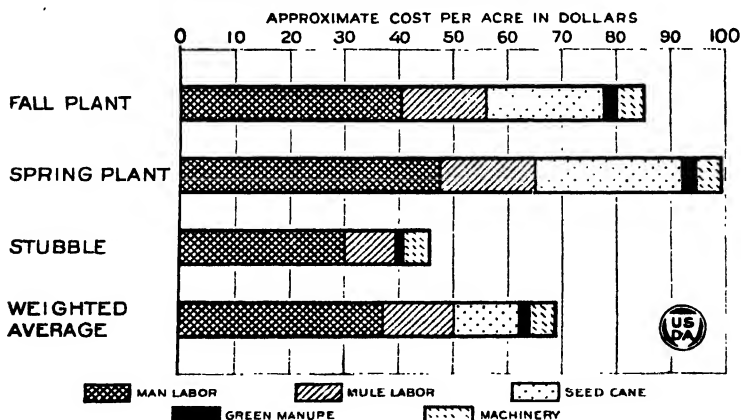


FIG. 12.—The cost of producing an acre of sugar cane is high compared with other field crops. The large amount of hand labor required is largely responsible for this. In addition, the cost of seed cane is particularly high in the United States. The cost of labor does not include value of perquisites. Sometimes rent of cabin, land for garden, wood for fuel, etc., are supplied free. Their values vary on different plantations and at different times.

only include the labor necessary to bring the cane to the point of acceptance by the factory, whether it be the field hoist, the barge, or by wagon direct to the factory hoist. In this discussion, therefore, the labor in the factory has not been considered. The total cost of the manual labor necessary to produce and deliver cane to the factory

is the largest single item of expense, and during 1922, for planted cane, constituted from 42 to 47 per cent of all expenditures, excluding the rent of land. In the production of stubble cane manual labor made up from 53 to 58 per cent of all expenses in production, excluding land rent. As an average for all cane upon a plantation which consists of approximately one-fourth fall planted, one-fourth spring planted, and one-half stubble cane, manual labor made up in 1922 from 48 to 52 per cent of all costs other than land rent (fig. 12).

From the limited number of observations made in Louisiana upon the crop produced in 1922 the following table upon direct cost of production has been drawn up. Such items of indirect cost as over-seeing, loss in procuring and holding labor, perquisites given, and office expense are not included. The data cover the growing of approximately 4,000 acres of sugar cane.

TABLE 12.—Average cost, excluding land rent, of growing and harvesting for the factory, 1 acre of sugar cane on individual plantations in Louisiana, 1922.¹

Item.	Fall plant.	Spring plant.	Stubble.	Weighted average. ²
Man labor ³	\$39.46	\$46.54	\$29.20	\$36.10
Contract labor.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mule labor ³	15.68	17.82	9.26	13.01
Seed cane.....	21.60	27.00	.....	12.15
Green manure—peas.....	2.41	2.43	1.42	1.92
Machinery.....	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.95
Total—unfertilized.....	85.11	99.75	45.84	69.13
Fertilizer.....	4.34	4.34	6.17	5.23
Man labor for fertilizing.....	.56	.56	.56	.55
Mule labor for fertilizing.....	.44	.44	.44	.41
Total—fertilized.....	90.45	105.09	51.01	75.39
Average yield—tons.....	17	17	12	14.5
Cost per ton.....	\$5.32	\$6.18	\$4.42	\$5.08

¹ Exclusive of overhead supervision and interest on investment in land.

² Assuming one-fourth in fall-plant, one-fourth in spring-plant and one-half in stubble.

³ Man labor at \$1.25 per day and mule labor at \$0.80 per day. Value of perquisites not included.

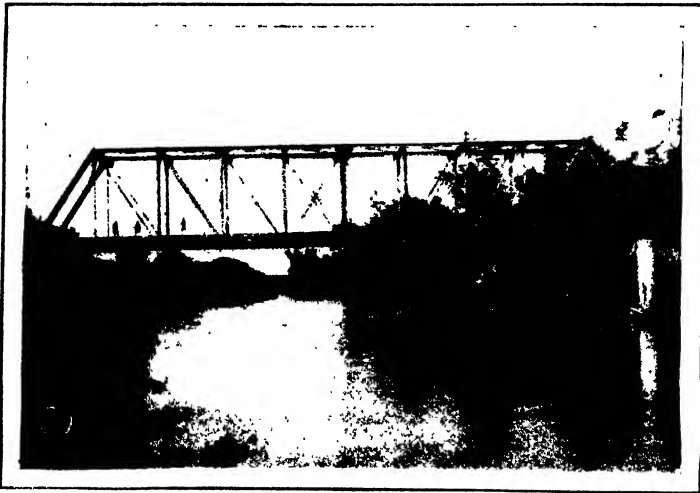
The labor and machinery costs in Table 12 include only that portion used in production, and do not include any factory labor or equipment. At the usual rates of planting it requires 4 tons of seed cane per acre for fall planting and approximately 5 tons of seed cane per acre for spring planting. To keep about half of the cane acreage in plant-cane each year consumes, therefore, a considerable portion of the crop. About 15 per cent of the total cane yield is used for seed each year.

Transporting the Cane to the Mill.

Sugar manufacture from cane in the United States in competition with other sugar-producing countries is feasible only by operating at high efficiency, and this is possible only by extensive operations, involving the investment of half a million or more dollars in the railroad and mill (figs. 13 and 16). To supply such a mill the cane must be the main crop on an extensive area, 5,000 acres or more, near the factory. The manufacture of sugar from cane is therefore an industry not adapted to sections where soil and climate are not well suited to making sugar cane the main crop. When the cane is ready

to harvest it must be cut, stripped, topped, and transported to the mill in the shortest possible space of time, and this requires a co-ordination of big-scale operations not approached by any other agricultural enterprise. The necessity for speed is urgent in Louisiana and other temperate zone countries, because of the danger of frost and the consequent inversion of cane sugar. In the Tropics, the same efficient transportation to the mill after cutting is necessary, because of the activity of ever-present microorganisms which cause inversion at a rapid rate in warm climates, once the cane has been cut and ceases to carry on its normal physiological functions.

These facts impose the necessity for organization of a transportation system and a rigid discipline in all related activities comparable in its efficiency to the service of supply in a modern army. Field superintendents receive their orders for cutting from the supervising field manager, who in turn must cooperate with the mill adminis-



RAILROAD BRIDGE ON A SUGAR-CANE PLANTATION.

FIG. 13. - The cost of building private railways is a large item of expense in sugar-cane production.

trator. If, for instance, the precrusher in the mill should break down, this intelligence must be communicated without delay to the remotest field where cane is being cut to prevent an accumulation of loaded cane trains in the mill railroad yards. The cut cane would spoil even after a short delay in milling operations. Roads must be maintained in condition to enable heavily loaded carts or wagons to pass from the fields to the railroad sidetracks in an orderly procession. The railroad traffic manager must keep the loaded cane trains moving to the mill and provide "empties" where needed, despite the traffic accidents which are bound to occur on the unballasted and sometimes portable tracks, which are used everywhere except for the main lines.

Among the factors mentioned at the beginning of this discussion was the necessity for close proximity of land to the mill. Economic operation demands that the fields be not too distant on account of

the time consumed in making long hauls, the extra fuel burned in making these hauls, and the extra investment in trackage and rolling stock necessary. The ideal arrangement is for the mill to be placed at the center of an approximately circular feeding area with the public railroad passing near the sugar-storage warehouse of the mill. This arrangement is often interfered with by local conditions, such as the presence of swamps, lakes, rivers, and land unavailable or unsuited for cane cultivation.

The Labor Situation.

The Louisiana planter is confronted with an emergency in the farm labor situation to-day. Sugar cane is a crop that requires a vast amount of hand labor. The sugar plantations of the South were originally worked by slaves. Since the Civil War the labor problem has in successive stages become more acute until at present it may be truthfully characterized as the problem for which, more than for any other, a solution is urgently needed. The labor conditions of to-day result from the competition between the northern manufacturer and the southern planter, and the planter is unable frequently to attract and hold labor in the face of inducements offered by the manufacturer. Migration from the southern farm to the northern factory has therefore been going on at an increasing rate for several years. No labor-saving machinery of sufficient practicability has come into use to compensate for this loss. The solution may lie in the direction of breaking up the plantation into small privately owned farms, as in the beet sections.

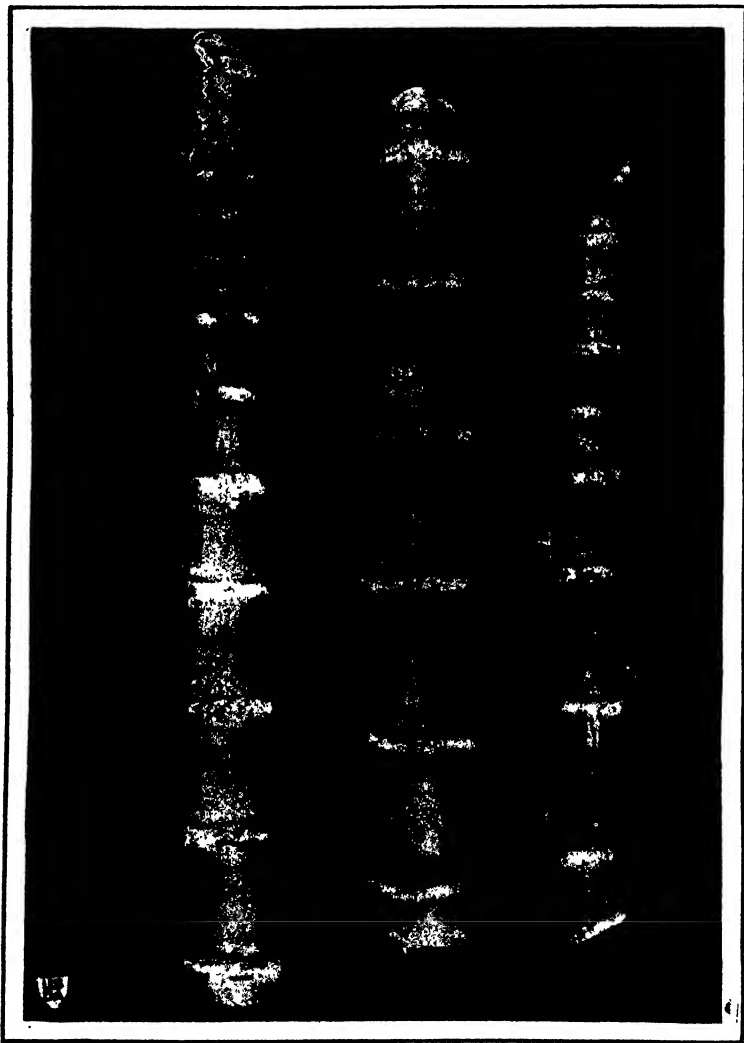
Moreover, Louisiana comes into competition with countries where labor is almost unbelievably abundant and cheap. While the wage scale in Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands has advanced during the past few years, it is still below that in the United States. The Philippine laborer gets from one-fourth to one-half the wages of the southern negro, and the coolies of Java and Formosa, drawn from an almost inexhaustible supply, receive from one-tenth to one-fifth the amount paid in Louisiana. It should be stated, however, that this difference is compensated in some measure by the fact that Malay labor is not so efficient as our negro, and that the low price paid to the more capable Chinese coolies on Formosan plantations is partially offset by the poverty of their soils as compared with ours.

Diseases of Sugar Cane in the United States.

It is not possible in the limits of this article to mention all the fungous, bacterial, and other diseases of sugar cane reported as occurring in the United States. The presence of these diseases constitutes one of the hazards which confront the cane growers, coordinate in its effect with unfavorable weather or adverse economic conditions. Not all of the serious diseases of cane are yet present here, and it is to be hoped that owing to the quarantine regulations now in force, with the cooperation of American cane growers, certain cane diseases of other sugar regions will be excluded. Among the diseases not present here, which seriously curtail production or add to the cost of production elsewhere, are Sereh, Fiji disease, gumming disease, downy mildew, smut, and rust. Some of these destructive diseases have necessitated a complete change of varieties, impor-

tant changes in cultural practices, and minor modifications in milling methods.

On account of our temperate climate with its annual alternation of growing and dormant periods for the cane plant, it is possible to classify cane diseases into those which exert their greatest influence on the growing crop, and those which affect the seed cane during the winter while it is banked or lying in the ground. Injury due to the



EFFECT OF MOSAIC DISEASE ON STALKS OF A VERY SUSCEPTIBLE VARIETY OF SUGAR CANE.

FIG. 14.—Mosaic is one of the many infectious diseases of sugar cane in America. The injurious effect of mosaic is somewhat similar to the effects of soil poverty or drought; the slight stunting of the plants in many cases is overlooked by planters. In the illustration a healthy stalk is shown in the center for comparison.

latter type of disease is more readily computed than the former. The amount of seed cane necessary to obtain a good stand in this country, as compared with tropical countries, is an index of the injury caused by the disease organisms which work during the dormant period. In the Tropics, where the dormant period is almost negligible, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of seed per acre will produce a good stand. In Louisiana 4 to 6 tons of seed are required, largely on account of destruction of "eyes" by various fungi and bacteria. Improved methods for storing the seed cane, and attention to the possibility of spread of infection in windrows, would certainly diminish this annual loss of 350,000 to 500,000 tons of cane.

Of the diseases affecting the growing crop, the root disease, the mosaic disease, and the leaf-spotting diseases may be mentioned. Root disease, in which the young root tips are invaded and killed by fungi, until the roots are so reduced as to be unable to supply the plant with nutrients or provide anchorage, is generally considered responsible for the failure of stubble crops here. The parasitic organisms survive in cane trash and soil of cane fields, so that direct methods of control are not practicable. Since some varieties, such as some of the P. O. J. seedlings from the Pasoeroean, East Java, Experiment Station are resistant to this disease, the root disease problem must eventually be solved by substitution of these or similar varieties of cane.

The mosaic disease is a good illustration of the effect of careless importation of sugar-cane varieties from foreign countries. This destructive disease, which affects corn, sorghum, and millet, as well as sugar cane, must have been introduced into the United States about 10 years ago. Careful records of its occurrence here, dating from 1919, when it was first observed in Louisiana, prove that it has spread from definite local points at an astonishing rate since that time. Mosaic disease causes destruction of the chlorophyll, or green coloring matter of leaves, and consequent stunting of the plants (fig. 14). Notwithstanding the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture and State agricultural agencies, this disease has been practically ignored by cane planters everywhere, except in the peninsular section of Florida, where destruction of diseased plants, made compulsory by the Florida Plant Board, promptly and effectively stamped it out at the eight infected centers. Elsewhere, with the exception of a few small areas, the disease is now beyond control. Several varieties of sugar cane are known to be immune to it, however, and although the known immune varieties are not suitable for Louisiana, one of them is now being extensively grown in Georgia.

Insect Pests of Sugar Cane.

The primary insect pest of sugar cane in the United States is the sugar cane moth borer (*Diatraea saccharalis crambidoides*). As indicated by the name, the "borer" is the larva of a moth. The exact date of its appearance in the United States is unknown. It appears to have been first noticed in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, La., in 1865. It is probable that the pest was introduced in shipments of cane either from the West Indies or South America.

The injury to cane by this insect consists of tunnels about an eighth of an inch in diameter and sometimes several feet long made by the larva in the interior of the stalk (fig. 15). For the most part

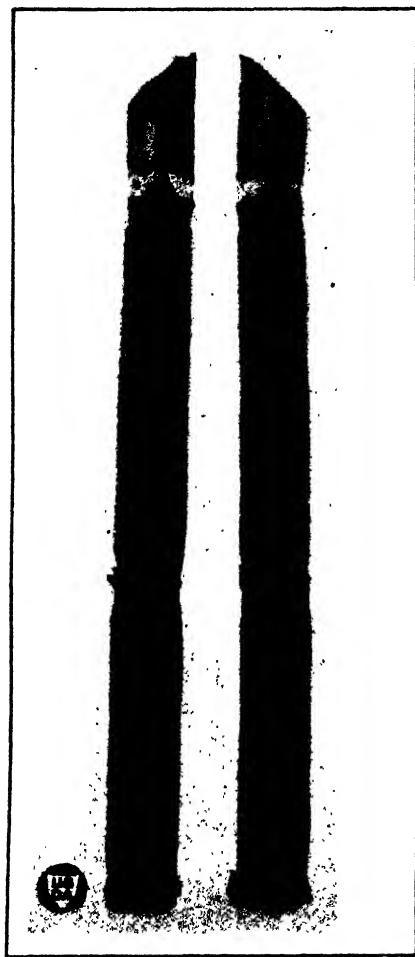
the injury is not readily noticed as the cane leaves remain green. Sometimes, however, in the case of young plants, the injury is so severe that the death of the plant occurs within a few days after it has been attacked. The insect passes the winter in the larval stage within its host. It is therefore important to plant only borer-free

seed cane if possible. The mature insect emerges in the spring to start another generation. Four or five generations occur annually in Louisiana. It has been computed that the loss in production of sugar upon one Louisiana plantation because of borer infestation amounts to 1,000 pounds per acre.

Certain parasites of the moth borer are found in the "trash" leaves, or "shucks," left on the fields after cutting the cane. It is recommended that instead of burning this debris, it be lightly covered with earth in the fall and plowed under in the spring. This practice allows the parasites to winter over successfully and attack the moth borers the following season.

It has been demonstrated by the Department of Agriculture that the borer larvæ within seed-cane stalks can be killed by treatment with hot water for 20 minutes at 52° C. without injuring the cane. This treatment is practicable for treating seed cane previous to shipping into noninfested territory. Hot-water treatment of seed cane on a large scale for field planting has been tried; in addition to eliminating the borer, it stimulated the cane to earlier germination and more rapid growth.

The sugar cane mealybug (*Pseudococcus calicolariae*) has a wide distribution in the United States, being particularly abundant in the important sugar-growing parishes of Lou-



INJURY TO CANE STALKS BY BORERS.

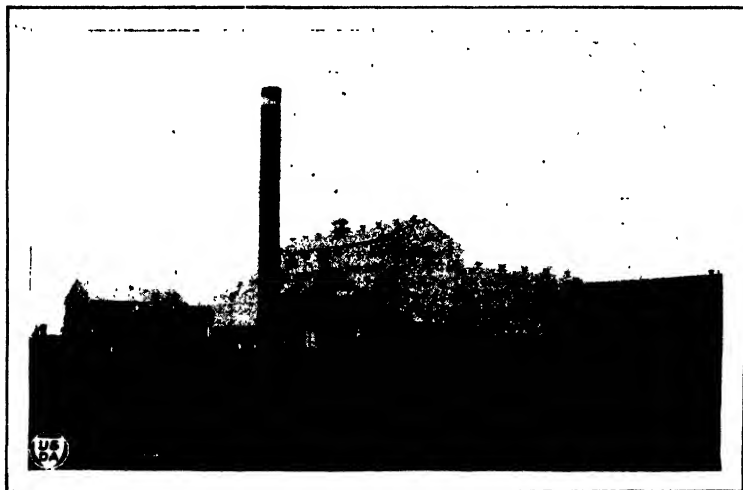
FIG. 15.—The sugar-cane borer penetrates the cane stalk and remains within the stalk until it reaches maturity. It then emerges and produces another brood of borers. Several broods of this pest may be produced during a single season.

isiana near New Orleans. It is present, however, in all of the other parishes where sugar cane is grown on large areas and in Georgia and Florida as well. The colonies of this insect may be recognized by the presence of white woolly patches situated usually on the

stalks in the vicinity of "eyes" where they are protected by the leaf sheaths. When infested cane is cut for seed the colonies remain in this position and frequently the insects increase in numbers to such proportions that the tender eyes are killed by their feeding. Feeding is accomplished by sucking the juice from the tender growth. Many of the stunted plants in badly infested fields of young cane have been checked in growth by the mealybug. The insects are distributed to uninfested territory on seed cane. An intimate relation between the mealybug and the Argentine ant has been proved. The mealybugs increase enormously when tended and protected by this ant. Eliminating the ant by poison bait therefore reduces the mealybug infestation. It has recently been shown that seed cane can be completely freed of the mealybugs by immersion of the cane in water at 52° C. for 20 minutes. Spread of the pest into new territory may be prevented in this way.

Manufacture of Sugar from Cane.

The juice is extracted from the cane by means of heavy steel horizontal crushers and rollers driven by powerful steam engines. The cane passes first between two crushers, which are rollers with interlocking teeth of various design on their faces. Here the cane is pressed into a mat of even thickness. It passes by means of an endless carrier to the first set of rollers which are arranged in a



A TYPICAL CANE MILL.

FIG. 16.—The development of the modern cane mill has kept pace with the most progressive of industrial enterprises. The efficiency and capacity of these mills have been greatly increased in recent times.

group of three—two below and one above. In most modern mills there are three to four such groups of rollers arranged in tandem. As the mat of cane passes in a horizontal direction from one set to the next, it is sprayed with hot water to dilute the remaining juice and facilitate a more complete extraction. After passing the last roller the mat of extracted cane fiber, or bagasse, is carried on an-

other endless conveyer to driers or directly to the furnace, where it is used for fuel to operate the mill (fig. 16).

The juice flowing downward from the sets of rollers is first strained to remove suspended matter. It passes through a juice heater, where the temperature is raised to 190–200° F., thence into settling tanks. After about one-half hour the fairly clear juice is drawn off, leaving a deposit of dirt in the bottom of the tank. The juice is further clarified by the addition of lime. Sulphurous acid or other chemicals may also be used, depending on the methods followed in individual mills. All methods have for their purpose the precipitation of impurities, which are afterwards filtered out, or the decomposition of reducing sugars into organic acids. The settlings and scums from juice heaters and settling tanks are treated separately, and the clear liquor recovered from them is added to the main body of clear juice, which is evaporated to sirup under partial vacuum in



MAKING SIRUP ON A SMALL FARM.

FIG. 17.—The old-time sirup mill is still to be found in the Southern States. The rollers are operated by means of mules and the juice is evaporated to sirup in the open kettle. There are now many modern mills in which steam or electric power is used and improved forms of evaporators are employed in making cane sirup.

the so-called "effects." The sirup may or may not be further clarified and filtered at this point, depending on details of the process used. It now passes into the vacuum pans where it is boiled at low temperatures under greatly reduced atmospheric pressure. After long-continued boiling the sirup becomes very thick and concentrated, due to evaporation of water, and small crystals of sugar begin to appear in the heavy viscous liquid. These crystals grow in size with the introduction from time to time of fresh sirup. When the crystals are of proper size the magma of crystals and mother liquor known as "massecuite" is passed on to the centrifugals, where the next operation of separating crystals from the mother liquor (molasses) takes place. Usually the molasses is not entirely exhausted of sugar and is returned and boiled again in the vacuum pan, either

alone or with the addition of fresh sirup. The process may be repeated several times.

The centrifugal machines, of which there are usually a large number, known technically as a "battery," consist of vertical cylindrical baskets inclosed in jackets. The sides of the baskets are perforated and in addition are lined with fine-mesh wire-gauze strainers. The baskets are revolved at high speed and the molasses is thrown out against the sides of the outer jacket and drops into a gutter below. The crystals are retained in the baskets and are washed quickly with water while revolving to remove the film of molasses. The sugar is scraped with paddles from the sides of the baskets as they revolve and is carried through tubes to driers, then to a spout where it is bagged or barreled.

The entire process of sugar manufacture from cane is subject to great variation of details, but all methods are based on the above fundamental principles. Sugar produced in this manner varies greatly in the amount and nature of impurities still contained. Those of high purity, polarizing as high as 99.6 at 30° C., are sometimes sold as direct consumption sugars. Others containing greater amounts of glucose, ash, and organic impurities are sent to refineries for further purification. The by-products of a cane factory, derived principally from bagasse and molasses, will be discussed under "By-products of sugar manufacture."

Manufacture of Sirup.

The manufacture of table sirup, as it is carried on in the South, requires only a small investment in equipment, consisting usually of a small three-roller mill driven by an internal combustion engine and an open evaporating pan placed over a furnace and heated by means of a wood fire. The cane juice is first settled and the fairly clear liquid is then introduced into the pan and evaporated to sirup. During evaporation the juice is continually skimmed and certain impurities are removed, but usually no chemical clearing agents are used (fig. 17).

Extension of the market for cane sirup has been retarded by the fact that, as it is produced by a large number of individuals on a relatively small scale, the sirup has varied greatly in quality. Furthermore, cane sirup evaporated to fairly high density will crystallize, while on the other hand sirup of sufficiently low density to prevent crystallization inevitably ferments unless heated and preserved in air-tight containers. Correction of these difficulties will materially assist in increasing the market for cane sirup.

Crystallization of cane sirup is due to the presence of too great a proportion of sucrose or cane sugar and may be prevented by a process recently developed in the Department of Agriculture. This consists of using invertase, an enzyme obtained from yeast, in such manner as partially to invert cane sugar, thereby producing a mixture of cane sugar and invert sugar of increased solubility. By partially inverting the cane sugar in cane sirup by this method it is also possible to produce a noncrystallizing sirup of such high density as to greatly minimize the danger of fermentation. This last procedure is recommended for sirup shipped in barrels or held in bulk during

warm weather. The process is also advantageous for preventing crystallization of sirup of moderate density packed in cans. The value of the method has been demonstrated in commercial practice. The cost for invertase is approximately one-half cent per gallon of sirup.

For the purpose of producing sirup of uniform quality the organization of cooperative associations offers attractive possibilities. A movement in this direction has been fostered during the last year by the farm bureau federations in a number of Southern States. Except in localities where a large amount of cane is available within easy hauling distance, a cooperative mill is hardly feasible. The most practical plan for most sections is to deliver finished sirup at a central blending plant, the sirup from the various individual producers being there mixed on a sufficiently large scale to insure uniformity of the various grades. The sirup can also be given such further treatment as is practicable. Experimental work indicates the feasibility of filtering the finished sirup at the central plant and by this means improving the quality of low-grade sirup.

Extension of the market for cane sirup would make profitable for the farmer an increased acreage of sugar cane, which is highly desirable in view of the need for greater diversification of crops in the South.

Factors Influencing Sugar-Beet Culture.

The commercial production of sugar beets depends upon soil, topography, climate, water supply, drainage, and seepage. In addition to the foregoing natural factors which may be considered of importance in selecting a locality for sugar-beet production, many other factors influence the production of this crop. Various pests and diseases have become so prevalent in certain areas that successful beet culture is impossible. Among the agronomic factors affecting beet production may be mentioned crop rotations, especially their influence upon soil fertility, date of plowing, preparation of seed bed, date of planting, thinning, and other operations, as well as the application of fertilizers and the care exercised by labor in performing the various operations involved in the growing of the crop. The sugar-beet areas of the United States lie in part within humid regions, dependent upon rainfall, and in part within the semiarid and arid regions, where most of the crop is grown under irrigation.

Effect of Weather on Sugar-Beet Culture.

While the temperature must be sufficient to keep sugar beets growing, it has been found that moderate temperatures and long hours of daylight are necessary to produce a high sugar content. Beets are very sensitive to frost when young, but can stand rather cold weather as they approach maturity. The crop should have a growing period of about five months.

The sugar beet requires for its development and growth a uniformly warm and moist soil and a warm atmosphere during the early and middle portions of its growing period. Cooler weather with large diurnal variations in temperature is needed during the ripening period.

The most successful beet districts in the United States are in the regions where the mean temperature during the summer months is not far from 70° F. Figure 18 shows the belt in which the mean summer temperature is between 67° and 72° F. It will be noted that most of the sugar-beet factories are located in this belt.

A uniform supply of moisture is needed for sugar beets, as drought retards growth, while excessive moisture in the soil is followed for several days by a reduced sugar content of the beet roots. Comparatively dry weather should prevail during ripening. In the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and intermountain regions the rainfall is not sufficient to produce a satisfactory crop of beets and irrigation is necessary. In these regions drainage as well as irrigation is usually essential to success.

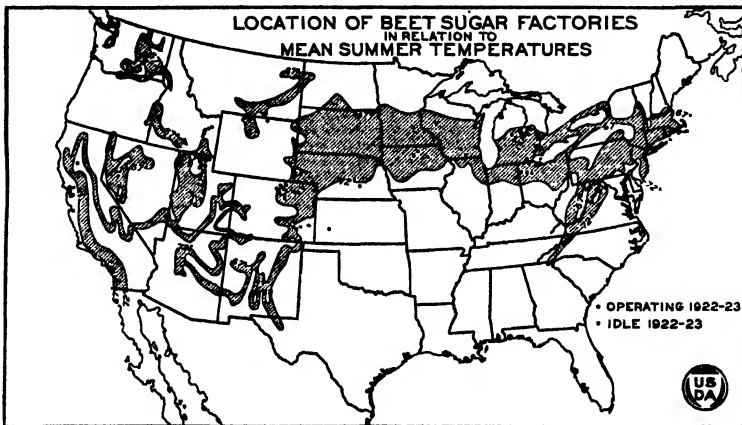


FIG. 18.—Sugar beets thrive best in localities where the temperature during the summer (average of June, July, and August) does not vary greatly from 70° F. Nearly all of the beet-sugar factories in the United States are located between the isotherms of 67 and 72° F. summer temperature. Owing to great variations in altitude in the Western States, the shaded area includes a wide range of climatic conditions in these States.

Sugar-Beet Soils.

Soils have a marked influence in determining the extent of development and distribution of the sugar-beet crop. The chief beet-growing centers east of the Mississippi River are in two well-defined areas. One of these is about Saginaw, Mich., the other extends from southeastern Michigan across northwestern Ohio. These are mostly old glacial lake plains which are flat or only slightly uneven in topography. They are characterized in large part by medium loams to heavy clays, dark gray to black at the surface and with gray mottled subsoils becoming distinctly calcareous at depths of 2 to 3 feet. It has been found that the best average results with sugar beets are secured on the dark colored silt and clay loams, and it is probable that these soils carry over 75 per cent of the crop. Similar soils occur in the smaller centers of production about Decatur, Ind., in southeastern Wisconsin, and in Hancock County, Iowa.

Light colored, better drained soils, and even light sandy types, are used to some extent for sugar-beet production, but in most cases their

use is incidental, resulting from their occurrence in small areas intermingled with the dark soils. The yields are lighter and more variable than on the dark soils, although as a rule the percentage of sugar carried is higher. Muck soils also are used in a limited way, but they never have been rated among the best soils for sugar-beet production. Even if large yields are secured, this may be more than offset by a low sugar content.

In the West a greater variety of soils are used for sugar-beet production. The industry has been extended to a number of widely scattered areas, each of which has soils more or less peculiar to itself. In general, lighter textured soils are used there than in eastern areas. By far the greatest acreage is carried on sandy loams, fine sandy loams and silt loams, with considerable development on clay loams. These soils are grayish brown to brown, or in a few cases dark brown in color, have friable subsoils and fair to good underdrainage. Sand types are not used to any extent because of their poor water-holding properties even under irrigation, and soils of heavy texture often have adobe-like properties which make them very difficult to handle. Heavy soils also tend to accumulate harmful quantities of alkali.

One of the essentials of successful beet production is high soil fertility. It is not only necessary that a satisfactory type of soil be selected for the growing of beets, but that the soil should be well supplied with available plant foods. The necessary plant foods may be supplied either in the form of stable manure, or of so-called commercial fertilizers, and green manure crops are helpful. In many of the sections where beets are grown under humid conditions considerable quantities of commercial fertilizers are used with apparently satisfactory results, but scarcely any fertilizer is used as yet in the irrigated districts.

Crop Rotations.

While beets may be grown for several years in succession it is a practice not usually followed, since it results in the accumulation of diseases and insect pests which eventually destroy or reduce the crop below a profitable basis. The systems of crop rotation vary with the locality and the individual farmer. For example, on farms where dairying is one of the principal industries, more attention is given to the production of feeds of a certain type than upon farms where other kinds of farming are practiced. In general, beans and sugar beets rotate well in areas where both of these crops are satisfactorily grown. Potatoes and beets are successively rotated in several sugar-beet areas, but care must be taken to avoid the introduction of potato scab (*Oospora scabies*) since the same disease attacks both beets and potatoes. Small grains are satisfactory rotating crops, especially when grown after sugar beets. The tilth of the soil seems to be improved by the cultivation and harvesting of the beets, so that small grains grown after the beet crop will almost universally produce larger yields.

In certain areas where crops grown in rotation with sugar beets are particularly successful they may become competing crops, and in some instances make it difficult to procure the required acreage of

beets necessary to operate a beet-sugar mill. Just as it is unwise to grow sugar beets after sugar beets for a long series of years, it is also unwise to grow continuously any one of the competing crops. Among the crops that most strongly compete with sugar beets under present conditions are beans, potatoes, and alfalfa, and in some instances the grain crops, especially corn. In general, the best results are obtained in the long run by growing crops in rotation, not only because of the effect upon the soil and the prevention of the accumulation of dangerous diseases and insect pests, but also because by so doing more uniform and satisfactory marketing and price conditions may be maintained.

Production of Sugar-Beet Seed in America.

In contrast to sugar cane, beets for the factory are grown from seed instead of from cuttings. The same care in selection of the planting material is required, for if the resulting crop falls below certain limits in sucrose content, it could not be worked up economically at the factory and would be unusable for sugar manufacture. Thus poor beet seed results in greater loss than is the case with other crops in which diminished yield is usually the only result of inferior seed. Since variation in quality of beets is permissible only within narrow limits, and since considerable technical skill is required in the selection of seed mother plants to maintain high quality, the production of seed is an operation which is not practicable for individual farmers on a small scale. The beets from a lot designed for seed production are analyzed by removing representative portions from individual beet roots without destroying the latter. The promising beets are then stored over winter and their progeny from seed are analyzed the second year following. Those not eliminated by this second test are stored and are planted out the fourth year to produce the "mother seed." This seed is planted the following spring, and the resulting beet roots or "Stecklinge" are stored and planted out the sixth year to produce marketable beet seed. The types of beets used in the United States are for the most part those known as Vilmorin and Kleinwanzleben (fig. 19).

Previous to the World War practically all of the seed used in America came from the large beet-seed companies in Europe. During the war the quality of seed from Europe deteriorated, and in addition much of it was found to be adulterated with stock-beet seed. This resulted in a considerable amount of seed being produced, mostly by the increase of seed of European origin, by large beet-sugar companies in America. Since the close of the war the importers of European seed are again assured of seed of good quality, and importation has increased (fig. 20). Much of the seed produced here during the war was of good quality, but it is evident that it can be purchased abroad more cheaply, owing no doubt to the greater experience of foreign producers and availability of cheaper labor in Europe. The advantages of a domestic supply of beet seed are obvious and were emphatically demonstrated during the war. It is almost needless to enumerate all of the advantages of a home supply of seed, but it may be pointed out that the require-

ments of the local beet-producing areas are very different. It is a recognized fact that in the improvement of cultivated plants by breeding, many types are produced that are successful on some areas but not at all suitable for others. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that beet types evolved for use in definite local areas would be superior to those imported from remote regions, even though the latter give approximately satisfactory results.



A BEET SEED PLANT.

FIG. 10.—Sugar-beet seed is produced the second season, the root being grown the first year and planted out the following spring for seed production. The seed plants grow to a height of from 4 to 6 feet and each plant produces from several ounces to more than a pound of seed, depending upon the season and upon the type of plant.

Practices in Growing Sugar Beets.

In the growing of sugar beets many of the implements used for the production of other crops are employed, such as plows, drags, harrows, and the like. A few special implements are necessary if beets are to be grown continuously or on a commercial scale. The principal special implements are the beet-seed drill, beet cultivator, beet lifter, and a special wagon for hauling the roots to the factory or loading station. Beet-seed drills are usually constructed so that they will plant four rows at a time. The beet rows are usually from 18 to 22 inches apart and the drills are made so that they can be adjusted to the width of the row desired. Because of the narrow rows special cultivators are made for cultivating sugar beets. In planting beet seed care should be taken to cover the seed to a uniform depth and to make the rows as nearly straight as possible. Many good stands of beets are severely injured by cutting out beets when cultivating, and

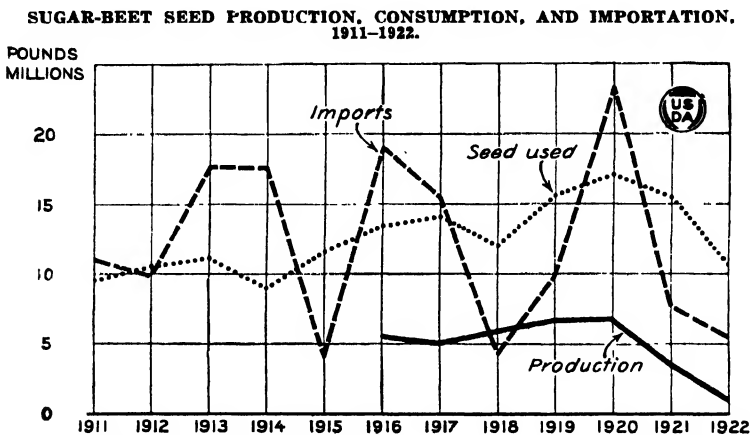
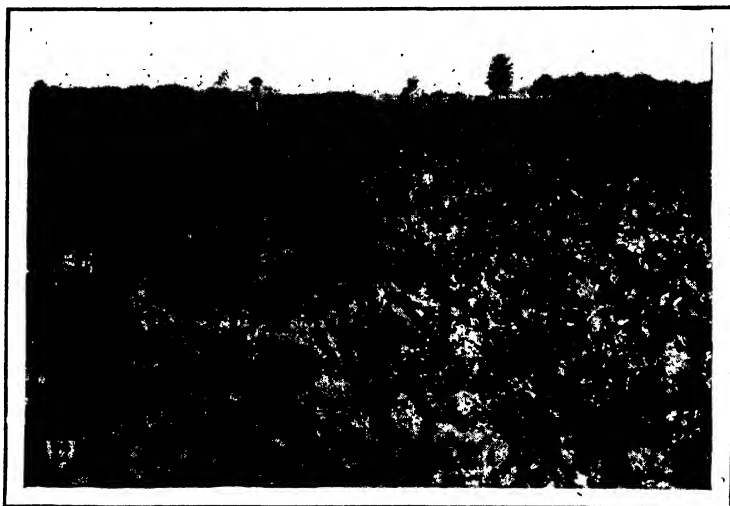


FIG. 20.—The quantity of sugar-beet seed used in the United States has increased with the increased acreage of beets planted. Until the outbreak of the World War practically all sugar-beet seed used in this country was imported from Europe. With the outbreak of the war, sugar-beet seed production was taken up and for several years the domestic supply was nearly half of the United States requirement. In 1922 the domestic production of beet seed was very small. (The quantity of seed used each year is an estimate based on acreage sown and averages about 20 per cent less than the total of imports and domestic production. This surplus is accounted for by acreage reseeded, stocks of seed on hand, losses by deterioration, etc.)

this is much more generally the case if the rows are not straight. In order to insure a uniform depth of planting, the seed bed should be thoroughly prepared until it has a uniform firmness over its entire surface.

Sugar beets are cultivated just as soon as the rows can be followed, and the beets are then blocked and thinned so that they will stand one plant in a place at intervals of from 10 to 12 inches in the row. The blocking and thinning of the beet crop is one of the most important factors in the production of a satisfactory yield. Many good stands of beets are permanently injured by blocking and thinning the

beets too far apart, or by improper thinning, so that two or more beets remain where there should be but one. Sugar beets should be cultivated often enough to keep down all weed growth and maintain a mulch over the surface of the ground. Occasional hoeings between the beets in the row are performed to keep the rows clean. When the beet leaves cover the ground the crop is laid by, and nothing further is required until the beets are full grown. Then samples are taken at random throughout the fields and tests made with reference to sugar content and purity. As soon as the sugar in the beet is greater than 12 per cent, and the purity coefficient is 80 or more, the beets are considered fit for harvesting (fig. 21). A purity coefficient below 80 indicates that the beets are not mature and that they should be allowed to remain in the ground for a longer time before they are harvested. The weather conditions greatly influence the maturity of



A FIELD OF BEETS READY FOR HARVEST.

FIG. 21.—When sugar beets are mature the foliage, if uninjured, is dense and has a yellowish tinge. The leaves and crowns of the beets, which are left in the field at harvest time, produce a large amount of stock feed.

beets, the most satisfactory condition being cool nights and warm days.

In harvesting the beets the first operation consists of lifting or loosening them from the soil. They are then thrown into piles or windrows. Usually from 12 to 20 rows of beets are used to make one row of piles or one windrow. After the beets are piled they are topped, and again thrown in piles where the ground is free from leaves and other trash. In topping the beets they are cut at the point where the lowest leaves were attached. This operation is usually performed by means of large straight knives, one stroke being sufficient to top a beet. After the beets are topped and piled they are loaded onto wagons and hauled to the sugar mill or loading station. The distance which it will pay to haul beets depends upon the con-

dition of the roads, that is, whether hilly or level, soft or hard, but usually it is not advisable to undertake to haul beet roots more than 4 or 5 miles. Farmers living at a greater distance from the sugar mill are commonly provided with loading stations or dumps at convenient points along the railroad.

Sugar-Beet Diseases.

There are four diseases of the sugar beet which are of special interest to sugar-beet growers, namely, curly-top, root rot, leaf-spot, and wilt.

Curly-top, the cause of which is not definitely known, is found only in the western part of the United States. It is carried from plant to plant and from field to field by means of a leaf hopper. The most promising line of control of this disease is through the development of a curly-top resistant strain of beets. Distinct progress is being made by the Department of Agriculture in the development of such a strain.

Root rot, produced by a fungus known as *Phoma*, is found more or less generally distributed over the entire sugar-beet area of the United States. It occurs also in foreign countries. It is influenced largely in its development by weather conditions, excessive moisture and high temperature being the principal factors favoring it. The only control measures known are crop rotation and uniformly favorable growing conditions.

Leaf-spot is more or less prevalent on sugar beets each year in the eastern and north central portion of the United States. It is caused by a fungus, and injury may be reduced by a deep fall plowing and crop rotation. Leaf-spot may also be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture and by the development of leaf-spot resistant strains of beets.

The sugar-beet wilt, produced by the sugar-beet nematode, has been found in several Western States, where it does serious damage annually. The cause of this disease is a minute wormlike organism which lives in the soil and feeds upon the sugar beet and, to a less extent, upon many other plants. The only remedy for this disease is crop rotation. Care should be taken to avoid spreading the nematode from field to field by farming implements, animals, or man. The dump dirt which clings to the beets when they are harvested and delivered should be deposited where it can not find its way into sugar-beet fields.

Several minor diseases of the sugar beet do considerable damage annually in certain local areas. The total damage produced by sugar-beet diseases amounts to millions of dollars.

The Principal Sugar-Beet Insect Pests of the United States.

Prominent among the injurious insects of sugar beets are the sugar-beet webworm, beet army worm, beet wireworm, beet leaf beetle, beet leafhopper, root lice or aphids, false chinch bug, and cutworms.

The sugar-beet webworm is a serious beet pest and the most troublesome of those which subsist upon foliage. It is an imported species, introduced on the Pacific coast, and has spread to all sugar-

beet sections in the United States and Canada. Ordinarily this webworm subsists on weeds, such as lamb's-quarters, pigweed, and Russian thistle, in addition to beets, but when it becomes abundant it feeds on a variety of vegetables. After the webworms hatch they begin feeding on the foliage of beets, which they soon strip, causing severe losses, that become apparent in the low yield of roots per acre at harvest time. Losses as high as \$2,000,000 per annum, it has been estimated, are apt to occur unless control measures are instituted as soon as infestation is observed. This webworm can be controlled by arsenicals, Paris green and zinc arsenite having proven perfectly satisfactory. Arsenate of lead and of lime are not as satisfactory. The Department of Agriculture has succeeded in effectively controlling the pest by spraying beet fields with 3 pounds of Paris green to 100 gallons of water, while other institutions have used as high as four times this amount. Careful work needs to be done to determine the most economical formula.

The beet army worm, also an imported pest, has spread into nearly all the sugar-beet districts. It is larger than the sugar-beet webworm, causes similar damage, and can be controlled by the same methods. Wireworms are particularly destructive to beet roots on the Pacific coast. A certain amount of exemption from injury can be obtained by the collection of the "worms" with baits and by using some of the usual wireworm remedies.

The beet leaf beetle, or "alkali bug," does its principal injury in alkali regions and attacks beets after the removal of its natural food plants, such as sea blite and lamb's-quarters. It is well known to growers, but seldom destroys large acreages. A knowledge of the fact that the beetle passes the winter under bunches of grass, especially "tickle grass," heaps of weeds, straw, and the like, is of value in its control, which is accomplished by providing similar artificial shelters in infested fields and burning them during the winter. Large numbers of hibernating beetles are thus destroyed. Arsenicals and other insecticides are not entirely satisfactory.

The sugar-beet leaf hopper, the vector (transmitter) of "curly-top" or "curly-leaf," exists in all fields through the growing season. This disease becomes manifest when the beets bunch up or form rosettes. It has been estimated that in 1914 the malady transmitted by this insect was the cause of a loss of over \$1,000,000 in the Salinas Valley of California alone, and that in years of serious outbreaks losses in the United States may total \$2,000,000. This species has been the subject of investigation for a period of years, but definite, practical results are lacking, the insect seeming to defy all attempts to combat it successfully. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, an economic method of controlling the related potato leaf hopper and nicotine dust, valuable against most all sucking insects, have proved ineffective. The most promising control method being investigated is the cultivation of resistant strains of beets.

Beet root lice or aphids range over the entire sugar-beet area of the United States. No direct remedies are indicated. Crop rotation, irrigation, and the destruction of cottonwoods, which harbor the winged form of the pest, are helpful as methods of control.

The false chinch bug is a pest of wide distribution and is usually periodical as regards injury. It is not confined to sugar beets, attacking many other plants, but when abundant it swarms over sugar-

beet fields and is then difficult to combat. The best methods for controlling it consists in killing the bugs by means of contact poisons and capturing them on a form of sticky shield, a variation of the "hopperdozer" used for grasshoppers.

Cutworms are quite destructive to young beets, but if work is undertaken at the outset of attack they may be easily controlled by the use of poisoned baits.

In the control of all insects injurious to sugar beets clean culture is a necessity, and the eradication of weeds at all times is of great importance, because many weeds, especially such as grow in irrigated alkali regions, serve as a natural breeding place for practically all of the pests which have been mentioned, as well as for others.

Cost of Producing Sugar Beets.

Sugar beets, when produced on an extensive scale, require much more capital than most other crops. Some special beet equipment is necessary, and the crop is grown on relatively high-priced land. In addition, intensive methods, involving a relatively large cash outlay

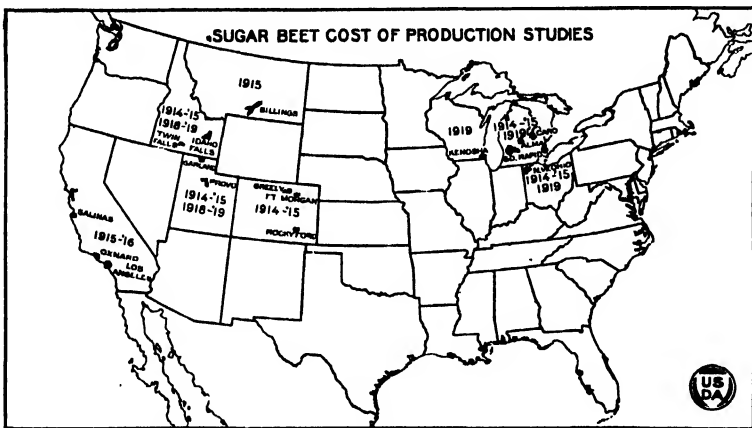


FIG. 22.—Location of areas where cost studies of sugar-beet production have been made. These areas include most of the typical sugar-beet districts of the United States.

for labor to perform the handwork, are essential to the successful production of this crop. Since the price for sugar beets is settled before the crop is planted, the grower should attempt to adjust his operations so as to produce at a cost which will return a profit at the contract price.

The areas in which studies of the cost of production have been made are shown in Figure 22.⁵

⁵ The cost data contained in this article are based on information taken from the following United States Department of Agriculture Bulletins: 693, Farm Practice in Growing Sugar Beets for Three Districts in Utah and Idaho, 1914-15; 726, Farm Practice in Growing Sugar Beets for Three Districts in Colorado, 1914-15; 735, Farm Practice in Growing Sugar Beets in the Billings Region of Montana; 748, Farm Practice in Growing Sugar Beets in Michigan and Ohio; 760, Farm Practice in Growing Sugar Beets in Three California Districts; 763, Cost of Producing Sugar Beets in Utah and Idaho, 1918-19; 917, Farm Practice in Growing Field Crops in Three Sugar-Beet Districts of Colorado.

Elements of Cost.

The principal items entering into the cost of sugar-beet production are man and horse labor, seed, fertilizer, irrigation water, taxes, use of land, and equipment.

Under eastern humid conditions, as represented by Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the percentage distribution of the various cost items grouped under four general classes is about as follows: Man and horse labor, 65 per cent; materials, 10 per cent; use of land, 20 per cent; and all other costs, 5 per cent. In the irrigated areas, represented by Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, and for Pacific coast irrigated and nonirrigated conditions represented by California: Man and horse labor constitute about 55 per cent; materials, 10 per cent; use of land, 30 per cent; and all other costs, 5 per cent of the total cost of production. The relatively lower land values in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin serve to reduce the percentage of total costs represented by land rental and to increase the percentage that labor is of the total cost of sugar-beet production in these States.

Cost items expressed as money units are subject to considerable change, especially during periods of wide price fluctuations. The same items when expressed in terms of quantity requirements of labor and materials, such as hours, pounds, and the like, are more stable and lend themselves better to analytical study. The items which can be shown in this manner in the case of sugar beets are man labor, horse labor, seed, manure, and commercial fertilizer, the combined cost of which represents from 83 to 91 per cent of the total operating expense of producing an acre of sugar beets. (Fig. 23 and Table 13.)

The sugar beet is an intensive crop and requires a large amount of man labor, especially during the thinning and harvesting periods. About six times more man labor is required to raise an acre of sugar beets than an acre of corn and twelve times more than is required to raise an acre of hay. The number of acres a grower can handle is limited by the amount of hand labor available at the thinning and harvesting periods. When large acreages are grown, the hand labor is usually employed on a contract basis, a stipulated sum per acre being paid for blocking and thinning, hoeing, pulling, and topping. The hand labor constitutes from 60 to 80 per cent of the total man-labor expense.

Considerable variation existed in the labor requirements for the sugar-beet districts shown in Figure 23 and Table 13. The man hours per acre were relatively low in California, while the horse hours per acre were relatively low in Michigan and Ohio. The large size equipment used in the California districts was one of the chief factors tending to reduce the man-hour and to increase the horse-hour requirements, while in Michigan and Ohio small equipment was used, requiring more man hours but relatively fewer horse hours per acre. In Colorado, Utah, and Idaho the extra work, because of irrigation, served to increase the man-hour requirements. Because sugar beets are a bulky, heavy product, the yield per acre is an important factor in determining the labor requirements.

An example of the seasonal distribution of man and horse labor in a representative district of Colorado is given in Figure 24. The

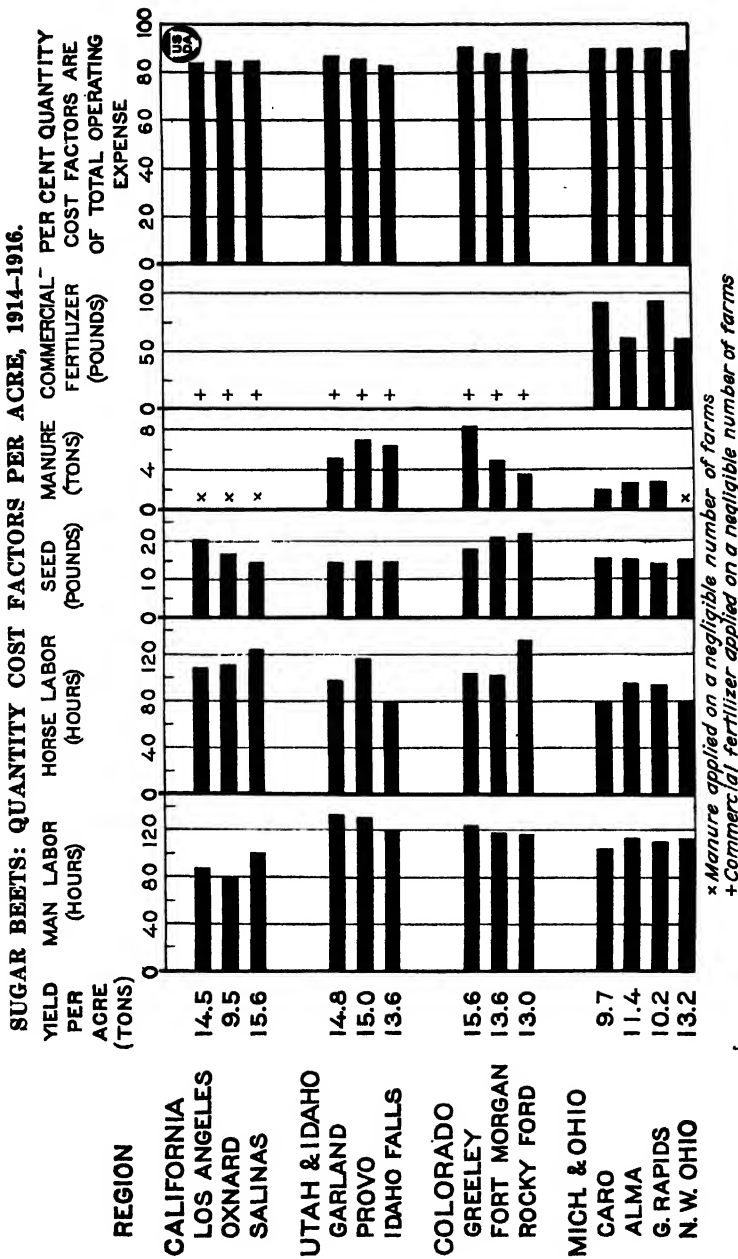


Fig. 23.—Differences in yields and in the practices of growing and handling the crop caused considerable regional variation in the hours of man and horse labor required, and in amounts of seed, manure, and commercial fertilizer used. In the Western States no commercial fertilizer was used, and in California very little stable manure was applied. The ratio of the cost of the quantity factors to the total operating expense was slightly lower in Utah, Idaho, and California than in Ohio, Michigan, and Colorado.

seasonal demand for labor on sugar beets in this district is rather uneven and fits in well with the production of barley, oats, and alfalfa. The growing of these crops serve to fill in profitably the otherwise slack periods during June and July.

TABLE 13.—*Sugar beets: Quantity cost factors per acre, 1914-1916.*

Region.	Yield per acre.	Man labor.	Horse labor.	Seed.	Manure.	Com- mercial fer- tilizer. ¹	Percent- age quantity cost factors are of total oper- ating ex- pense. ²
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
California:							
Los Angeles.....	14.5	87.7	109.3	20.7	(1)	(4)	84
Oxnard.....	9.5	79.5	111.5	16.6	(1)	(4)	85
Salinas.....	15.6	101.2	124.3	14.6	(1)	(1)	85
Utah and Idaho:							
Garland.....	14.8	133.3	98.5	14.7	5.1	(4)	87
Provo.....	15.0	130.8	117.1	14.9	7.0	(4)	86
Idaho Falls.....	13.6	119.4	79.3	14.7	6.3	(4)	83
Colorado:							
Greeley.....	15.6	123.9	104.5	18.0	8.3	(4)	91
Fort Morgan.....	13.6	118.1	103.0	21.1	4.4	(4)	88
Rocky Ford.....	13.0	117.3	132.7	21.7	3.6	(4)	90
Michigan:							
Caro.....	9.7	105.5	80.0	15.6	2.0	92	90
Alma.....	11.4	114.8	95.3	15.3	2.7	62	90
Grand Rapids.....	10.2	111.3	93.8	14.2	2.8	94	90
Northwestern Ohio.....	13.2	113.4	79.1	15.2	(1)	61	83

¹ Manure applied on a negligible number of farms.

² The quantities of manure and commercial fertilizer shown are the result of prorating the total amount used over the entire beet acreage.

³ Operating expense includes all items of cost except use of land.

⁴ Commercial fertilizers were not used in these States in growing sugar beets.

The labor of hauling to loading station or sugar factory constituted about 12 per cent of the total man hours and 35 per cent of the total horse hours required to produce and deliver the crop. Studies that have been made in various sugar-beet districts indicate that the average haul is about 3 miles. The relation of the distance hauled to the labor cost of hauling is shown in Figure 25. The expense of transportation serves to concentrate the production of sugar beets within a relatively short haul from the loading station or beet-sugar factory.

The average amount of beet seed used per acre was slightly less in Utah, Idaho, Michigan, and Ohio than in California and Colorado (fig. 23). The seed requirements for all California districts and the Fort Morgan and Rocky Ford districts of Colorado include a small amount of replanting.

Barnyard manure was used in all districts, but only to a slight extent in California and Ohio. In the California areas the supply of farm manure was limited; in Ohio the growing of sugar beets in rotation with clover partly accounted for the small amount used in that State. In Utah, Idaho, and Colorado, where winter feeding of sheep and beef cattle was largely practiced, considerable manure was available for use on sugar-beet land.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR-BEET LABOR PER ACRE: FORT MORGAN DISTRICT, COLORADO, 1914-15.

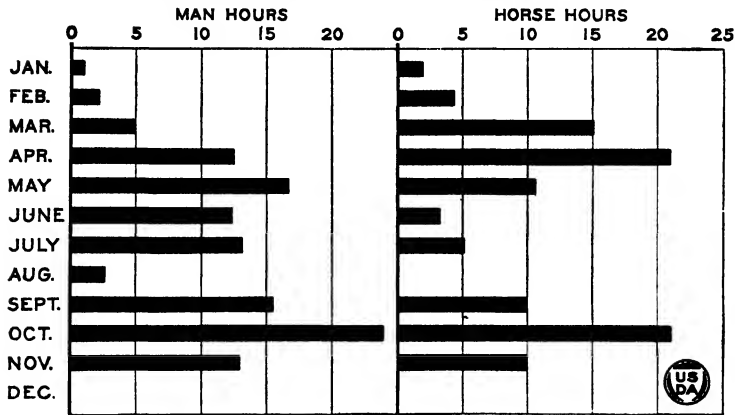


FIG. 24.—The heaviest requirements for man labor in the production of the beet crop occur in May and October, during the thinning and harvesting periods; the "peak loads" for horse labor are in April and October at the seeding and harvesting season. Much of the man labor required in these operations is hired on a contract basis.

Commercial fertilizer was applied only in the Michigan and Ohio districts. The actual application varied from an average of 130 pounds in the Caro districts to 170 pounds per acre in northwestern Ohio.

The Use of Quantity Requirements of Labor and Materials in Computing Costs.

A knowledge of the quantity requirements of labor and materials makes it possible to compute approximate costs for a given year, providing prices and yields are known. Table 14 shows how current rates may be applied to these requirements in computing the average regional cost of producing sugar beets in 1922 for the districts under consideration.

LABOR COST OF DELIVERING SUGAR BEETS, UTAH AND IDAHO, 1918-19.

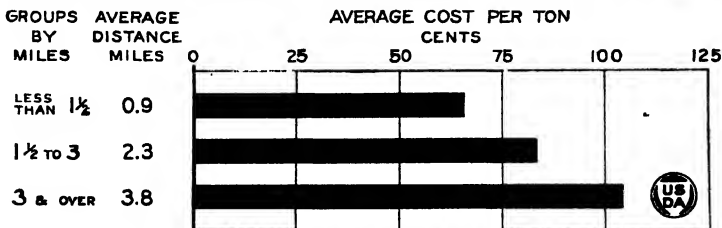


FIG. 25.—The labor cost of delivering sugar beets to the sugar factory or loading station depends largely upon the distance hauled. In Utah and Idaho, in 1918, the cost increased about 13 cents per ton for each mile after the first mile.

TABLE 14.—Computed cost of producing sugar beets, 1922.

Item.	California—Oxnard district.			Colorado—Greeley district.			Michigan—Caro district.		
	Amount per acre.	Rate.	Cost per acre.	Amount per acre.	Rate.	Cost per acre.	Amount per acre.	Rate.	Cost per acre.
Man labor (hours) ¹	19.5	\$0.30	\$5.85	44.2	\$0.25	\$11.05	38.5	\$0.25	\$9.62
Contract hand labor.....			18.30			18.00			18.50
Horse labor (hours) ¹	107.1	.125	13.39	93.7	.15	14.06	78.2	.17	13.29
Seed (pounds).....	16.6	.15	2.49	18.0	.20	3.60	15.6	.15	2.31
Commercial fertilizer (pounds).....							92.0	\$32 T.	1.47
Manure (tons).....				8.0	.65	5.20	3.0	.90	2.70
Total.....			40.03			51.91			47.92
Per cent these items were of total operating expense, 1915.....	85			91			90		
Total operating expense (100 per cent).....			47.09			57.04			53.24
Use of land.....	\$300	7%	21.00	\$180	7%	12.60	\$125	6%	7.50
Total cost per acre.....			68.09			69.64			60.74
Yield per acre (tons), 1922.....	8			10.25			9		
Total cost per ton.....			8.51			6.79			6.75

¹ Adjustments of man and horse-hour requirements were made on the basis of yield.

So long as the cost of the total quantitative requirements maintains a fairly constant relation to the total operating expense and constitutes a relatively large per cent of it, these requirements provide a valuable basis for estimating costs. If it is desired to esti-

VARIATION IN COST PER TON OF PRODUCING SUGAR BEETS, UTAH AND IDAHO, 1918-19.

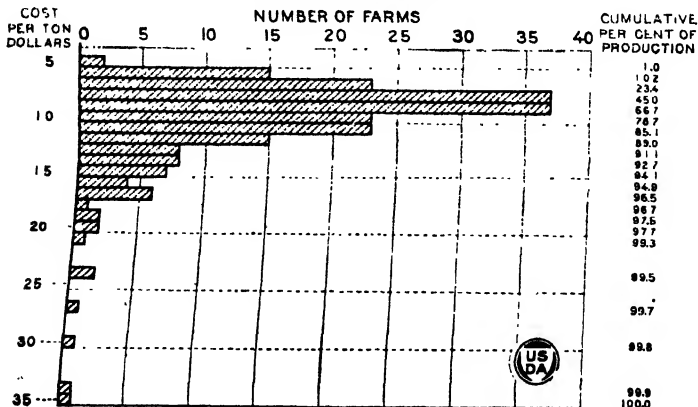


FIG. 20.—The largest number of farmers in these districts produced beets in 1918 at a cost of \$9 and \$10 per ton, but two farmers produced at a cost of \$5 per ton, while one farmer had a cost of \$35. Yield per acre was the principal factor which enabled some growers to produce at a cost materially below the average, yet undoubtedly a part of these lower costs was the result of a more economical use of labor and the other factors of production.

mate the cost on a particular farm, the actual requirements for that farm should, of course, be used.

Variations in Cost.

Farm cost figures, as a rule, have been shown as averages. It is a matter of common observation, however, that land values and the amounts and prices of labor and materials in a given region vary

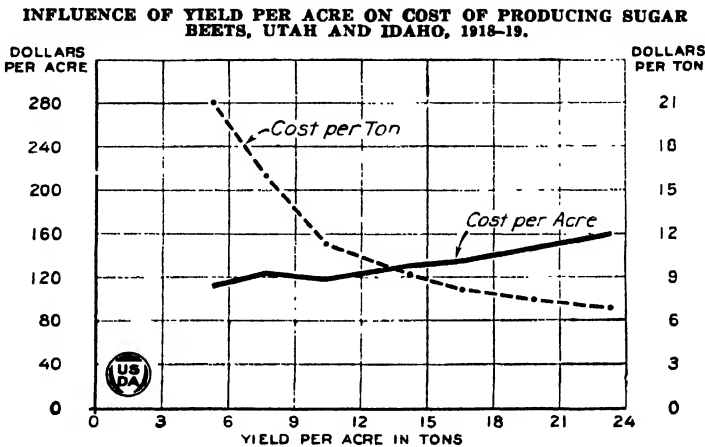


FIG. 27.—The farmers with the highest yield per acre produced beets at the lowest cost per ton. As the yields increased the cost per acre increased, but the cost per ton decreased at a much faster rate. The cost groups indicate that in these years the methods of production were not sufficiently intensive to result in an increasing cost per ton.

from farm to farm and that yields fluctuate widely. These differences result in wide variations in production costs. A comparison of a grower's own costs with an array of costs for a group of farms indicates where his farm stands in the array and should serve to encourage him to study his costs with a view of reducing them wherever possible.

Figure 26, showing an array of costs in Utah and Idaho for the years 1918 and 1919, is presented as an example to illustrate the wide range that may exist in the cost of producing sugar beets. The average cost was \$9.49 per ton for an average yield of 13.7 tons per acre, while the range in cost was from \$5 to \$35 per ton. Yield per acre was the dominant factor in the grouping of these farms according to cost. The grower with the highest cost had a yield of only 3 tons per acre, while the grower with the lowest cost had a yield of 24 tons per acre. Approximately 80 per cent of the growers, 81 per cent of the harvested acreage, and 89 per cent of the total production were included in a cost of \$12 or less per ton.

In general, for a constant acre yield an increase in beet acreage per farm within reasonable limits results in a decrease cost per ton. For most profitable production a grower should have sufficient

acreage to make the sugar-beet enterprise an important one in the farm business. With a certain market and a guaranteed price per ton, an effort should be made to obtain good yields, which are associated with thorough tillage methods, a good cropping system, and the exercise of care in the performance of the handwork, especially blocking and thinning, upon which a good stand largely depends.

An example of the influence of yield per acre on the cost per acre and per ton is shown in Figure 27. With few exceptions an increase in yield results in some increase in cost per acre, but a very much greater decrease in cost per ton. With an increase in yield of from 9 to 24 tons per acre, the cost per acre increased from \$119 to \$160, or 34 per cent, while the corresponding cost per ton decreased from \$14 to \$7, or 50 per cent.

Sugar-Beet Land Tenure.

Studies of the tenure of sugar-beet land in the principal sugar-beet districts of the United States show that in Ohio, Michigan, Utah, and Idaho a greater percentage of the beet land was operated by owners than by tenants, while in Colorado and California the opposite was the case.

In these areas both the cash and share methods of rental were followed in leasing sugar-beet land. Under the cash rental method the landlord paid the land tax and all building and fence maintenance, and the tenant furnished all work stock and equipment, paid all operating expense, and received all of the crop produced. Several methods of share leasing of sugar-beet land were practiced, and much variation existed as to the division of the expense and the share of the proceeds from the sale of the crop that was received by the landlord and tenant, the landlord receiving one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, or two-fifths of the crop according as the expenses were shared by each. Of these the one-fourth and one-half share method of rental were most general. Under the one-fourth share, which was the most common method of leasing sugar-beet land in California, Colorado, and Utah, the landlord paid the land tax and the tenant furnished all work stock and equipment, paid all operating expense, and gave the landlord one-fourth of the proceeds from the sale of the crop. The half share method of rental prevailed in Michigan and Ohio. Under this system the usual custom was for the landlord to maintain the buildings and fences, pay the land tax and half of the expense for seed, fertilizer, and hand labor, and to receive half of the proceeds from the sale of the crop, the tenant furnishing the work stock, equipment, and all labor except half of the hand labor.

Relation of Sugar Beet Prices to the General Price Level.

In order that the sugar company may know the approximate tonnage that will be available for the "campaign" and that the grower may have a definite market for his product, it has become the universal practice for the sugar company and the grower to execute an agreement relative to the acreage to be planted and the price to be paid by the company for the crop when produced. The price usually involved a sliding scale based upon the sugar content.

In Figure 28 the index number of the wholesale price of all commodities is taken as a measure of the general price level and compared with the index number of the farm price of sugar beets. In order to provide a standard of pre-war conditions for measuring price changes, these index numbers were computed using the year 1913 as a basis. A comparison of the prices received for sugar beets with the general price level for all commodities serves to measure whether the price received for sugar beets is relatively high or low.

The general trend in the price level of all commodities and the average farm price received for sugar beets over the period 1911 to 1915 was fairly constant. During the next four years, the trend in price of all commodities and of sugar beets was upward; but the price of things that farmers buy, as measured by the general price level of all commodities, increased at a faster rate than did the price of sugar beets, so that the growers' purchasing power, as measured by sugar beets, was lower during and after the World War than for

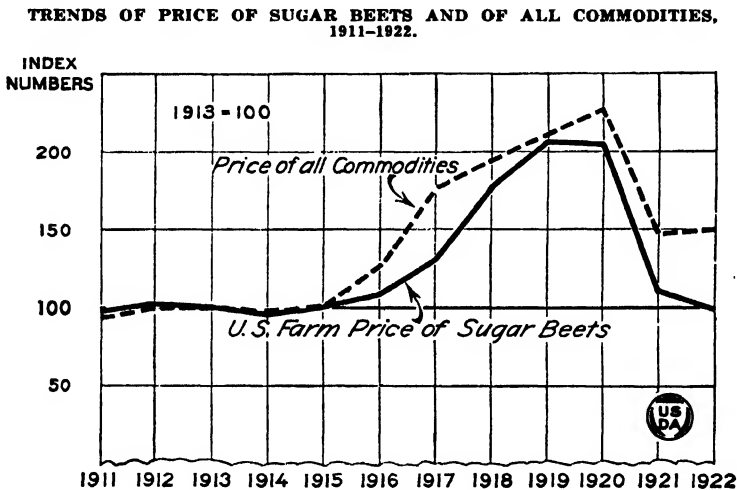


FIG. 28. - The price of sugar beets in 1922 was slightly below the price in 1913, whereas the average price of all commodities was nearly 50 per cent above the 1913 price. Consequently, the purchasing power of a ton of beets in 1922 was only about two-thirds of its purchasing power in 1913. This was the lowest for any year during the period 1911 to 1922.

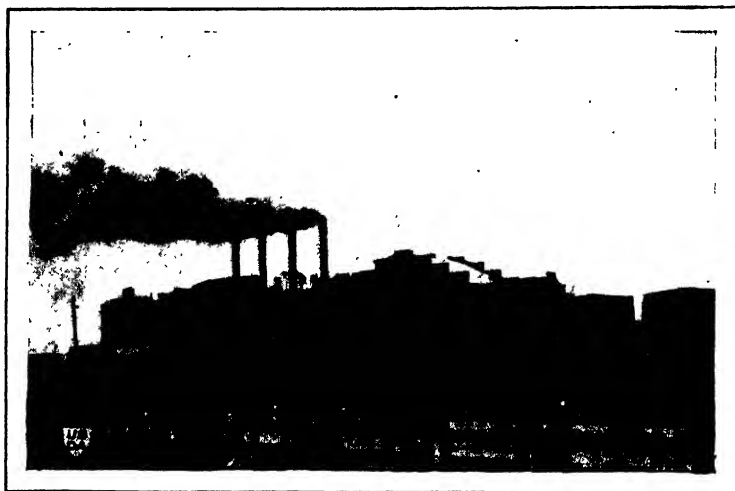
the period immediately preceding. In 1922 the price index for all commodities was 149, while the price index for sugar beets stood at 99.

Manufacture of Sugar From Beets.

Sugar beets, like sugar cane, are transported for manufacture into sugar to large factories which, for the reasons given in the discussion of cane, should be centrally located with reference to the beet-growing area (fig. 29). Private railways are in almost universal use on cane plantations, but this is not the case with beets, which are grown mostly on small independent farms, and hauled in wagons to the

mill or to loading stations on the main railway. At the factory the beets are dumped into V-shaped bins at the bottom of which is a flume covered with removable boards. As needed, the beets are carried into the factory by the swift current of the flume.

Briefly, the process of manufacture consists of cleaning and slicing the beets, placing the slices in large cylinders and extracting the sugar by diffusion. This is accomplished by successive treatments with hot water. Here is where the process differs essentially from extraction from cane. The extract is clarified by treatment with suitable chemicals, the sludgelike precipitated material removed by filtering, and the clean juice evaporated under reduced pressure until a mass of sugar crystals has been formed. The sugar is finally separated from the other liquor or molasses. After several strikes of sugar have been obtained, the molasses is further desugared by other processes. The Steffen process is generally used in this country.



A TYPICAL BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

FIG. 29.—Modern beet-sugar factories in the United States are capable of slicing from 500 tons to more than 3,000 tons of beet roots per day. The average slicing capacity of the beet-sugar factories in the United States is approximately 1,000 tons daily. When the factory is started it operates continuously until the entire crop of beets has been sliced.

Owing to variations in the composition of beets, due largely to storage and variations in degree of maturity, it has been necessary to discard molasses from time to time in operating the Steffen process, the net result being that only 65 per cent of the beet molasses produced has been treated for recovery of sugar. The remaining 35 per cent has been used in the past largely for feeding purposes, a relatively small amount having been used for manufacture of alcohol. Owing to the recent drop in price of this discard molasses, the question of increased efficiency in desugarization has become very important. The Department of Agriculture is investigating this problem at the present time and also devising improved analytical

methods, which will make it possible to determine more accurately the amounts of sugar entering the factory and the losses which occur during the process of operation. More accurate chemical control makes possible further reduction of sugar losses (fig. 30).

Improvement of Sugar Plants by Breeding and Selection.

Competition between the sugar-producing countries of the world has resulted in attention being directed toward increasing the amount and quality of sugar plants produced from a given unit of area. The early years of the sugar-beet industry in Europe were marked by successful efforts to raise the sugar content of the beets by selection in order to compete with cheap sugar imported from the cane plantations of the Tropics. At present these efforts are not confined to competition between beet and cane growers. Both industries are established on permanent footings. The attempts directed toward

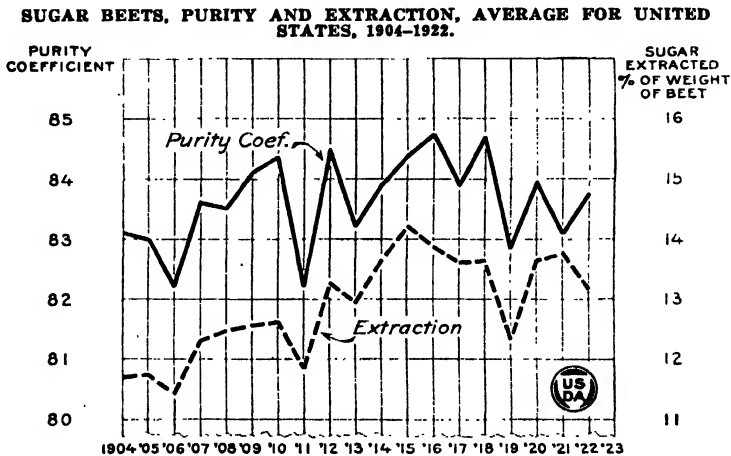


FIG. 30.—The purity coefficient, which is determined by dividing the amount of sugar in a given quantity of beet juice by the total solids in the same quantity of beet juice, should be not less than 80 if the beets are mature. The extraction of sugar from beets depends upon the quality of the beets, the coefficient of purity, and the efficiency of the factory equipment and operators. The percentage of extraction increased appreciably between 1904 and 1915.

amelioration of sugar plants is evident among the cane regions in competition with one another and among the beet regions of the world as well. There are 18 Government-maintained experiment stations devoted wholly or in part to the improvement of sugar-cane varieties. A still larger number of private experiment stations are supported by cane-sugar companies or associations of companies. All of the large sugar-beet seed companies that produce their own seed must engage in the breeding of desirable strains, and many Government institutions also give attention to this problem.

Keeping in mind the relatively high value of land suitable for sugar plants and the great expense required in growing them, the essential object to be attained is seen to be production of a large

amount of sugar per acre. Practices in growing the crops may cause great variation in yields, but the characteristics of the plants themselves are fundamentally important. Reduced to a simple statement, they must yield a large amount of raw material rich in sucrose. Many other factors, such as the time required to reach maturity and resistance to cold, drought, and other adverse conditions must be considered. A large yield of sugar per acre from a great tonnage of raw material may be less profitable owing to the expense in handling the latter than a somewhat smaller yield of sugar recovered from a small tonnage richer in sugar. In the case of sugar cane some varieties extremely rich in sugar yield too small an amount of sugar per

TREND OF YIELD PER ACRE OF CANE AND SUGAR, JAVA COMPARED WITH LOUISIANA, 1895-1922.

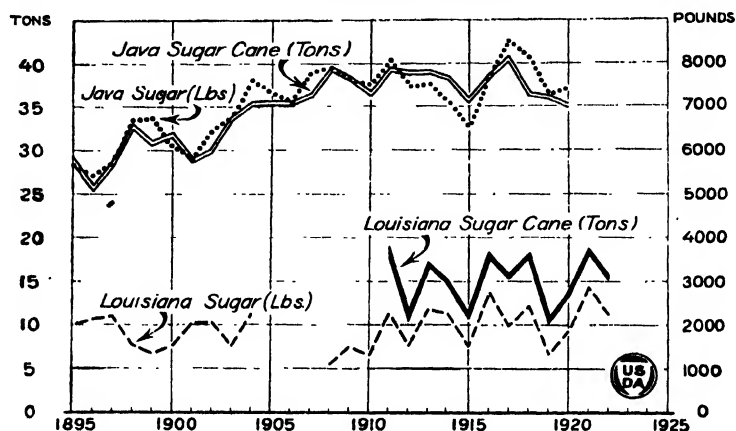


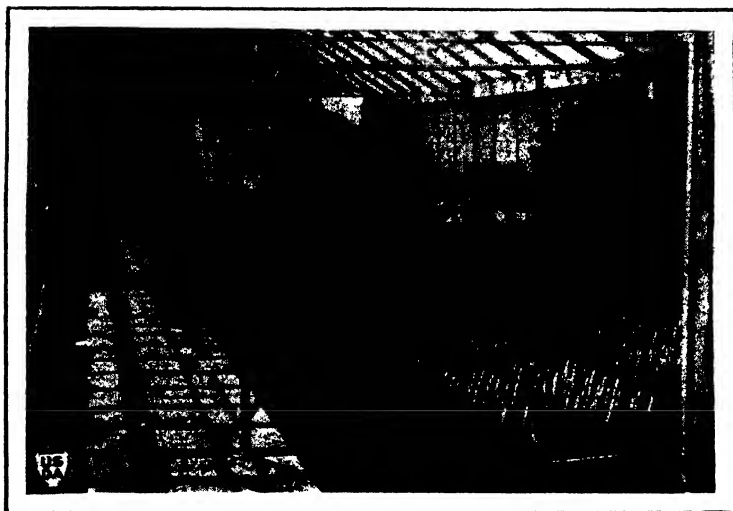
FIG. 31.—The gradual increase in yield of cane and sugar per acre in Java is owing largely to adoption of superior varieties evolved by experiment stations and nurserymen. Practically all of the sugar produced by Java to-day is made from hybrid seedling varieties.

acre on account of the small size and weak stooling properties of the plants. The habit of growth of sugar cane, such as prolific stooling and early shading of the ground or "closing of the rows," results in a reduction of expense in cultivating. Erect growth, freedom from irritating bristles in the leaf sheath, and ease in removal of the leaves or "trash" are characteristics that facilitate harvesting.

In the case of sugar beets, and sugar cane as well, immunity from the attacks of certain diseases and insect pests is a matter of utmost importance.

The presence of nonsugar compounds and sugars other than sucrose and their effect in preventing or complicating the recovery of sucrose must be considered. These points, together with many others, must be taken into account by the sugar-plant breeder.

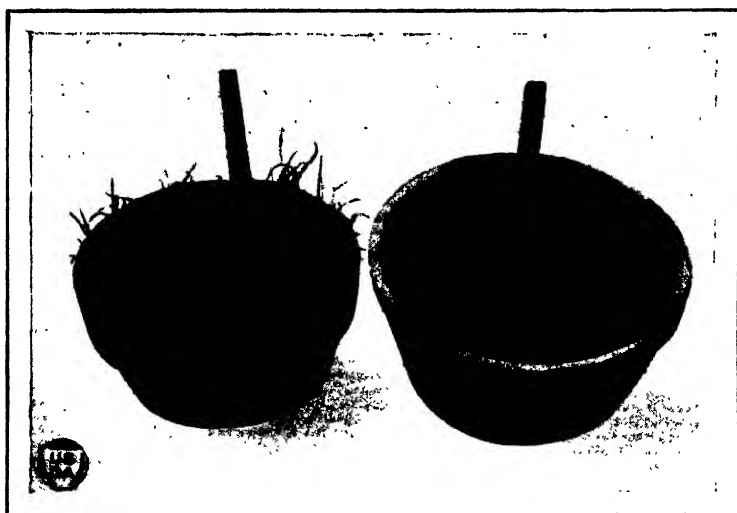
Sugar beets being grown commercially from seed, the desirable strains as described in the discussion of beet-seed production are bred by selection of pure lines rich in sucrose. The flowers are open-fertile and failure to select the desirable strains would soon lead to deterioration in subsequent generations. Sugar cane, on the other



CANE SEEDLINGS IN GREENHOUSE.

FIG. 32. Thousands of sugar-cane seedlings are produced annually by the Department of Agriculture. Their performance is tested by checking against that of standard varieties. Viable seed has been obtained in the United States only in southern Florida.

hand, is grown commercially only from cuttings. By this vegetative method of reproduction no obvious deterioration has been demonstrated. Recently the practice of obtaining improved varie-



CANE SEEDLINGS ABOUT SIX WEEKS OLD.

FIG. 33.—The minute seeds from cane which has "arrowed" is sown on sterilized soil in flats or pots. The amount of germination varies greatly with different varieties. Some varieties are quite sterile. The seedlings at the left are hybrids resulting from the crossing of a standard variety with a variety immune to mosaic.

ties from seed in Java and Barbados has, however, necessitated the adoption of hybridization and selection by competing countries (fig. 31).

Much of the work in improving varieties of sugar cane has been haphazard, largely owing to the extreme technical difficulties encountered in crossing varieties and germinating the minute seeds. In many regions viable seed are not produced. With proper study of the characteristics of parents and intelligent application of the principles of genetics, much has been accomplished, but the possibility of further improvement still exists. Seedlings from self-fertilized plants, especially hybrids, are sometimes better than the parents (figs. 32-34).

Consideration is being given to the possibility of improving sugar cane by bud selection. True bud mutations or "sports" are



CANE-SEEDLING TRANSPLANTS.

FIG. 34.—After the roots are well established the seedlings are picked out and transplanted to pots accommodating about 10 plants. As they develop in size individual plants are then transplanted successively into pots of increasing size, and those which survive are eventually designated by number and planted in the field.

rare, however, and authentic cases, as far as have been proved, are simply color variations. Individual plants of the same variety vary greatly in size of stalks, tillering, etc., under apparently the same conditions. The desirable ones may be plus variants rather than mutations, and it is yet to be proved whether in the cases of a crop which is replanted every few years a selection of these plants is commercially practicable. Bud selection has been notably successful in the case of long-lived citrus and other trees.

Production of Sucrose by Sorgo and Maple.

Sucrose is produced in considerable quantities by sorgo and maple, being utilized mostly in the form of sirups. There are many varie-



A FIELD OF SORGO.

FIG. 35.—The sorghos, from which the sorgo sirup is produced, are grown in nearly all States. When the sorgo is mature it is harvested in a manner similar to sugar cane and milled, generally in farm or custom mills and not in large factories.

ties or strains of sorgo grown in this country. One or more varieties are grown commercially in each of the 48 States (fig. 36). Owing to the readiness with which sorgo plants cross-pollinate, existing varieties are badly mixed. Rapid progress is being made in the breeding of pure and improved strains suited to the great variety of soil and climatic conditions of this country (fig. 35). At the outbreak of the World War the production of sorgo sirup had fallen to below

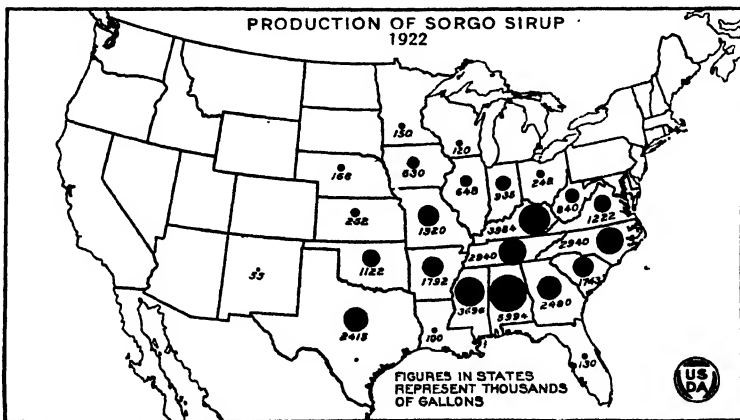


FIG. 36.—The production of commercial sorgo sirup is confined almost exclusively to the Southeastern and South Central States. Large quantities of sorgo sirup are produced for home consumption, however, as far north as Wisconsin and Minnesota. The map shows total production of sorgo sirup in the more important States. In the Gulf States and Georgia about twice as much sirup is made from sugar cane as from sorgo.

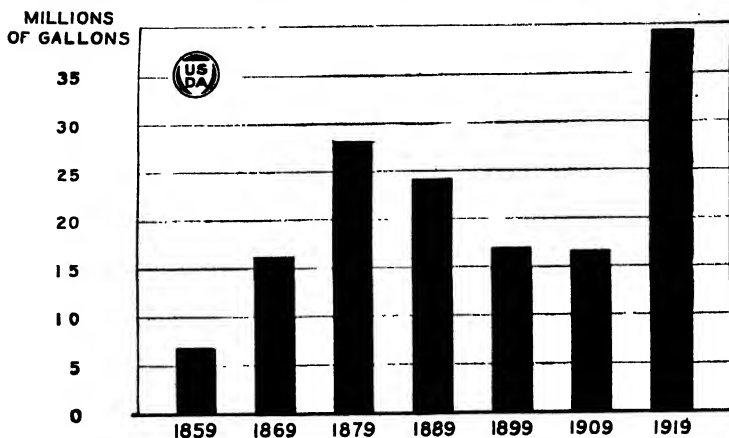
PRODUCTION OF SORGO SIRUP IN THE UNITED STATES, 1859-1919.

Fig. 37.—The production of sorgo was stimulated in the late seventies and the early eighties by the hope that sugar could be made from this plant. From that period the production of sorgo sirup declined until just previous to the World War, when less than 15,000,000 gallons were produced annually. With the outbreak of the World War the production of sorgo sirup again increased until in 1919 it amounted to 39,400,000 gallons, and in 1921 reached the maximum of approximately 45,500,000 gallons. By 1923 the production had declined to 33,600,000 gallons. These estimates for 1919, 1921, and 1923 were made by the Department of Agriculture; for other years the figures are from census reports.

15,000,000 gallons, but by 1917 it had increased to 37,472,000 gallons, and in 1921 it reached a total of 45,554,000 gallons (fig. 37). Production declined to 33,600,000 gallons in 1923.

The amount of maple sirup and sugar produced in the United States declined 20 per cent between 1909 and 1919, but the total value

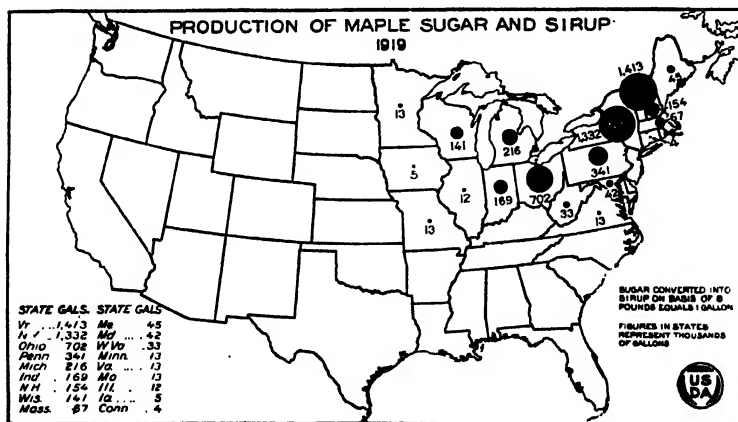


Fig. 38.—Maple sugar and sirup are produced in 23 States; but 13 States, located in the northeastern quarter of the United States, produce 95 per cent, and 3 States (Vermont, New York, and Ohio) produce over 70 per cent. No maple sugar or sirup is made outside of the United States and Canada. The production in the United States of maple sugar and sirup (jointly equivalent to about 20,000 tons of sugar in 1919) is insignificant compared with sugar from beets and cane (about 1,000,000 tons).

increased 120 per cent. Seven thousand fewer farms reported the production of maple sirup and sugar in 1919 than in 1909, a drop of 8 per cent, and 1,440,000 fewer trees were tapped. Vermont and New York are close rivals in production. In general the sugar groves



MAPLE GROVE IN VERMONT.

FIG. 39.—Maple trees normally grow in groves. The large tree in the foreground in the above picture shows the method of collecting sap for sugar or sirup production.

in Vermont are considerably larger than those in other States, the larger production in New York being due to a greater number of small groves. The total production of maple sugar and sirup in 1919 was equivalent to 4,700,000 gallons of sirup, valued at over \$12,300,000 (figs. 38 to 40).

Production of Other Sugars.

Glucose is manufactured in large amounts from cornstarch, and is sold for table sirup and other purposes. It is prepared by a chemical process which consists of hydrolizing the starch into glucose by means of acids. Frequently part of the output of a glucose plant is blended with maple sirup or other flavoring materials. The resulting mixtures are palatable and nutritious, but do not possess the caloric value nor the sweetening power of sirups having a larger per cent of sucrose, such as cane, maple, and sorghum sirups. The value of these products increased from \$32,930,918 in 1909 to \$134,548,109 in 1919.

Other sugars that previous to 1914 were largely or entirely imported, but which are now manufactured in the United States in sufficient quantities for domestic needs, are lactose (milk sugar),

MAPLE SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1839-1919, AND MAPLE SIRUP PRODUCTION, 1859-1919.

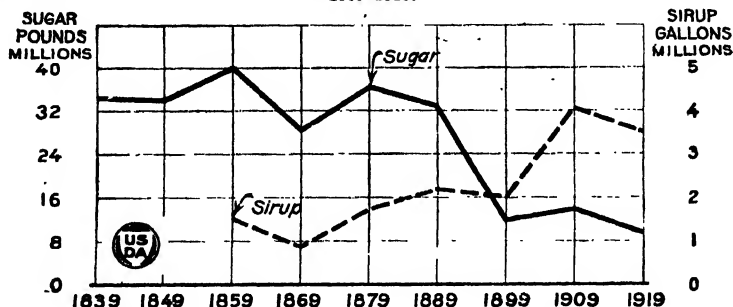


FIG. 40.—The production of maple sugar has decreased greatly since 1889, while the production of sirup has increased considerably during that period. The production of maple sugar and sirup is dependent upon the season, as well as upon the number of trees tapped.

used in the preparation of infant foods, etc.; levulose, used in place of sucrose in the foods of persons suffering from diabetes, etc.; and the so-called "rare" sugars, such as maltose, xylose, melezitose, melibiose, trehalose, rhamnose, etc., used almost entirely in chemical and bacteriological investigations. The production of these sugars varies from about 6,000,000 pounds in the case of lactose to possibly less than 1 ounce in the case of some of the rare sugars, and the price varies from about 20 cents per pound in the case of lactose to \$25 or more per ounce in the case of certain of the rare sugars.

By-Products of Sugar Manufacture.

With the centralization of sugar-cane and sugar-beet enterprises, and the accompanying increase in the size of mills and factories, the enormous amount of by-products became more apparent and their utilization more practicable. Until recently the great bulk of these by-products, produced in small amounts by the innumerable small inefficient mills, were wasted. The principal by-products common to both cane and beet sugar factories are molasses and products

derived from it, such as alcohol and rum. In addition to the output from the beet factories of the West and Middle West and the cane mills of the South, a great quantity of blackstrap molasses is imported each year from Cuba (fig. 41). It is used largely as stock feed, principally in feed mixtures. Many farm animals relish these mixtures, which consist for the most part of roughage sprinkled with dilute molasses. Good results have been obtained in the fattening of beef cattle with both beet and cane molasses. Since molasses is rich in carbohydrates, it should be fed with alfalfa or other protein feed in order to make a balanced ration. Cane molasses is more or less constipating, while beet molasses, owing to the high per cent of salts, has a laxative action. Excessive amounts, therefore, should not be used.

Molasses is also used for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, and it is anticipated that the demand for this product will increase. In

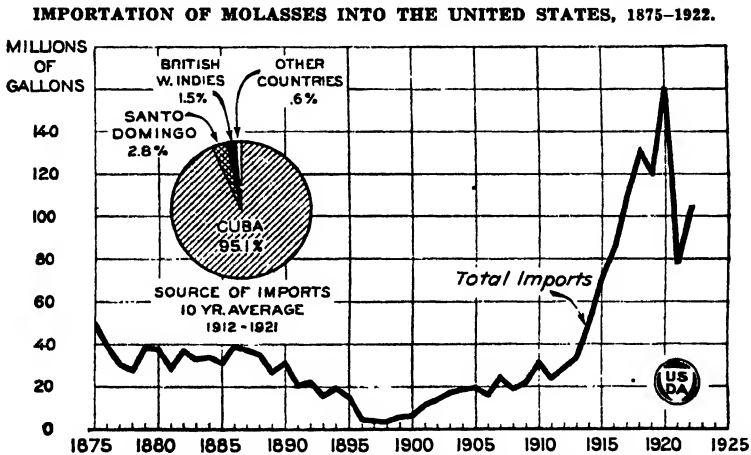


FIG. 41.—Considerable molasses was imported into the United States, mostly for human consumption, as early as 1875, but the imports decreased to almost nothing in the late nineties. During the past 10 years the importations have very greatly increased. These imports, however, are mostly black-strap molasses, which is used principally for stock feed and the production of alcohol. Nearly all of this black-strap molasses comes from Cuba. Small quantities of molasses are imported from Santo Domingo and the British West Indies. Some of this molasses is fit for human consumption.

Natal a satisfactory motor spirit is obtained by the distillation of fermented molasses, and in many countries rum is made in large quantities. When the market price of molasses is low it is sometimes mixed with bagasse and used as fuel and sometimes put back on the land as fertilizer.

A number of by-products peculiar to beet manufacture are of such value as stock feed that stock raising has become a profitable adjunct of the industry. After the saccharine matter is extracted from the sliced beets in the sugar factory a fibrous mass remains which is known as pulp. This is fed either wet as it comes from the factory or as dried pulp. Wet pulp is used largely by beef and dairy cattle and by sheep. It is consumed almost entirely near the sugar factories, Fig. 42.

Many of the beet factories have equipment for drying the green pulp. The moisture is reduced from 95 per cent to 12 per cent without injury to the feeding value. Dried pulp can be shipped satisfactorily and is becoming a popular feed. Various experiments have demonstrated that dried beet pulp compares favorably with corn. Dried beet pulp produces larger gains in growing animals, but corn makes more rapid gain during the finishing period. Dried pulp has given good results when fed to the various classes of livestock at the following rates per day: Fattening steers (1,000 pounds), 6 pounds; dairy cows, 4 pounds; horses, 3 pounds; fattening sheep, 1 pound; and hogs, 1 pound.

Wet pulp is especially suitable for feeding old ewes and cattle. Ten times the weight of that given for dried pulp may be fed in wet form. Wet pulp which is fed either fresh, as it comes from the fac-



CATTLE EATING SUGAR-BEET TOPS.

FIG. 42.—Sugar-beet pulp and tops are excellent feeds for livestock, especially for dairy cows. These feeds are most economically fed in large strong troughs.

tory, or in the fermented state, as it comes from silos, is usually too bulky for younger animals.

Beets are purchased by the sugar companies with the tops and crowns removed, because certain salts accumulate in the crown which interfere with the recovery of sugar from the juices. The tops and crowns are left in the field at harvest time and later are either pastured or gathered and fed as forage or used for silage. In the sugar-beet producing areas of Colorado, Idaho, and Utah these tops are fed largely to sheep and cattle. The tops are palatable, but because of their cathartic character must be fed cautiously. The best way to feed beet tops is in the form of silage. The silage is succulent and palatable and makes a desirable ration when supplemented with some legume, hay and grain. The cathartic properties of the beet tops are largely corrected in the fermentation process in the silo. Beet-top silage has given good results in both beef and mutton production.

Waste lime is used to some extent as fertilizer, but most of it is discharged into the sewage ditches.

The bagasse from cane mills was formerly too wet for burning under boilers. At the present time it is so completely extracted by modern mills that, with the addition of a small quantity of crude oil, it supplies the fuel needs of most plants, and sometimes there is an excess. This material is also used in the manufacture of cheap paper, insulating material, wall board, packing material, etc. The ash from bagasse contains large amounts of phosphates and potash and is usually returned to the soil as fertilizer. Filter press cake, rich in nitrogen and phosphates, is also used for fertilizer.

The green cane tops are fed to cattle in many cane countries, particularly to carabaos in the Orient, but up to the present this material is not extensively used for feed in America. It may be satisfactorily used as silage. While the cane-top silage has not proved as satisfactory as that from corn, soybeans, sorgo, and cowpeas, it is a valuable feed in many areas where the latter crops can not be grown successfully. In some countries where, owing to overpopulation, the struggle for existence is more intense than here, the dead cane leaves and trash are carefully gathered and used as fuel for cooking.

World Production and Movement of Sugar.

The production of sugar forms a part of the agricultural economy of nearly every important country of the world. Since the cane is a tropical plant and the beet is at home in the temperate zones, sugar is produced in commercial quantities in every continent, and from Natal and Argentina in the Southern Hemisphere to Canada and Sweden far to the north (fig. 43).

The reported world production increased very rapidly in the years just before the World War, and in 1912-13 reached 20,700,000 short tons. In the next seven years, in spite of the war and subsequent unsettled conditions, the minimum production was 17,700,000 short tons in 1919-20, with a maximum of 19,600,000 tons in 1917-18.

In 1921-22, and again in 1922-23, the world sugar output was in round numbers 20,000,000 short tons. But while the total production has remained so remarkably constant, there has been a radical shift in the chief resources of supply (fig. 46). In 1912-13, 9,000,000 tons, or 45 per cent of the world's supply of sugar, was produced in continental Europe, which not only supplied its own demand and that of Great Britain but exported considerable quantities to the United States and the Near East. Following the war in 1919-20, the European production was less than 3,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent of the world production, and even in 1922-23 Europe has produced only 4,500,000 tons, or 23 per cent of the total. Germany and France are now importing more sugar than they export, and only Czechoslovakia has any considerable surplus for export. The United Kingdom, with its large demand for foreign sugar, has been obliged to turn to Cuba, Java, and other producing centers in the Tropics (fig. 44).

This shift in production has also meant a shift from beet sugar to cane sugar. In the five years just preceding the World War, out of an average world production of 18,400,000 short tons, 8,500 000 tons, or 46 per cent was beet sugar. In the five years since

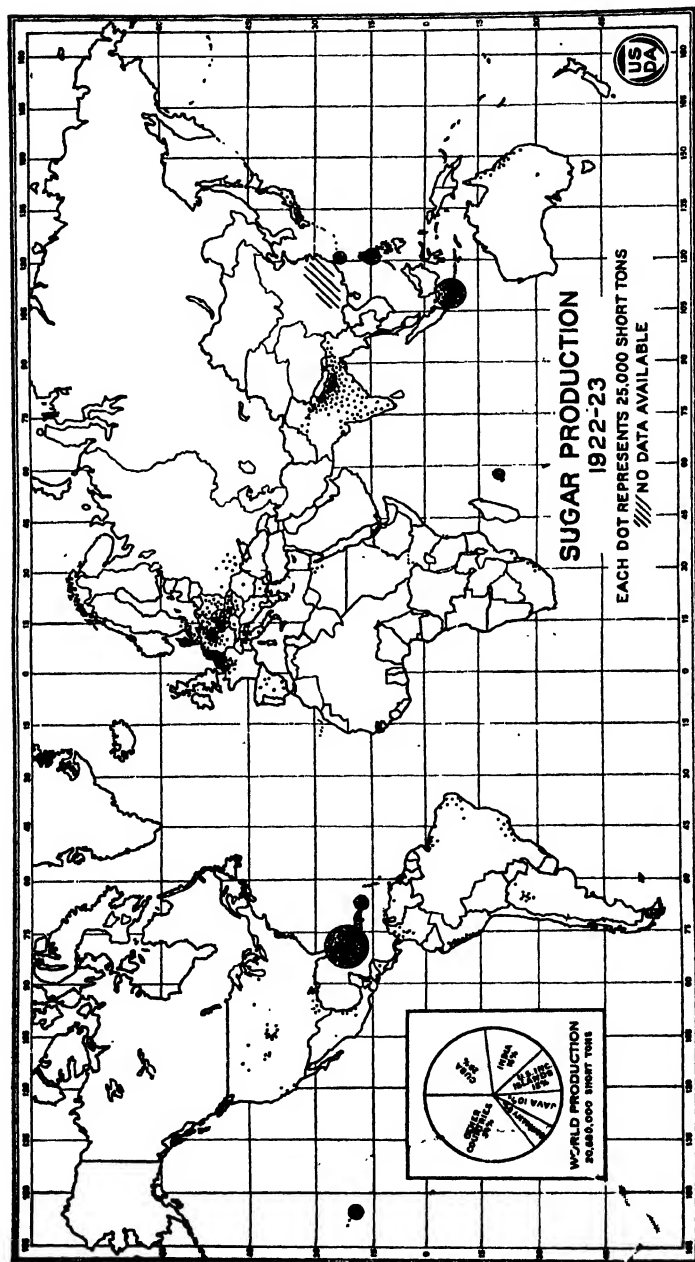


FIG. 43.—The production of sugar is widespread throughout the world. Cane sugar is produced in tropical and subtropical zones and beet sugar in temperate latitudes as far north as Sweden. Since the beginning of the World War sugar production has increased most rapidly in tropical countries, particularly in Cuba. Over one-fifth of the world's sugar is produced in Cuba. The United States and insular territories produce nearly one-seventh.

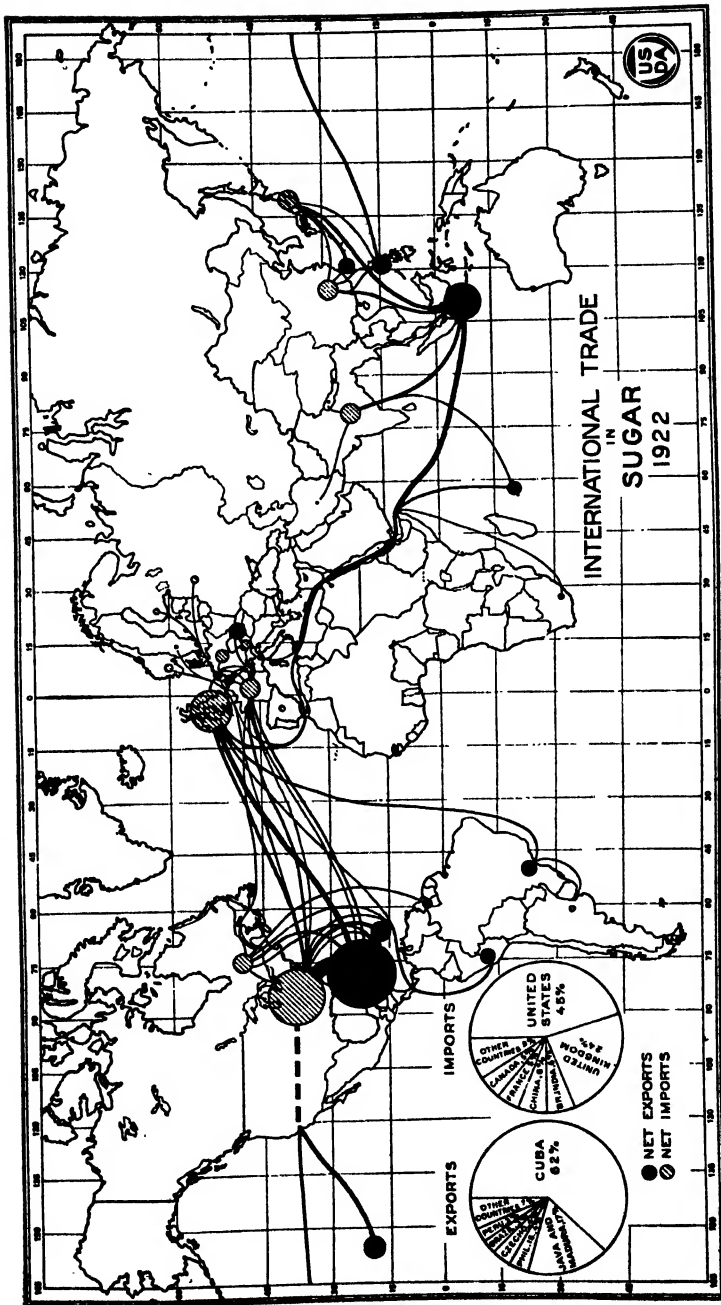


FIG. 44.—The two largest sugar-exporting countries are Cuba and Java, with secondary sources of supply in Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Czechoslovakia, Formosa, Brazil, and Peru. The United States and the United Kingdom are the most important sugar-importing countries, followed in importance by British India, China, France, and Canada. The United States imports sugar from Cuba to supplement the domestic supply and shipments from its insular territories, while the United Kingdom and western Europe import more largely from Java and the minor surplus countries.

the close of the war, with an average world production of 18,800,000 short tons, only 4,750,000 tons, or 25 per cent, was produced from beets. This shift may be shown by a comparison of two countries. Germany and Cuba. Germany in 1909-10 to 1913-14 produced an average of 2,296,000 short tons of beet sugar, while in the same years Cuba produced an average of 2,295,000 short tons of cane sugar. In the years 1918-19 to 1922-23, Germany produced an average of 1,220,000 tons, while Cuba produced an average of 4,350,000 tons (fig. 46).

Since Europe had relied so largely upon beet sugar, the sudden change to a cane sugar basis found the importing countries of Europe lacking in adequate cane-sugar refineries. Therefore, much of the cane sugar destined for European consumption has been refined in the United States, and appears in the trade statistics as

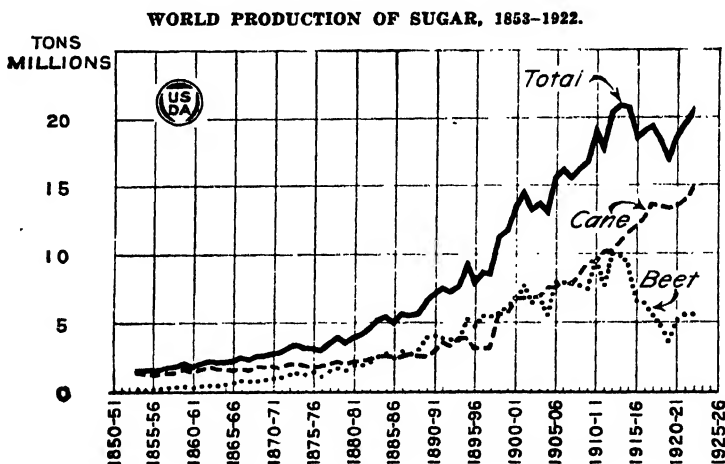


FIG. 45.—The commercial production of sugar first became important in the last half of the nineteenth century. Production increased rapidly until 1914, when it was checked by the World War. Beet-sugar production, at first unimportant, was stimulated by bounties and tariffs and was approximately equal to that of cane sugar from 1884 until 1914. Since 1914 cane-sugar production has continued to increase, while beet sugar has declined in relative importance to less than one-third of the total sugar supply of the world.

exported from the United States to Europe. Consequently, the sugar exports of the United States increased from an average of 80,000 tons in the years 1909-1913 to an average of 650,000 tons in the four years 1919-1922, thereby making the United States in these years not only the largest sugar-importing country, but the third largest sugar-exporting country, exceeded only by Cuba with exports of 4,200,000 tons, and Java with 1,700,000 tons (fig. 47). Next to the United States, the largest sugar-importing countries in the years 1919-1922 were the United Kingdom, France, Canada, British India, and China. (See corner graph of fig. 44.)

The sources of the net sugar supply of the United States, making allowance for raw sugar imported and later exported as refined sugar, were for the years 1918-1922, inclusive, approximately as follows; Cuba, 50 per cent; domestic beet, 18 per cent; Hawaii, 11.4

per cent; Porto Rico, 8.2 per cent; domestic cane, 4.7 per cent; Philippine Islands, 2.7 per cent; other sources, 5 per cent (fig. 48). In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the dutiable imports of

**SUGAR PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL SUGAR-PRODUCING COUNTRIES,
1890-91 TO 1922-23.**

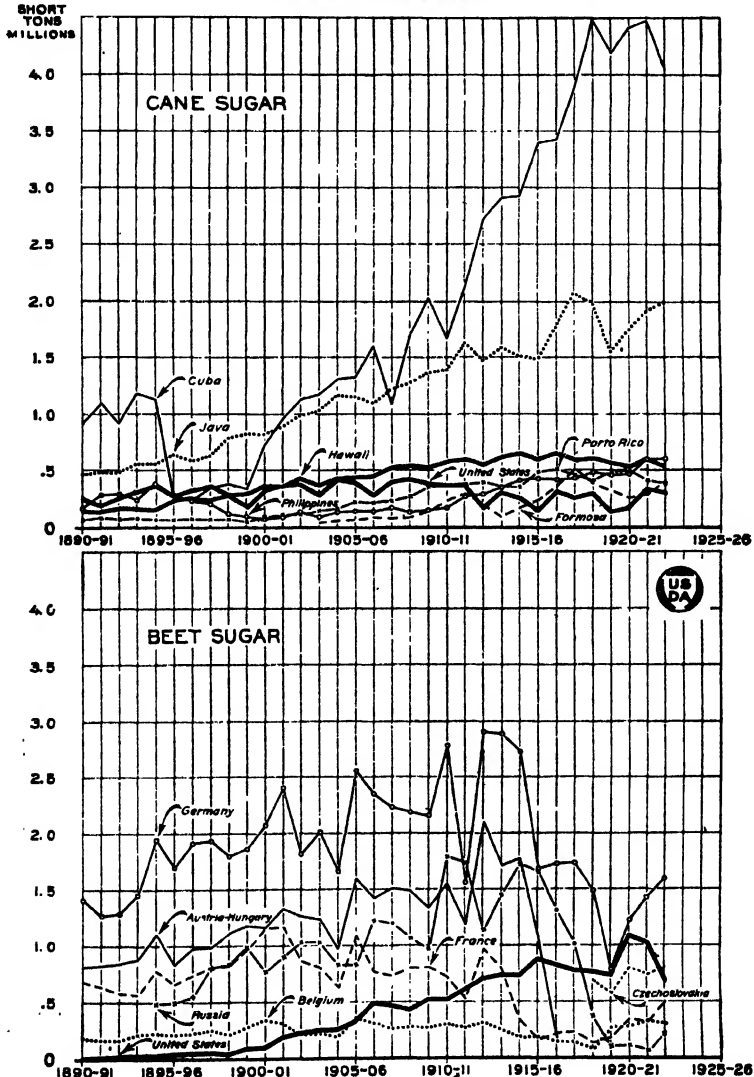


FIG. 46.—The great increase in cane-sugar production in the last 25 years has been chiefly in Cuba and Java. The Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Formosa have also increased their production. The average production of cane sugar in the United States increased until 1908 and has since declined slightly. The production of beet sugar has either declined in recent years, or advanced but slightly in every country except the United States, which in 30 years has advanced from small beginnings to the third position among the beet-sugar producing countries of the world.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SUGAR, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1875-1922.**

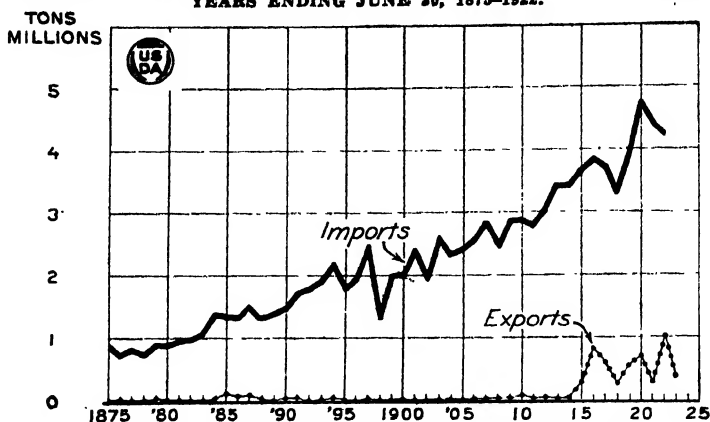


FIG. 47.—While the amount of sugar imported into the United States has varied somewhat from year to year, the general tendency has been toward larger importations from decade to decade. Sugar exports were very small until about 1914. Since that date the sugar exports have been larger. The exports of sugar consist mostly of shipments to the United States for refining to be later reshipped.

sugar into the United States amounted to 3,929,000 short tons, of which 3,865,000 tons came from Cuba. In addition, 277,000 tons were imported without tariff duties from the Philippines; 598,000 tons were brought in from Hawaii; 355,000 tons from Porto Rico, and 5,000 tons from the Virgin Islands. These amounts added to the domestic production of 970,000 tons give a total gross supply

SOURCES OF SUGAR SUPPLY OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

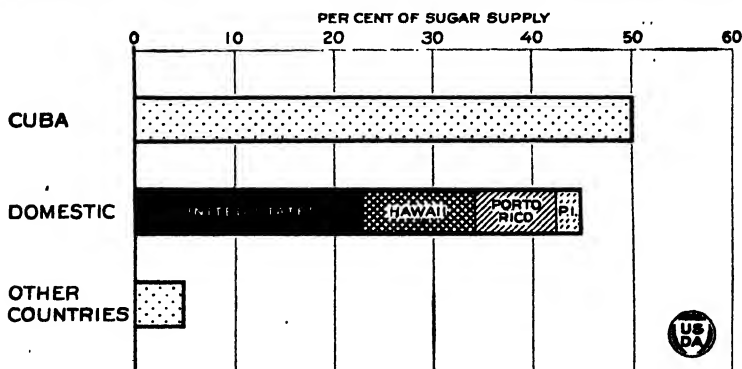


FIG. 48.—In the five years from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1922, the sources of the sugar supply of the United States were varied. In these years 50 per cent of the net supply was obtained from Cuba, 22.7 per cent was produced in continental United States, 11.4 per cent came from Hawaii, 8.2 per cent from Porto Rico, 2.7 per cent from the Philippine Islands, 0.8 per cent from Dominican Republic, 1.6 per cent from Central and South America, and 2.5 per cent from other countries, of which Java was the most important. Under normal conditions the United States receives practically no sugar from foreign countries except Cuba.

for the year of 6,134,000 tons. The exports in the same period were 391,000 tons, leaving 5,743,000 tons for consumption, or 29 per cent of the world's supply.

Price and Consumption of Sugar.

Cuban sugar has long been the controlling factor in the United States sugar market. Prices of raw sugar and of refined sugar in the United States during the last 21 years have closely paralleled the price of raw sugar in Cuba. Except for abnormal foreign demand, as in the later years of the World War, the price of sugar in Cuba has in turn been dominated by the Cuban sugar supply.

The parallel upward trend of production and price, as shown in Figure 49, indicates that the demand for Cuban sugar has expanded as rapidly as production has increased. The upward trend in the general price level has also contributed to the rise in sugar

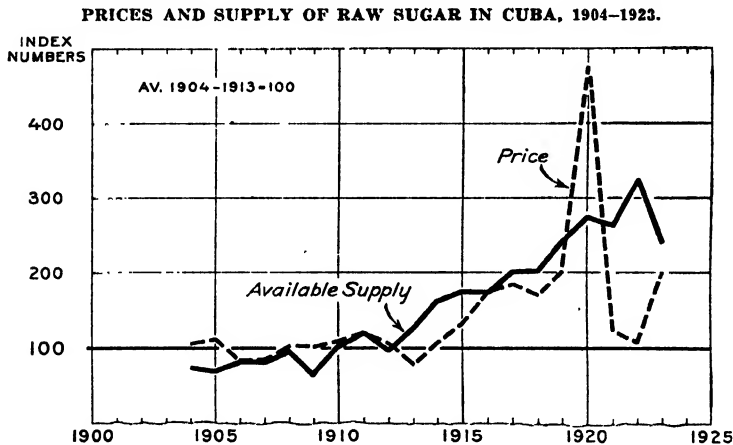


FIG. 49. Both price and supply of sugar in Cuba show an upward trend since 1901. This trend was apparent before 1914, but production in subsequent years was greatly stimulated by the high prices of the war years. If we disregard this upward trend, the inverse correlation between price and supply is apparent, the price tending to be low when the supply is large.

prices. The high peak of supply shown for the grinding year 1922 (including, as usual, about one month of the preceding calendar year) was due to an abnormally large carry-over from the previous crop which, owing to the collapse of the raw sugar market, had not been moved. The drop in the supply from 1922 to 1923 is due not solely to the actual decline in production, but as well to the moving of these large accumulations of stocks. It is important to note in this connection that there is no measure of unconsumed stocks of sugar in the channels of trade except in Cuba and at refiner's ports in the United States. It should not be assumed, therefore, that all of the sugar statistically accounted for as consumption was necessarily actually consumed in the year.

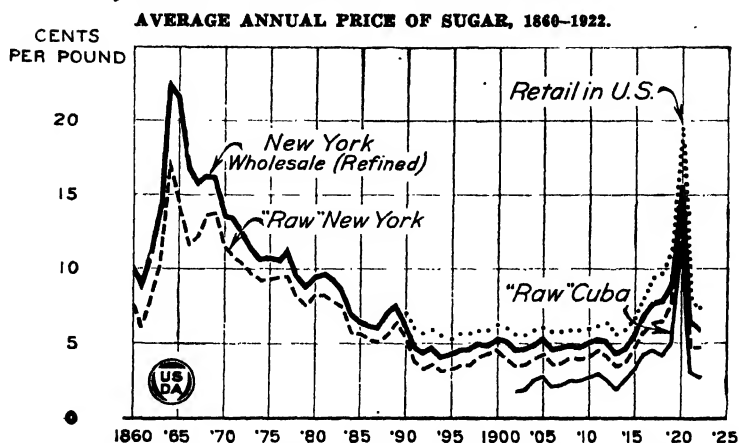


FIG. 50.—Sugar prices rose sharply from 1861 to the peak of 1864, then declined steadily until 1902 and remained at a practically constant level until 1914, when they rose again to the peak of 1920, falling rapidly in 1921 and 1922 to near the pre-war level. The margin in price between raw and refined became narrower during the period of declining prices, but has been a fairly constant proportion of the price of raw sugar since 1885. The curves of wholesale and retail refined sugar and raw sugar in Cuba and New York are all closely parallel, except that the retail margin rose to 4 cents in 1920. The retail margin is usually only about 1 cent a pound, which is less than that of almost any other food.

The close parallel normally maintained between the price of raw sugar in Cuba and raw and refined sugar in the United States is shown in Figure 50. While the general trend of both consumption and price in the United States has been upward during the last 21 years, the quantity of sugar apparently consumed per capita has

**SUGAR CONSUMPTION AND RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES, UNITED STATES,
1913-14 TO 1922-23.**

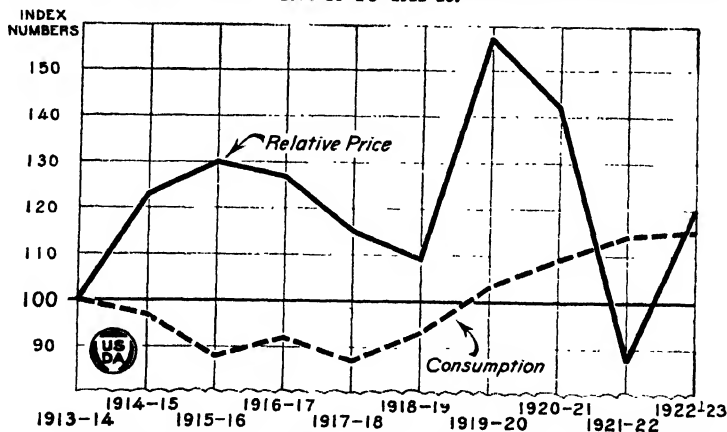


FIG. 51.—Since 1913-14 the consumption of sugar in the United States has generally shown an inverse correlation to the price. The most striking exception to this rule was in the year 1919-20, when prices increased so rapidly that people were led to speculate in sugar and hoard it in anticipation of still higher prices. It is probable that the recent increase in sugar consumption is to some extent a result of the adoption of the prohibition amendment.

been generally lowest in years in which retail sugar prices have been highest relative to the prices of all foods. The per capita consumption amounted for the first time to as much as 104 pounds in 1921-22, when the average retail price of sugar was relatively lowest. The outstanding exceptions to this relationship, shown in Figure 51, were in the fiscal years 1919-20 and 1922-23. If the pre-war market with restrictions on consumption and price relaxed, and with uncertainty as to supplies, the apparent consumption for the year 1919-20 increased to a new record even while retail prices of sugar averaged fully 50 per cent higher than the retail prices of all foods. And again in 1922-23, when apprehension of impending shortage resulted in a relative price of sugar fully one-third higher than in the preceding year, consumption per capita was barely checked at the same level.

Sugar Legislation.

Among the factors influencing sugar production in the United States the tariff was mentioned. For one reason or another taxes have been levied on imported sugar since the early days of the Republic. The first act relative to tariff on sugar was passed by Congress in 1789, before sugar had been made in this country and many years before it had become an important commercial product. Sugar was considered a luxury in those days and the tax was purely a luxury tax designed for additional Government income. Sugar was placed on the free list in 1792, but this act was repealed in 1794, and since then an import duty has been collected on all sugar from foreign countries, gradually becoming an almost traditional policy of protection for the American sugar industry. On account of the enormous quantities of sugar still imported into this country and on which full preferential duty is paid, the Government receives no inconsiderable income. From the standpoint of the producer, legislation has been more or less favorable, varying greatly with different administrations, all of whom, however, acted on the presumption that protection was necessary for the survival of the industry. In 1890 an act was passed giving producers of sugar a bounty of 2 cents per pound under certain conditions. This was repealed in 1894. The question of tariff has lately become very complicated due to conflicting interests of producers both at home and in insular territories and protectorates, refiners and consumers. In 1876 an act was passed admitting sugar from the now Territory of Hawaii free of duty, and by proclamation of the President, sugar from Porto Rico was placed on the free list July 25, 1901. In 1902, import duty on sugar from the Philippines was fixed at 75 per cent of existing foreign rates, and since 1913 sugar actually produced in the Philippines has been admitted free of duty. In 1903 import duty on sugar from Cuba was reduced to 80 per cent of that from other foreign countries. In view of the importance of this legislation, it seems appropriate to include a list of tariff acts of the United States which have been passed mostly for the protection of the sugar industry (Table 15).

TABLE 15.—*Rates of duty on imports of sugar under the tariff acts, 1789–1922.*

Date of act (and when effective).	Rates of duty.
July 4, 1789 (Aug. 1, 1789)...	Brown, 1 cent per pound; loaf, 3 cents per pound; other $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
Aug. 10, 1790 (Dec. 1, 1790)...	Brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; loaf, 5 cents per pound; other $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
May 2, 1792 (July 1, 1792)...	All sugar free.
June 5, 1794 (Oct. 1, 1794)...	Refined, 4 cents per pound.
June 7, 1794 (July 1, 1794)...	Clayed or lump, 1 cent per pound.
Jan. 28, 1795 (Apr. 1, 1795)...	White clayed or white powdered, 3 cents per pound; other clayed or powdered, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
Mar. 3, 1797 (July 1, 1797)...	Brown, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.
May 13, 1800 (July 1, 1800)...	Brown, 1 cent per pound.
July 1, 1812 (July 1, 1812)...	Existing rates doubled until one year after the war.
Apr. 27, 1816 (July 1, 1816)...	White clayed or powdered, 4 cents per pound; lump, 10 cents per pound; loaf, 12 cents per pound; brown, 3 cents per pound.
July 14, 1832 (Mar. 4, 1833)...	White clayed, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; brown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
Mar. 2, 1833 (Jan. 1, 1834)...	Existing rates exceeding 20 per cent to be reduced to 20 per cent by yearly reductions to July 1, 1842.
Aug. 30, 1842 (Aug. 31, 1842)...	Raw and brown clayed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; other, not refined, 4 cents per pound; refined, 6 cents per pound.
July 30, 1846 (Dec. 2, 1846)...	All kinds, 30 per cent.
Mar. 3, 1857 (July 1, 1857)...	All kinds, 24 per cent.
Mar. 2, 1861 (Apr. 2, 1861)...	Brown (muscovado), white and clayed, unrefined, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; refined, 2 cent per pound; refined, tintured, colored, adulterated, 4 cents per pound.
Aug. 5, 1861 (Aug. 6, 1861)...	Brown and sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard, 2 cents per pound; above No. 12, not refined, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; refined, 4 cents per pound; refined and tintured, 6 cents per pound.
Dec. 24, 1861 (Dec. 25, 1861)...	Brown and sugars not above No. 12 Dutch standard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 12, not refined, 3 cents per pound; refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; refined and tintured, 8 cents per pound.
July 14, 1862 (Aug. 2, 1862)...	Not above No. 12, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 12 to No. 15, 3 cents per pound; above No. 15 to No. 20, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 20, 4 cents per pound; refined and tintured, 10 cents per pound.
Apr. 29, 1864 (Apr. 29, 1864)...	Existing rates increased 50 per cent for 60 days.
June 30, 1864 (July 1, 1864)...	Not above No. 12, 3 cents per pound; above No. 12 to No. 15, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 15 to No. 20, 4 cents per pound; above No. 20, 5 cents per pound; refined and tintured, 15 cents per pound.
July 14, 1870 (Jan. 1, 1871)...	Raw not above No. 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 7 and other sugars not above No. 10, 2 cents per pound; other sugars above No. 10 to No. 13, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; other sugars above No. 13 to No. 16, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; other sugars above No. 16 to No. 20, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; all sugar above No. 20 and all refined, 4 cents per pound.
Dec. 22, 1870 (Dec. 22, 1870)...	All sugar not above No. 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 7 to No. 10, 2 cents per pound; above No. 10 to No. 13, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 13 to No. 16, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 16 to No. 20, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above No. 20 and refined, 4 cents per pound.
Mar. 3, 1875 (Mar. 4, 1875)...	Rates of December 22, 1870, increased 25 per cent; melada hereafter to be "sugar" dutiable according to the rates for the Dutch standard.
Aug. 15, 1876 (Sept. 9, 1876)...	"Sandwich Island sugar" free.
Mar. 3, 1883 (July 1, 1883)...	All sugars not above No. 13 and melada, beet and cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75°, 1.4 cents per pound; for each degree over 75°, 0.04 cent per pound additional. All sugar above No. 13 to No. 16, 2.75 cents per pound; above No. 16 to No. 20, 3 cents per pound; above No. 20, 3.5 cents per pound; refined, tintured, etc., 10 cents per pound.
Oct. 1, 1890 (Apr. 1, 1891)...	Bounty to United States producers to July 1, 1895, sugar not below 90° by polariscope from beets, sorghum, sugar cane, and maple sap, 2 cents per pound; below 90° and not below 80°, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Duties—all sugars above No. 16, 0.5 cent per pound; not above No. 16, and melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., free; refined, tintured, etc., 5 cents per pound.
Aug. 27, 1894 (Aug. 1, 1894)...	Bounty law repealed. All sugars, melada, sirups of beet and sugar cane, etc., 40 per cent; all sugars above No. 16 and all discolored sugars, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound additional.
July 24, 1897 (July 24, 1897)...	Sugars not above No. 16, melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75°, 0.95 cent per pound; for each additional degree 0.035 cent per pound additional; above No. 16 and all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.95 cents per pound; refined and tintured, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent; maple sugar and sirup, 4 cents per pound.
Apr. 12, 1900 (Apr. 12, 1900)...	Shipments from Porto Rico to United States: 15 per cent of existing rates.
Apr. 30, 1900.....	Territorial Government of Hawaii established and any dutiable article the growth, production, or manufacture of that territory may enter United States free.
July 25, 1901.....	Shipments from Porto Rico to United States free. (Proclamation by President.)
Mar. 8, 1902 (Mar. 8, 1902)...	Imports from Philippine Islands of articles grown and produced there, 75 per cent of existing rates. (Ceased Aug. 6, 1909.)
Dec. 17, 1903 (Dec. 27, 1903)...	Imports from Cuba of products of soil or industry of that country, 20 per cent below existing rates. Not subsequently repealed.
Aug. 5, 1909 (Aug. 6, 1909)...	Sugars not above No. 16, melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75°, 0.95 cent per pound; for each additional degree, 0.035 cent per pound additional; above No. 16 and all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.9 cents per pound; refined and tintured, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent; maple sugar and sirup, 4 cents per pound. Rates apply to Philippine Islands to this extent, imports of sugar in any fiscal year exceeding 300,000 gross tons.

TABLE 15. --*Rates of duty on imports of sugar, etc.*—Continued.

Date of act (and when effective).	Rates of duty.
Oct. 3, 1913 (Mar. 1, 1914)...	Sugars, melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75° 0.71 cent per pound; for each additional degree, 0.026 cent per pound additional; on and after May 1, 1916, free. Maple sugar and sirup, 3 cents per pound; on and after May 1, 1916, free. All articles the growth or product of the Philippine Islands, free.
May 27, 1921 (May 28, 1921).	Sugars, melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75° 1.16 cents per pound; for each additional degree, 0.01 cent per pound additional.
Sept. 21, 1922 (Sept. 22, 1922).	Sugars, melada, sirups of cane juice, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75°, and all mixtures of sugar and water testing above 50° to 75°, 1.24 cents per pound; for each additional degree, 0.046 cent per pound additional; refined sugar, tintured, 40 per cent. Maple sugar and sirup, 4 cents per pound. From Philippine Islands, if grown or produced there, free. All rates subject to change by President after investigation of cost of production, domestic and foreign.

As has been noted, the United States has become one of the principal sugar refining and exporting countries of the world, in addition to being the greatest consumer of this product. A discussion of the duties imposed by foreign countries at the present time therefore possesses interest. Practically all sugar-producing countries have passed laws taxing imported sugar for the protection of their industry; and other countries, almost without exception, have such laws for purposes of revenue. Sugar is, in fact, one of the most universally taxed articles of commerce the world over. It is on the free list in a few unimportant countries, such as the federated and some of the unfederated Malay States, and in free ports, such as Curaçao, Singapore, Hongkong, etc. Internal conditions of industrial competition have raised local differences of opinion in some countries and resulted in bitter controversies on tariff policies. As a case in point, the extensive jam trade of Australia, making use of imported sugar for the manufacture of their product, which is largely exported, comes into conflict with the interests of sugar producers in northeastern Australia. Such instances of internal interests not in consonance on the subject of sugar tariff could be multiplied. In view of its bearing on export of sugar from the United States, a table of custom duties imposed by some foreign countries is appended (Table 16).

TABLE 16. --*Rates of duty on imports of sugar for various countries.*

Country and description.	Actual duty in money and weight of each country.	Date when duty was in force.	Duties converted in dollars per 100 pounds (exchange as on date of duty listed).
Argentina (law of 1906, as increased 1920): ¹			
Sugar, refined or polarizing 96° and more.....	9) pesos per 100 legal	} Aug. 7, 1923	{ 3.085
Sugar, unrefined or polarizing less than 96°, including the sack.....	6) kilos.		
Australia (law of 1920):			
Glucose.....	12) pounds per long	} Aug. 13, 1923	{ 2.417
Sugar, produced of sugar cane.....	9-6-8) ton.		
Molasses.....	Free		
Austria: ²			
Candy sugar.....	48) gold crowns per 100	} Aug. 7, 1923	{ 4.376
Other beet and raw sugar.....	16) kilos.		

¹ There is a surtax of 7 per cent of the value.

² Duties to be paid in gold.

TABLE 16.—*Rates of duties on imports of sugar for various countries—Contd.*

Country and description.	Actual duty in money and weight of each country.	Date when duty was in force.	Duties converted in dollars per 100 pounds (exchange as on date of duty listed).
Belgium (law of 1913, as increased 1921): Juices and raw sugars, of beet and cane.....	40 francs per 100 kilos.	Aug. 13, 1923	{ 0.819 .819
Refined sugars.....			
Brazil: ⁶			
Sugar, candy.....	135 milreis per 100	do.....	{ 7.489 14.826
Sugar, other.....	206.8/ kilos.		
Canada (law of 1907 amended May, 1921 and 1923): All sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades, or standards, not covered by tariff item No. 135 ⁴ (graduated scale increasing by from 2 to 9 cents for each additional degree of polariza- tion)—			
When not exceeding 88° of polarization.....	1.50 Canadian dollars	Aug. 7, 1923	{ 1.4650 1.8476
When exceeding 88° but not exceeding 90°.....	1.89/ per 100 pounds.		
Sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, when imported by a recognized sugar refiner, for refining purposes only, under regulations by the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue; and sugar not specified, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings, drained in transit, melada or con- centrated melada, tank bottoms, sugar con- crete, and molasses..... ⁵			
When not exceeding 76° of polarization.....	0.8108 Canadian dol-	do.....	{ .7915 1.312 1.3926
When exceeding 76° but not exceeding 98°.....	1.3432 lars per 100		
When exceeding 98°.....	1.425/ pounds.		
Chile:			
Sugar not specified, with following saccharose content—			
More than 98 per cent but not over 99½ cent.	6/ pesos per 100 kilos	Aug. 7, 1923	{ .3290 .1640
Impure sugar, moist or dry.....	3/ net.		
China: ⁶			
Sugar, brown.....	0.23 Halkwan tael	do.....	{ .1380 .1932
Sugar, white.....	0.32/ per picul.		
Colombia: ⁷			
Sugar, muscodado or centrifugal.....	8/ pesos per 100 kilos.	do.....	{ 3.3883 5.0824
Refined sugar.....	12/		
Costa Rica: ⁸			
Sugar, "corriente" not refined.....	16/ colons per 100 kilos	do.....	{ 1.6744 6.2790
Refined sugar.....	60/ gross.		
Cuba:			
Raw sugar.....	1.00/ dollars per 100	do.....	{ .45 .421
Refined sugar.....	0.9375/ kilos.		
Czechoslovakia:			
Beet sugar and all sugar of similar kinds (cane sugar) in every condition of purity, except molasses.	338 crowns per 100 kilos.	do.....	{ 4.4620 4.4620
Sugar of other kinds, e. g., glucose, starch sugar, grape sugar, fruit sugar, milk sugar and the like, sugar for coloring purposes (for coloring beets), etc.			
Denmark: ⁹			
Sugar in loaves, sheets, cakes, and the like, whole, undivided, also powdered sugar with a polarization of over 98 per cent, grape or starch sugar.	10/ crowns per 100 kilos.	do.....	{ .8253 .5364
Powdered sugar with a polarization of over 86 per cent not over 98 per cent.	6.5/		

¹ Sacks, gross; other packing 15 per cent tare.² Provided that refined sugar shall be entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies and possessions, and not otherwise.³ Provided that all raw sugar, including sugar specified in this item the produce of any British colony or possession shall be entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff, when imported direct into Canada from any British country.⁴ Custom duties to be paid in Halkwan tael.⁵ There is a surtax of 7 per cent of the duty with an additional surtax of 10 per cent of total import duty which includes the surtax. Exchange is given as per quotation of Apr. 18, 1923.⁶ There is a surtax of 2½ centavos per gross kilo; also a surtax of 2 per cent of the duty in all Provinces except Limon, where it is 5 per cent of the duty. Duty is per gross weight.⁷ Duty is per legal weight.

TABLE 16.—*Rates of duties on imports of sugar for various countries—Contd.*

Country and description.	Actual duty in money and weight of each country.	Date when duty was in force.	Duties converted in dollars per 100 pounds (exchange as on date of duty listed).
France—foreign sugar: Raw, intended for refining, the estimated yield in refined being 98 per cent or less. Others, raw, the estimated yield in refining being 98 per cent or less.	90.75 francs per 100 kilos net.	Aug. 7, 1923	2.5306
Germany: ¹⁰ Cane, beet, and other sugar of the chemical composition of cane sugar (saccharose) refined. Other, solid and liquid, of all kinds, sirup and molasses, beet-root juice, maple juice.	Free	do.	Free.
Greece: ¹¹ Sugar, of all kinds (cane and beet), made from fruit or starch, and sirup derived from sugar.	68.965 gold drachmas per 100 okes.	Aug. 1, 1923	4.467
Hungary (law of 1916): ¹² Beet sugar and sugar of a similar kind (cane sugar) in every condition of purity, except in lasses. Molasses.	16 gold crowns per 100 kilos. Free	May 5, 1923	1.4587 Free.
Italy (law of 1921): ¹³ —sugar: (a) First class. (b) Second class.	18 gold lire per 100 kilos.	July 27, 1923	1.5633 1.0422
Japan (law of 1912)—sugar: 1. Under No. 11, Dutch standard. 2. Under No. 15, Dutch standard. 3. Under No. 18, Dutch standard. 4. Under No. 21, Dutch standard. 5. Other.	2.50 3.10 3.35 yen per 100 kin... 4.25 1.65	Aug. 1, 1923	.922 1.436 1.236 1.568 1.715
Latvia: ¹⁴ sugar (gross weight): 1. Half manufactured sugar, pounded or ground, except powdered sugar, without pieces of all kinds. 2. Refined loaf and powdered crystal sugar, and in pieces.	20 Lat or Latvian gold francs per 100 kilos.	Aug. 7, 1923	15 9
Lithuania: Sugar, articles not specially mentioned.	10 per cent ad valorem.	do.	10 per cent ad valorem.
Mexico (law of 1916, as increased 1922): ¹⁵ Common sugar.	15 pesos per 100 kilos gross.	do.	3.2579
Netherlands: ¹⁶ —sugar: (b) Loaf, lumps and not specified. (c) Raw, of 98 per cent purity and over. (d) Raw, of less than 98 per cent purity, for every degree of purity * * * but the duty shall not be less than 0.15 florins per 100 kilos net.	22.50 22.50 .225 florins per 100 kilos net.	Aug. 1, 1923	3.98 3.98 .039
Norway: ¹⁷ —sugar and sirup: Sugar of all kinds, including dissolved and liquid sugar and juice from which sugar has been separated. Common sirup and molasses with a sugar content of less than 70 per cent ad valorem.	22 to 88 crowns per 100 kilos ad valorem. Free to 55 per cent.	Aug. 7, 1923	1.610 to 6.442 Free to 55 per cent ad valorem.
Peru: ¹⁸ Refined sugar.	20 sols per 100 kilos net.	do.	3.717
Poland: ¹⁹ Raw sugar. Refined sugar.	35 marks per 100 kilos. 40	do.	.7796 1.003
Portugal: ²⁰ —sugar: Above No. 20 Dutch standard, net. Not specified, net.	1.8 to 3 escudos per 100 kilos. 1.5 to 2.5	May 5, 1923	0.8752 to 1.4586. 0.7293 to 1.2155.
Rumania: Raw sugar and sirup and glucose. Refined sugar.	150 leu per 100 kilos... 300	Aug. 7, 1923	0.3387 0.6775

¹⁰ Import permit required.¹¹ Duties are paid in gold. When paid in paper, duties on sugar are to be multiplied by 6.¹² Duties to be paid in gold or in paper at current exchange.¹³ Sugar temporarily imported free of duty until further notice (by cable of May 14, 1923). Duties to be paid in gold.¹⁴ No rates of exchange could be obtained Aug. 14, 1923.¹⁵ Latvian gold francs per 100 pounds.¹⁶ There is an additional surtax of 12 per cent of the duty. Duty is per gross weight.¹⁷ Domestic industry protected by royal edict imposing restrictions on sale of foreign and Javan sugar for domestic consumption.¹⁸ The minimum rates are applied to imports from the United States.¹⁹ Surtax at Callas are 19 per cent of duty; at Salaverry, Paite and Pisico and Talara, 20 per cent of duty; all other parts of Peru 18 per cent of duty. Duty is per gross weight. Exchange is given as per last quotation, Dec. 13, 1922, 10 sols is approximately 1 lire, for which quotations are given.²⁰ When paid in paper current, coefficient is applied.²¹ Duties are paid in gold. Minimum rates are applied to imports from the United States.

TABLE 16.—*Rates of duties on imports of sugar for various countries—Contd.*

Country and description.	Actual duty in money and weight of each country.	Date when duty was in force.	Duties converted in dollars per 100 pounds (exchange as on date of duty listed).
Russia: ²²			
1. Sugar, raw, crushed or ground, of all kinds....	2.50 gold rubles per 4.00 pood.	} Aug. 7, 1923 {	3.530
2. Sugar, refined, lump and candy.....			5.649
Spain: ²³			
Sugar.....	180 pesetas per 100 kilos net first tariff.	}do..... {	11.7481
Glucose.....	180		11.7481
Sweden (law of 1911):			
Sugar, refined, all kinds; e. g., in the form of leaves, candy and cakes, also crushed or pulverized.	10	}do..... {	1.1965
Unrefined, not darker in color than No. 18 Dutch standard, which is generally recognized in commerce, and specimens of which are to be supplied by the customs administration to the various customhouses.	10		1.1965
Of a color darker than the standard above mentioned, even if imported in solution or in liquid state.	7		0.8175
Switzerland:			
Sugar, unrefined.....	2	} francs per 100 kilos..	0.1625
Sugar, crystallized and crushed, solid glucose, and sugar candy.	7		0.5688
United Kingdom—Graduated scale increasing by from 10 to 46 cents for each additional degree of polarization:			
Not exceeding 76° of polarization.....	0-12-1 pounds per 112	}do..... {	2.5123
Exceeding 97° and not 98° of polarization.	1- 3-8 pounds.		4.829
Venezuela: ²⁴			
Sugar, muscovado or brown.....	25 bolivar per 100 kilos	}do..... {	2.009
Sugar, white or refined.....	75		6.027

²² All imports are under license. Duties are paid in paper at official conversion rates.

²³ The second tariff is one-half rate of first tariff. The lower rates apply to goods from the United States.

²⁴ There is an additional surtax of 56.55 per cent of duty. Exchange is given as per last quotation, Sept. 5, 1922.

The Outlook For the Sugar Industry in the United States.

The total acreage devoted to cane in the United States for both sugar and sirup does not exceed 500,000 acres, while the acreage devoted to cane for sugar production alone does not normally exceed half of that area. While sugar-cane culture for sugar is limited climatically to the lower portions of the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the area under cultivation is capable of considerable expansion even with the present varieties of cane. Production of cane for sirup, not so sharply delimited by climate, could be greatly increased if justified by demand; and attention to the technical problems involved in insuring a uniform product would no doubt result in an increasing demand. The production of sugar in Porto Rico has reached the point where fluctuation in acreage planted from year to year will depend largely on the market price of the product. The marked correlation between price and acreage during the past five-year period seems to indicate that price is the main factor governing the variations in production. In the Hawaiian Islands also this factor, together with availability of labor, is largely responsible for the annual fluctuations in the acreage planted to cane. The total area of the islands is not large, and most available land is already utilized for this purpose. Pineapples, the chief competitive crop, are fre-

quently grown on land that might be used for cane, but agricultural interests in general would be best served by maintaining this diversity of products. In the Philippines, on the other hand, great tracts of land which appear to offer every natural advantage for cane culture remain undeveloped.

Particularly on the island of Mindanao opportunities for agricultural development seem very great, and attention has been recently directed toward the possibility of growing sugar cane, rubber, cinchona, cassava, and other crops as well. With the steady increase in the world's consumption of sugar it becomes apparent that potential sources of supply ought not be overlooked, and investigation of the practicability of sugar-cane culture on this island, which is almost as large as Java, is desirable and justified. The labor problem in such a thinly populated region would have to be met by importation of laborers from neighboring islands, or by the use of transient coolies.

In the Western States sugar beets occupy only a small percentage of the acreage of suitable soils in those localities in which beets are grown, and no doubt they could be grown in many sections where they have not been introduced. The agronomic possibilities for extending sugar-beet growing in the North Central States seem very great, since there is a large acreage of dark soils in that section of the United States similar to those now used for this crop. In addition to the sugar-beet States listed in Table 17, parts of several other States lie within the climatic zone suited to sugar-beet production, as is shown in Figure 18.

TABLE 17.—*Land in crops and acres in sugar beets in the present sugar-beet States, 1919.*

State.	Land in crops, 1919.	Irrigated area, 1919.	Area in sugar beets.	Sugar-beet acreage, percentage of.		Beet-sugar factories.
				Acreage of all crops.	Value of all crops.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
California.....	6,850,805	4,219,040	88,257	1.29	1.47	10
Colorado.....	5,416,712	3,348,385	166,840	3.06	9.61	15
Idaho.....	2,797,943	2,488,806	37,334	1.33	2.16	6
Illinois.....	21,462,852	.....	2,830	.01	.04	1
Indiana.....	13,223,256	.....	4,119	.03	.09	1
Iowa.....	21,609,534	.....	7,009	.03	.06	1
Kansas.....	22,843,587	47,312	1,682	.01	.01	1
Michigan.....	10,000,611	.....	106,450	1.06	2.92	16
Minnesota.....	17,149,813	.....	3,509	.02	.05	1
Montana.....	3,924,337	1,681,729	8,000	.22	1.16	1
Nebraska.....	19,432,145	442,690	54,466	.28	1.12	4
Ohio.....	13,934,239	.....	33,561	.24	.63	5
South Dakota.....	15,313,006	100,682	1,106	.01	.04	.....
Utah.....	1,071,100	1,371,651	93,359	8.72	17.31	18
Washington.....	4,251,170	529,899	5,363	.13	.22	2
Wisconsin.....	10,265,998	.....	12,737	.12	.33	4
Wyoming.....	1,210,250	1,207,982	9,635	.82	3.36	3
Other States.....	184,674,316	3,753,540	275	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	375,481,734	19,191,716	636,434	.17	.45	89

It is not to be assumed that all of the improved land in the sugar-beet States, nor the land in crops, is capable of producing satisfactory yields of sugar beets; but if even 10 per cent of the crop

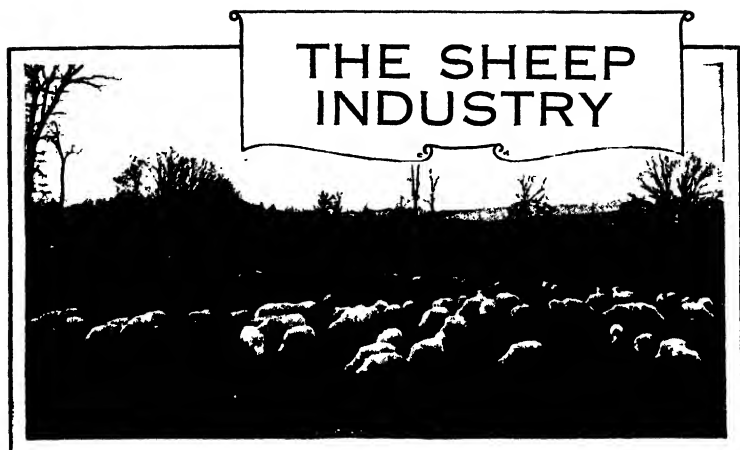
area is suitable for sugar-beet culture, there is a wide margin for the further development of the sugar-beet industry.

Increase in the production of sugar from both cane and beets is not necessarily limited to extension of the cultivated area. Improved methods of cultivation and improvement of the plants by breeding and selection offer possibilities which have not as yet been fully investigated for all regions. In some regions where accurate records have been kept over a long series of years, the benefits to be derived from breeding have been clearly demonstrated. A pronounced increase in yield has been obtained in this way in Java with cane and in Germany with beets. Such results have been obtained elsewhere, but in lesser degree. It becomes increasingly difficult to evolve better types of plants as the upper limit of production is approached, and it is to be expected that progress will be slower and slower. Rapid increase in production would follow the application of this method in regions where it has been neglected, and such regions include much of our own territory.

In general, the natural conditions of soil and climate in American cane and beet regions can not be considered the factors which limit expansion of the sugar industry. The limiting factors appear to be economic rather than agronomic. Labor supply, market price, crop competition, and assurance of protection are among the important factors which govern the production of sugar in the United States and its insular possessions. The American farmer, accustomed to the use of labor-saving machinery, is loath to perform the large amount of hand labor necessary for successful growing of sugar crops. The problem of securing and holding an adequate supply of labor on cane plantations in the South must be solved before any increase in production can be expected. The solution may lie in small-farm production by owners rather than by day labor under supervision. Such a system, however, puts difficulties in the way of co-ordination of effort so necessary for successfully conducting the large-scale plantation and mill operations.

Sugar-beet and sugar-cane culture will be expanded only when more profitable than the other crops with which these sugar crops must compete. Competition of other cash crops for the land is more severe in the beet regions, where long-time rotations are practiced, than on the cane plantations, where the other crops are largely consumed or utilized on the plantation.

The outlook for sugar production in the United States is further affected by the production of sugar in other countries and the competition of this foreign-grown sugar in our markets. It may be truthfully stated, however, that no sugar-producing country is without its own peculiar problems, which are frequently very different from ours, but just as difficult of solution. They tend to curtail production, or increase the cost of production, which from the standpoint of capital invested amounts to the same thing. Since no country can be considered ideal for sugar production, the more successful ones in the future will be those which give the greatest attention to systematic and intelligent study of the factors limiting production.



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SHEEP HUSBANDRY is one of the most important, as well as one of the oldest, of the world's agricultural enterprises. Wool ranks next to cotton in importance among the fibers and has played probably a more important part than cotton in the spread of civilization. The wearing of clothes made from wool, which is a nonconductor of heat and does not readily absorb moisture, has made it possible for man to withstand the rigorous winters that prevail over much of the earth's surface. The present world production of wool is only about 2 pounds per capita. As most of the people living within the Tropics use but little of this commodity, the supply available to the people living in the colder regions is somewhat larger. The American people are among the heaviest users of wool, the annual per capita quantity being over 5 pounds.

From the dawn of history the flesh of sheep has been an important item of food for man. Lamb and mutton are among the most healthful, nutritious, and palatable of meats. However, the consumption of these meats varies widely in different countries. In the United States the average annual per capita consumption of lamb and mutton for the 10-year period 1912-1921 was 6.2 pounds; Canada in 1910 averaged 9 pounds; the United Kingdom in the period 1895-1908 averaged 26.7 pounds; France in 1904 consumed 9 pounds per person, and Germany in 1904-1913 only 2.2 pounds per year. In the respective periods mentioned the consumption of lamb and mutton constituted the following percentages of the total meat consumption: 4.35 per cent for the United States, 5.57 for Canada, 22.25 for the United Kingdom, 11.25 for France, and only 1.91 per cent for Germany.

Sheep raising has always been one of the world's leading pioneer enterprises. In the past, sheep kept primarily for the production

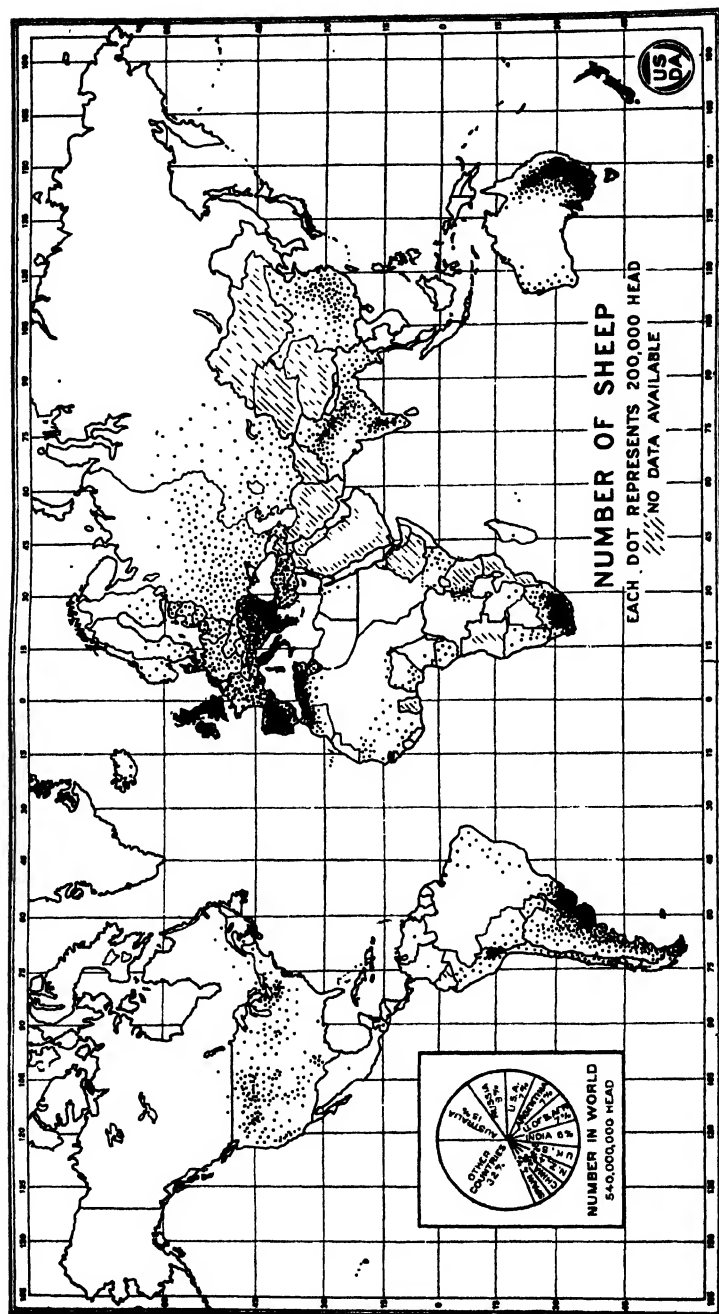


FIG. 1.—The leading sheep-producing countries are Australia, Russia, Argentina, United States, India, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and New Zealand. The distribution of sheep in Russia and the United States is less dense than in the other countries. Four of the six densest centers of sheep raising—Australia, the Argentine-Uruguay area, the Union of South Africa, and New Zealand—are in the Southern Hemisphere. These are relatively new lands with sparse population. In the Mediterranean countries topography and climate favor the sheep industry, which is seminomadic in character. In Great Britain the large area of pasture makes mutton and wool production a prominent industry in spite of dense population and high-priced land.

TREND IN NUMBER OF SHEEP IN IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

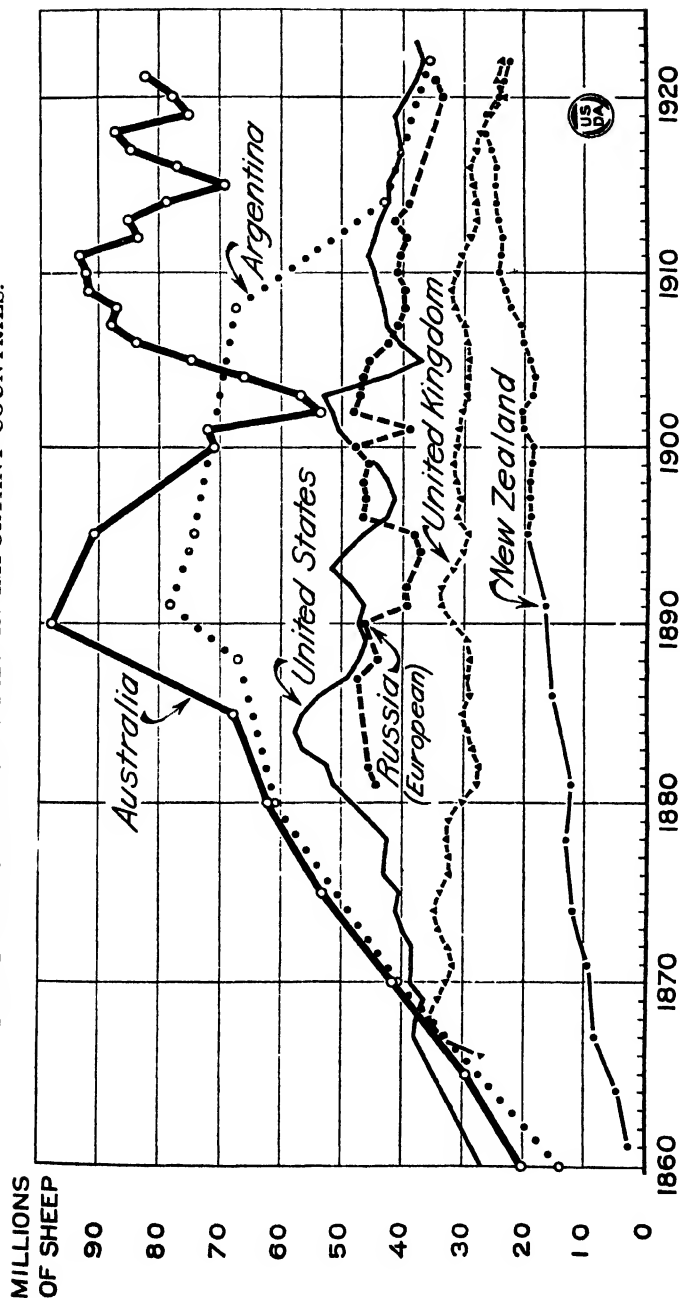


FIG. 2.—In Australia, the greatest sheep-producing country of the world, the number of sheep increased very rapidly from 1860 to 1890. Since 1890 wheat production and cattle raising have been displacing sheep. The sheep industry of Argentina is, likewise, giving way to grain production and cattle raising. New Zealand continued to increase its number of sheep until quite recently, but dairying may soon check further growth of the sheep industry. Russia maintained a large number of sheep before the war, and there is a vast territory in Siberia and eastern Russia presumably suitable for sheep raising. The United Kingdom, despite its dense population, still maintains an important sheep industry.

of wool have been raised very cheaply in regions remote from civilization because, owing to their herding instinct, they could be handled in large bands, and wool could readily be transported for long distances without serious danger of spoilage and at relatively small cost. Although the pioneer phase of the industry is passing, the above factors, together with the adaptability of sheep to a wide range of climatic conditions, their ability to go for several days and even weeks without water when on succulent feed, as well as their fondness for shrubby and weedy types of forage not consumed by most domestic animals, make it possible to keep sheep in regions that would otherwise be unutilized. This is especially true of the arid regions.

In the United States sheep production is of special importance in the grass-producing regions of the Eastern and Central States, particularly in rolling and hilly sections, in the more arid portions of the West, in the rugged range territory adjacent to and including the national forests, and in the fenced range area of southwestern Texas. Sheep are fond of a great many varieties of weeds and underbrush which cattle and horses do not relish; thus they are useful in keeping fields and fence corners clean and in the utilization of farm and range forage not so well adapted to other kinds of livestock. On rugged pasture lands the flock of sheep will always be found on hills or knolls during the hours of rest, so that most of the manure is left in those parts of the field where it is most needed for the maintenance of soil fertility.

World Distribution of Sheep.

Of the six densest areas of wool and mutton production four—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and South Africa—are in the Southern Hemisphere. The two remaining centers, the British Isles and the Mediterranean region, are in the Northern Hemisphere (fig. 1).

Australia is about the same size as the continental United States, but has a much larger area that must be devoted to grazing purposes, as the annual precipitation over three-fifths of the continent is less than 15 inches. Sixty per cent of the land area is best adapted to sheep raising. In the semiarid regions where the feed, because of its weedy and shrubby character, is not suited to cattle, and where transportation facilities are inadequate, Merino sheep, which are kept primarily for the production of wool, prevail. In the farming regions the crossbreeds (sheep of the fine wool and mutton cross) are very popular, and the growing of mutton for export trade is becoming important. Australia now ranks third in mutton exportation.

As practically all the Crown lands (public lands) suitable for grazing are leased for long periods and in areas sufficient for extensive operation, the Australian flockmasters are on a much more stable basis than are those of the western United States. Australia is, however, subject to severe droughts, and occasionally very heavy losses are sustained from which it usually takes several years to recuperate fully. In parts of the country rabbits are a serious pest, while in other sections prickly pear is destroying much of the range.

New Zealand leads in the production of mutton, its exports averaging about 250,000,000 pounds annually. A luxurious growth of

forage, which is available for grazing purposes throughout the greater part of the year, covers most of the islands. Sheep raising has been the dominant industry in these islands since their settlement. The dairy industry, however, is becoming a strong competitor. The rapid rise in land values in recent years, together with the breaking up of large holdings, has given a great impetus to dairying and it has made a rapid growth.

Most of the New Zealand sheep are kept in regions where the rainfall is less than 50 inches. Considerable use, however, is being made of the western side of South Island, where the rainfall is very heavy, sheep from the east being driven through the mountain passes when the trails are opened in the spring. Sheep are encroaching also on the volcanic plains of the central part of North Island.

In Argentina the number of sheep has declined from a total of 80,000,000 head in 1880 to less than half that number in 1920 (fig. 2).

RELATION OF SHEEP TO POPULATION AND TO LAND AREA IN 11 IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

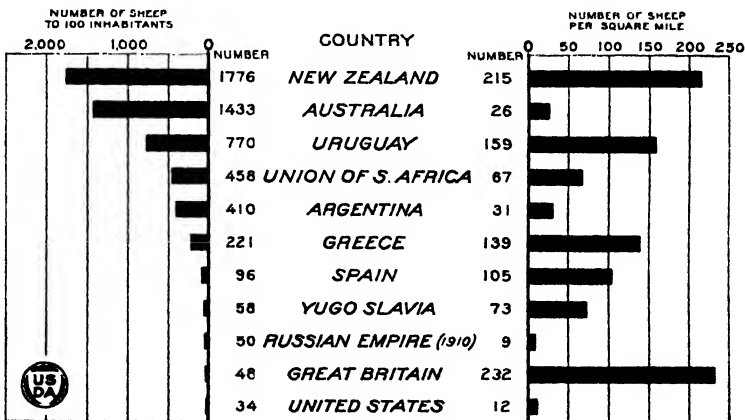


FIG. 3.—The leading countries in the number of sheep for each 100 inhabitants are all in the Southern Hemisphere. These countries are sparsely populated. Great Britain, although densely populated, leads in the number of sheep per square mile. New Zealand standing next. The Balkan States, represented by Greece and Yugo-Slavia, rank high both in number of sheep per inhabitant and per square mile. Spain, the home of the Merino, similarly stands relatively high. Russia, which is second in the total number of sheep, and the United States, which ranks fourth, both have a relatively low number of sheep per inhabitant and per square mile.

For some time past cattle and grain farming have been forcing some of the sheep to the more arid regions to the south and west. The production of fine wool is now largely confined to the arid Provinces of southern Argentina. About 75 per cent of the total sheep in the country are of the mutton types. These mutton types of sheep still occupy a prominent place in the agricultural Provinces. In the Province of Buenos Aires, where nearly 50 per cent of the sheep are located, all of the sheep are of mutton breeding. Argentina stands next to New Zealand in the exportation of frozen mutton.

In British South Africa, except for the coast areas, the rainfall is low and prolonged droughts are common. Most of the rain occurs during the summer, the winter being very dry, especially over much of the plateau area of the interior. For this reason, most of the

land is best suited to grazing purposes and primarily to the production of wool. Practically all of the good land has been under private ownership for many years. The Crown lands are barren areas which, for lack of water, are not capable of carrying stock. Large areas of this land could be made available for sheep grazing by providing watering places and by irrigation. The Merino is the dominant breed.

The United Kingdom is one of the few countries of dense population where sheep still persist (fig. 3). The moist, mild climate is favorable to the production of a luxurious growth of grass, and, as the winters are mild, stock can be grazed most of the year. The agriculture of the islands is largely pastoral, and sheep have occupied a prominent place since a very early date. As the English people have always consumed large quantities of mutton, especial emphasis has been given to the development of mutton types of sheep, this country being the home of the mutton breeds. For many years England sent a constant stream of improved breeding sheep of the mutton type to all parts of the world. Recently there has been a small decline in the number of sheep. They are apparently being displaced by dairy cows needed in the production of milk for urban use.

Although Spain does not stand high in the total number of sheep, it deserves mention because it was the original home of the fine-wool breeds. About the year 1500 Spain and England were the leading sheep countries of the world. Sheep still occupy a prominent place in Spanish agriculture, and the growers still possess grazing rights granted in medieval times. Compelled to migrate from the hot, dry, lowland pastures into the northern mountains each spring to obtain summer grazing, the Merino developed into a very hardy breed with fine quality of fleece, but with poor mutton qualities. The adaptability of this breed to dry, remote range has been an important factor in the demand for Merino blood in newly settled countries.

In the Balkan States and in Asia Minor the arid or semiarid plains and mountain highlands, as well as the more or less nomadic habits of the people, have caused sheep and wool production to occupy an important place among the rural industries.

Russia stands second in total number of sheep, but relatively low in the number per square mile and per capita of population. Little is known concerning the present situation of the sheep industry in that country.

The United States ranks fourth in total number of sheep, but, like Russia, the country taken as a whole stands relatively low in the number of sheep per square mile and per inhabitant. There are, however, areas of dense concentration of sheep, as in the fine-wool section of Ohio, and in portions of the western intermountain region.

Development of the Sheep Industry in the United States.

Sheep were introduced into Virginia in 1609, into Massachusetts about 1630, and are reported to have been introduced into the other Colonies soon after they were founded. Conditions in the Colonies were not favorable for rapid increase in the number of sheep. Predatory animals, Indians, and severe winters made serious inroads on their numbers. At first the few sheep were kept within town

inclosures, or on islands or peninsulas fenced off from the mainland. Wherever sheep ran at large, herders were necessary to protect them. It was customary for one or more herders to take care of the flock of the entire settlement.

Sheep were important to the Colonies of the North as their source of clothing material. The wool was mostly worked up by the family that owned the sheep. Doubtless there was some trade in the wool, some families exchanging their surplus of wool with other families and some making clothing for exchange with others. There was no demand for mutton, except as meat for the family table. In the South cotton took the place of wool to a certain extent in the manufacture of clothing. In the North the sheep were so important that colonial governments did much to encourage the keeping of sheep.

During the eighteenth century the character of the American sheep remained unchanged. Sheep were kept primarily to supply the demand for wool for homespun clothing. In some communities more homespun was produced than was necessary to supply the local needs and the products of this industry entered into commerce to some extent, but there was practically no manufacture of woollen clothing outside the homes. The first woollen mill having more than one loom was established in Hartford, Conn., about 1788. Woollen clothing continued to be imported from England. During the Revolutionary War, when this supply was curtailed or cut off, there was a marked growth in the household industry. This gave a temporary impetus to the keeping of sheep. However, in 1800 the typical farm flock in New England contained from 10 to 20 sheep, which clipped about 2 pounds of coarse wool per head.

After the Revolution woollen goods of British manufacture again appeared on the colonial markets, but by the Embargo Act of December, 1807, and the Nonintercourse Act of 1809, this country again was thrown on its own resources in meeting the domestic demand for clothing. The number of woollen mills began to increase rapidly to supply the grades of clothing better than homespun, which hitherto had been imported. In 1810 it was estimated that there were about 7,000,000 sheep in the United States.

The almost complete stoppage of foreign commerce during the War of 1812 accelerated the growth of wool manufacturing and further increased the price of wool. Between 1810 and 1814 the number of sheep is estimated to have increased from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 head. After the country reverted to a peace footing, in 1815, foreign manufacturers again flooded the American market with woollen goods. Most of the American factories soon shut down or operated but a part of the time for several years. These adverse conditions were accentuated by the panic of 1819, and the result was a severe depression in the sheep industry of the country.

Soon after 1820 the woollen industry began to improve, and by 1824 it was in a fairly prosperous condition. Although the factory production of coarse woollens had become important by 1830, the largest market for coarse wool still was the home manufacturer. At least half of the domestic wool clip was being used in the household. Poor transportation facilities were an important factor in maintaining the household manufacture of woollen clothing.

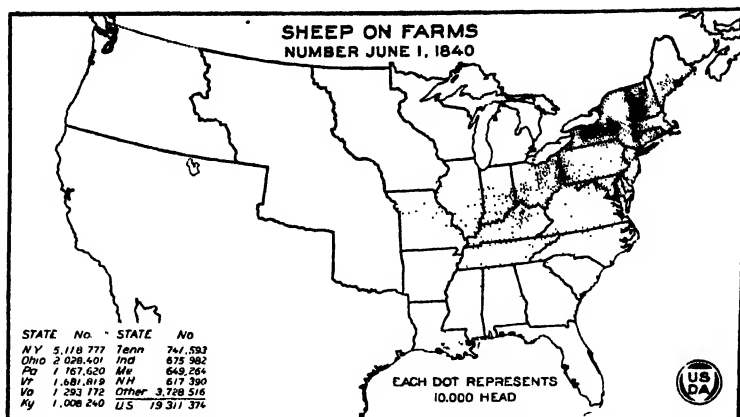


FIG. 4.—The greatest sheep-raising center in the United States in 1840 was in Vermont. Sheep were numerous along the eastern bank of the Hudson River and in western New York, in southwestern Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio. The blue-grass districts of Kentucky and Tennessee also had a number of sheep. There were only a few sheep in the South and practically none in the western United States as then constituted.

During the period from 1830 to 1837 the woolen mills doubled their output. A general application of power and the use of improved machinery greatly lowered the cost of the manufacture of cloth. The growth of cities rapidly increased the demand for the factory product. As transportation facilities improved, enabling the merchandise of the cities to be carried into the country, the home manufacture of clothing rapidly lost ground.

With the rapid development of wool manufacturing there was a change in the status of the sheep industry. Previously only small flocks had been necessary to supply the home needs for clothing. The factories, however, demanded large quantities of wool, and the prices paid by them induced many farmers to specialize in wool production, especially those farmers who lived in outlying districts.

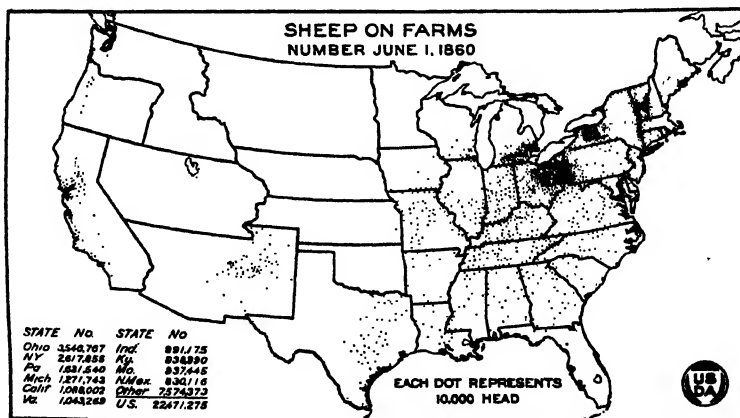


FIG. 5.—Between 1840 and 1860 the number of sheep declined greatly in New England and New York, being displaced largely by dairy cows. Ohio has become the leading State; and several million sheep are found in Texas, New Mexico, and California. The number has also increased several fold in Michigan and the upper Mississippi Valley.

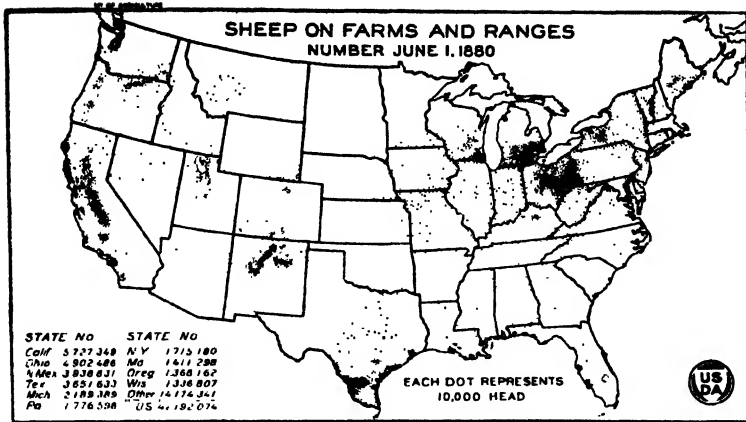


FIG. 6.—Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, and southern Michigan constituted the most important sheep-producing region in 1880. The increase in numbers in the far West has been much greater than in the East. Two-fifths of the sheep are now west and southwest of the Missouri River. The decrease in New England and New York continues, whereas the number of sheep in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin has increased.

Wool growing developed rapidly in western Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York in the thirties. It was undoubtedly stimulated by the high prices prevailing between 1830 and 1840. The industry along with other agricultural enterprises, however, suffered from the panic of 1837. The prices of wool began to decline about 1840.

The first accurate figures available relative to the number of sheep are those for 1840, when the census enumerated 19,000,000 head. The greatest center of sheep production was in Vermont. Western New York was also an important center of sheep raising. The industry as yet had not developed to any great extent west of the Alleghanies, although a beginning had been made in southwestern Pennsylvania and in eastern Ohio. (See fig. 4.)

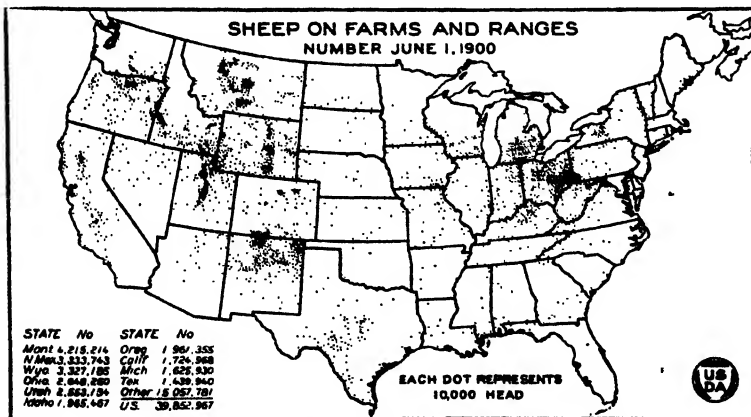


FIG. 7.—In 1900 nearly three-fifths of the sheep were in the western range country. The increase in numbers in the Great Plains and intermountain regions since 1880 has been very great, but the industry began to decline in California and western Oregon soon after 1880. The number of sheep in New England and New York continues to decrease, and a decline has set in also in Ohio and Michigan.

Following 1840 there was a decline in the high prices of farm products that had prevailed during the late thirties. The growing of grain became for the time generally unprofitable throughout the Middle West, where the transportation charges to the East were very heavy. As wool, relative to its value, could be transported easily and cheaply, there was a rapid shifting of the sheep industry from the East to the West. Many sheep raisers moved their flocks from New England to Ohio and Michigan, and some drove on farther west. The sheep farmers remaining in the East reduced their flocks.

The eastern sheepmen also began to turn their attention to the production of mutton as well as wool, particularly after 1850. The change to the mutton type was most rapid near the cities. As the farmers selected and improved the mutton qualities of their sheep the demand for mutton increased. Instead of being a secondary consideration mutton soon became a determining factor in the selection and production of sheep in the East. By 1850 the center of wool production had shifted to the West, and Ohio had become the leading sheep raising State of the Union.

During the decade of 1850-1859, the sheep industry made little progress. In the East the dairy industry continued to displace sheep. However, the increase of the mutton breeds, especially for the production of early lambs, continued quite rapidly. Many mutton-type wethers were fed in the East during the winter to be marketed early in the spring. Sheep for winter feeding were driven east from Kentucky and south from eastern Canada, where mutton breeds were kept almost exclusively. In the West sheep husbandry met with severe competition from other farm enterprises, especially grain production, cattle, and hogs. With the opening up of the European markets shortly after 1845 a considerable export trade in grain developed. This, together with a rapid increase in transportation facilities and the reduction of shipping costs, made farming again profitable.

Where the land was level and easily brought under cultivation, the sheep industry did not succeed in holding its place on the frontier in competition with wheat, corn, cattle, and hogs. Consequently, sheep raising as a pioneer industry passed rapidly across the level prairies to the far West. Sheep have persisted, however, to the present day on the rough or uneven lands of eastern Ohio and southern Michigan. The first development in the far West was the growth of the industry from Texas and New Mexico northward. The sheep industry of New Mexico had been in existence since an early date. As early as 1700, sheep were driven from New Mexico to California. In the expansion of the western industry New Mexico was drawn upon for much of the foundation stock, which has been gradually improved by the introduction of Merino blood. As early as 1860 there were many sheep in both Texas and California (fig. 5).

The first effect of the Civil War was to increase the price of wool and stimulate the sheep industry. This increase in price was due to the demand for woollen goods for military use. Moreover, for a time the supply of cotton from the South was cut off and woollen goods had a monopoly of the clothing market. The number of sheep increased rapidly, not only in the newly developed agricultural regions but even in the old sheep-producing centers of the East.

The war had an opposite effect on hogs and dairying, and some of the producers of these products turned to the production of sheep.

The end of the war, however, caused a crisis in the sheep industry. A sharp decline in the price of wool followed shortly (1866) after the close of the war. With the end of the war cotton began to come back. Large stocks of Army woolens had been accumulated and were offered for sale. There was an oversupply of wool and woollen goods. To add to this situation there was a heavy influx of foreign wools in 1866. On the other hand, the prices of some other commodities improved relatively owing to the restoration of the southern markets. Eastern farmers again turned from sheep raising to other farm enterprises. Large numbers of sheep were driven westward. By 1870 the sheep industry in the Eastern States had declined to about the same condition as in 1860. There had been a great increase in the Southwest and far West. In these regions remote from markets sheep raising still continued to be the most profitable enterprise.

Following 1870 there was a rapid expansion in the far West, where free grazing could be obtained throughout the entire year, so that the only expense was for labor and supplies, and the only investment involved was in the sheep and a camp outfit. This western expansion of the sheep industry continued until most of the range country was overcrowded. The maximum number of range sheep seems to have been reached about 1884, at which time the number in California began to decline (fig. 6). In some sections, however, the maximum number was not reached until much later, Montana reaching its highest number in 1903. The year 1884 also marks the high point of the industry for the United States as a whole. There were reported to have been 50,627,000 sheep, exclusive of lambs, in that year. The decline in the number of western sheep has been due partly to deterioration of the range because of overstocking, but more largely to the settlement of vast areas of grazing lands for farming purposes.

During the period of greatest expansion of the western-range industry wool production also was expanding rapidly in other parts of the world, especially in Australia and Argentina. As it was generally impossible for eastern farmers to compete in wool production with either our West or those countries, most of them were compelled to give up sheep raising or to turn their attention to the production of mutton. The annual exports of wool from Australasia increased from an average of 148,000,000 pounds in the 10 years ended in 1870 to 647,000,000 pounds for the five years ended 1899. The production and exportation of wool from Argentina also increased very rapidly. The price of wool and the price of sheep fell steadily from 1870 to 1896.

By 1900 sheep raising in the East was largely confined to areas where, because of much rough land or soil conditions, most of the farm was kept in pasture, as in southwestern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and portions of Kentucky, southern Michigan, and southern Iowa (fig. 7). Since that date the sheep industry has been subject to severe competition throughout the United States. In the East dairying has continued to make inroads upon the sheep industry, and in those sections of the West where dry farming is important, cattle have replaced sheep to a considerable extent (fig. 8).

The fattening of range sheep for market began in the western part of the Corn Belt and the region tributary to the big flour mills of Minnesota in the early eighties, and developed rapidly during that decade and the one following. At first the business was mostly in the hands of large operators who generally purchased all their feeds. A little later farmers began feeding sheep as a means of utilizing large quantities of roughage, and in the Corn Belt some of their surplus corn. This practice was greatly encouraged by the development of the great packing centers in the upper Mississippi Valley. The far West was shipping sheep to these packing centers, and it soon became evident that it was profitable to give some of these animals a "better finish" before they were slaughtered. In the early stages the sheep were almost wholly wethers. Later, as the demand

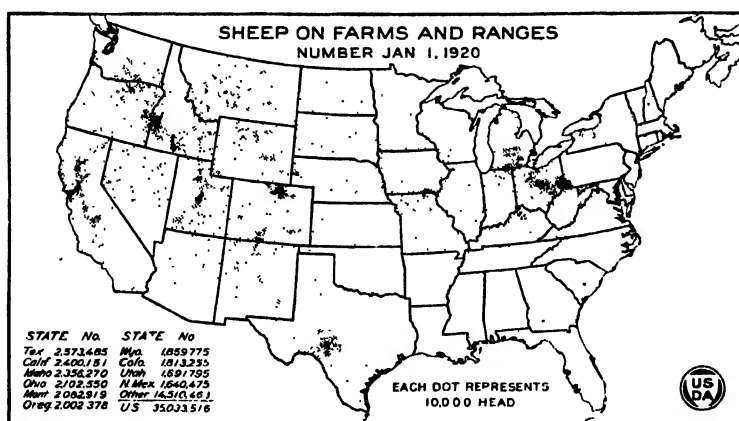


FIG. 8.—By 1920 sheep had largely disappeared from the Atlantic coast. Vermont, which was the densest center of sheep production in 1840, contains only a few thousand head. Large numbers of sheep are still found in the Ohio fine-wool region, in the valleys of the Appalachian Mountains, and in southern Michigan. A notable decline has occurred in the Great Plains region, except in the feeding districts, owing largely to the advance of dry farming.

for lamb increased and the numerous wether, which were largely unprofitable, disappeared from the range, the feeders turned their attention to the fattening of lambs.

During the recent World War the demand for immense quantities of wool for military uses greatly stimulated the industry. Shortly after the close of the war the allied nations found that they had immense stocks of woollen goods on hand for which there was no further need, while the British and United States Governments also had accumulated large supplies of raw wool, most of which was of the coarser type. This heavy supply did not become burdensome until 1920, when, owing to a falling off in consumption, there was a break in the price of the coarser wools. This was soon followed by a sharp break in the price of all wools during the period of general deflation.

In the spring of 1921 many sheepmen found themselves with a clip of wool on hand, and some, who had held the 1920 clip for better prices, had two clips, for which there was virtually no market. Heavy importations of lambs from New Zealand at this time greatly

The western sheepmen were severely hit. A large percentage of these men had borrowed heavily in order to increase their flocks to war-time needs. The southwestern range men had just passed through a three-year drought period in which there had been heavy losses. The northern men had suffered from an unusually dry summer (1919) which was followed by a severe winter. As they were already in a very precarious condition, the calling of loans in 1920 resulted in many sheepmen being thrown into bankruptcy, while the majority of the remainder were for the most part obliged greatly to curtail

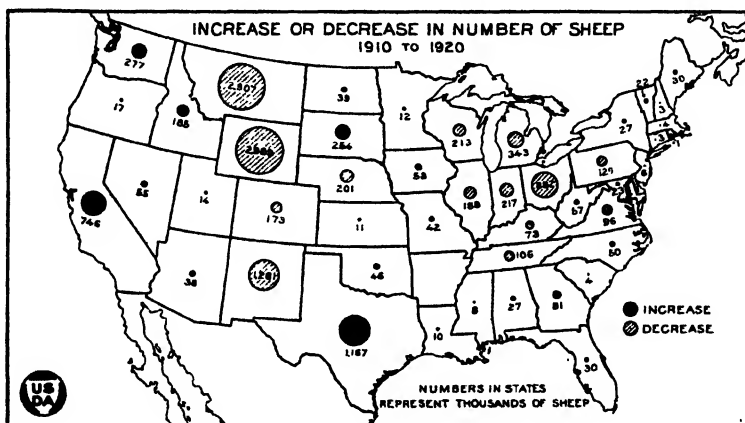


FIG. 9.—The decrease in the number of sheep in the United States is due to several factors. In the more densely populated farming sections the dairy cows have been steadily displacing sheep. The heavy range sheep in Montana and Wyoming is owing largely to the severe climatic conditions of 1917-1919, and to the rapid occupation of much of the range by homesteaders. In New Mexico a three years' drought (1916-1918) caused heavy liquidation. There was an increase of over 100 per cent in Texas. The number of sheep in Arkansas remained practically unchanged.

In the meantime foreign competition has diminished rather than increased. Other important sheep-raising countries have had experiences similar to that of the United States. Grain farming and cattle ranching are displacing sheep ranching in Argentina and Australia. There remains no important sheep-raising country, excepting possibly South Africa, in which it appears that the number of sheep will increase notably.

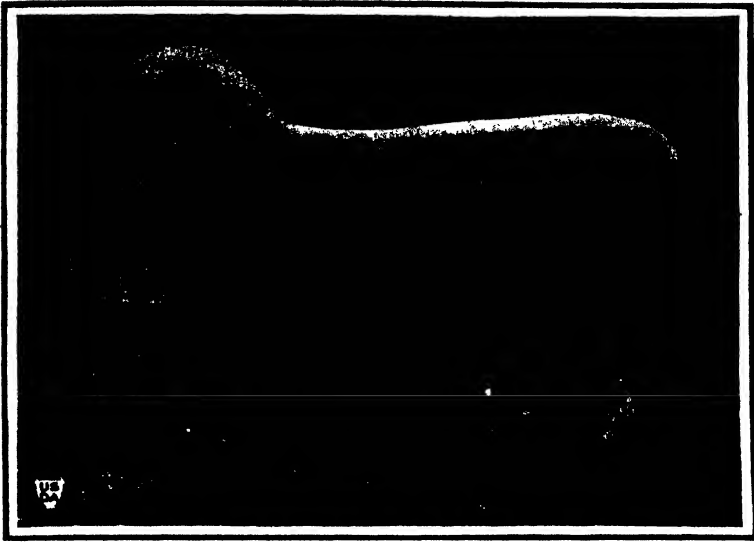
Early in the nineteenth century the demand for fine wool encouraged the development of Merino sheep in the United States. New England, particularly Vermont, became famous for the heavy-shearing, wrinkled type, for in those early days wool was para-

**SHROPSHIRE RAM.**

FIG. 10.—Shropshire sheep are popular for mutton and wool production on the farm. Shropshires constitute nearly one-third of all the purebred sheep in the country. They are widely distributed over the mutton-sheep-producing areas of the farm States. The northeastern quarter of the country contained three-fourths of all purebred Shropshires in 1920.

**RAMBOUILLET RAM.**

FIG. 11.—The Rambouillet is sometimes called French Merino, as the foundation of this breed was developed in large measure by the French Government at Rambouillet, France. It is a popular breed in fine-wool regions, both in the East and West, and is the dominating fine-wool breed of the western range. A large percentage of our crossbred range sheep are founded on the Rambouillet.



HAMPSHIRE RAM.

FIG. 12.—Hampshires are bred on both farm and range. Their robust vigor, plump mutton form, and early maturing qualities make them valuable for market-lamb production where feed is abundant. Hampshire rams are used extensively on the western range for mating with crossbred and fine-wool ewes for the production of market lambs to be sold for slaughter direct from the range.



LINCOLN RAM.

FIG. 13.—Lincolns are large mutton-type sheep that produce heavy fleeces of long but rather coarse wool. The common practice on the range of mating Rambouillet ewes with Lincoln rams results in a crossbred type especially valuable for mutton and wool production under range conditions, provided grazing forage is sufficiently abundant for the production of lambs.

mount and mutton a by-product. But as the century wore on manufacturing and population increased rapidly in the East, sheep moved westward and by the close of the nineteenth century a healthy demand for mutton had developed. Wool was then produced at less expense on the western range and the East attempted to meet this western competition by producing more mutton. However, the provision of transportation facilities throughout the country and the continued demand for mutton created the need for a mutton type in the western range country as well as in the farm States. Even fine-wool breeders are now striving for mutton development in the Delaine Merino and Rambouillet. Wool remains important, but mutton is now yielding as much of the returns as wool, and, in many of the farm States, it yields more.

Shropshires (fig. 10) are widely distributed in the farming sections of the North and West, but they are especially popular in the

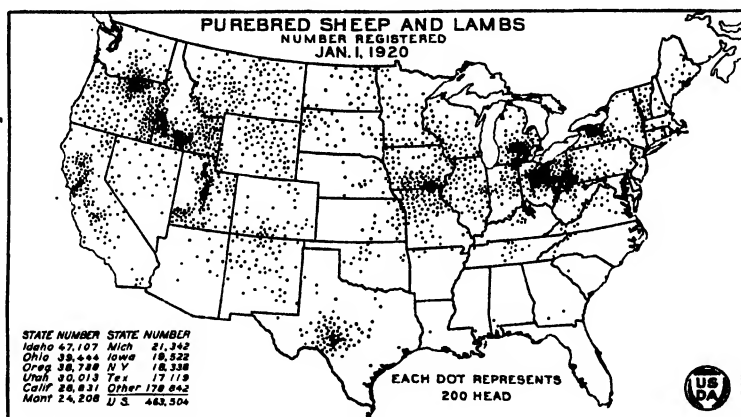


FIG. 14.—In the farm-flock region the purebred sheep business is largely concentrated in the North Central States, notably Ohio and Michigan. In the range area a large proportion of the purebreds are found in the Snake River Valley of Idaho and eastern Oregon and the Salt Lake Valley of Utah.

Corn Belt and Great Lakes regions. In 1920 the Middle Atlantic and North Central States reported 73 per cent of all the purebred Shropshires. Rambouillets (fig. 11) are bred successfully in some of the farm States, notably Ohio and Michigan, but they are more extensively produced in the West. The 12 far western range States reported 90 per cent of all the purebred Rambouillets. Merinos are bred most extensively in the Ohio fine-wool region. The States of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Michigan reported 56 per cent of all the purebred Merinos (chiefly Delaines), and Ohio alone reported 40 per cent of them. They are also bred to quite an extent in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas. Hampshires (fig. 12) are found to some extent in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky, but 59 per cent of the purebred Hampshires were in the 12 western range States. Oxfords were most numerous in the North Central States; Lincolns (fig. 13) in the Mountain and Pacific States; Dorsets near hothouse-lamb mar-

kets in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central; Southdowns in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York; Cheviots in New York; Leicesters chiefly in the North-eastern and North Central States: and Suffolks are scattered sparsely in both farm and range States.

As stated above, the Rambouillet has gained a strong foothold on the western range. Much has been accomplished in the development of the mutton tendencies together with the maintenance of heavy-shearing qualities in this breed, and it has proved to be well adapted to hazardous range conditions. In those regions where range forage is sufficiently abundant to produce finished market lambs, Rambouillet and Delaine ewes have been bred to Lincoln and other long-wool rams for the production of lambs that mature for the market at an earlier age and with more pronounced mutton form than would

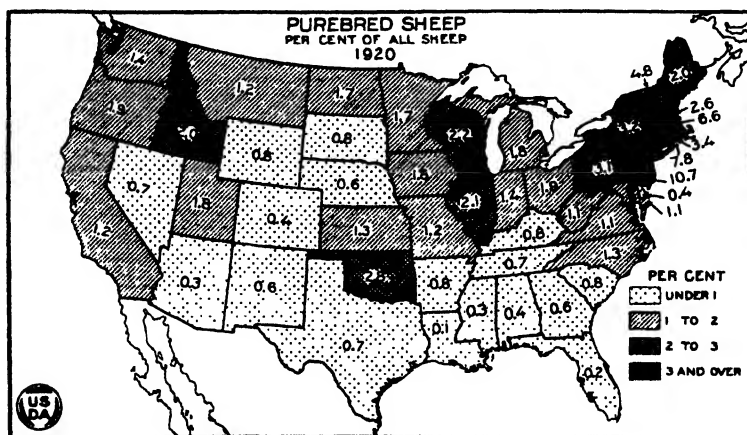


FIG. 15.—The proportion of purebred sheep to all sheep is greatest in the North Atlantic States. According to the 1920 census, 54.1 per cent of all purebred sheep in the United States were of the medium-wool breeds, 42.2 per cent were fine wool, and 3.7 per cent long wool. Shropshires made up 31.5 per cent of the purebreds; Rambouillots, 27.07; Merinos, 15.17; Hampshires, 13.13; Oxfords, 4.20; Lincolns, 3.51; Dorsets, 2.13; Southdowns, 2.12; Cheviots, 0.75; Leicesters, 0.10; and Suffolks, 0.18 per cent.

be possible for the average fine-wool lambs. Moreover, the Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds and similar crosses yield heavy fleeces of comparatively light-shrinking wool. This wool is of medium fineness and sells to advantage. During the last 10 years a great deal has been done toward the establishment of this type. Work of this nature, conducted by the United States Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, has resulted in the development of what is known as the Columbia (fig. 16). This has been accomplished by mating Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbred ewes with rams of the same cross. The Corriedale, a similar type of crossbred, which was developed in New Zealand by crossing Lincoln rams on Merino ewes, is now considered an established breed. Some choice Corriedales have been imported into the United States since 1914 for use on western ranges. Another similar crossbred type known as the Panama, which was founded by crossing Lincoln ewes and Rambouillet rams, was

developed in south-central Idaho during the last decade. The use of Hampshire rams on crossbred and fine-wool range ewes has also been extensively practiced, especially in regions having an abundance of forage. Hampshire-sired lambs mature early and on the slaughter market they sell exceedingly well.



CROSSBRED EWES ON THE WESTERN RANGE.

FIG. 16.—These ewes represent the Columbia type, derived from crossing Lincoln rams with Rambouillet ewes. They shear heavy fleeces of readily salable wool of medium fineness; and when mated with rams of their own type or with mutton-type rams they produce lambs that mature for the market more rapidly than fine-wool lambs. Their Rambouillet inheritance furnishes enough of the flocking instinct and rugged constitution to insure adaptability to the range, while the Lincoln blood improves the size, mutton form, and length of staple in the fleece. The camp wagon is the sheep herder's home.

Karakul sheep were introduced from central Asia in recent years for the production of fancy furs in the form of lambskins. They are very few in number and their importation is expensive, but they seem to be adapted to a wide range of conditions, and Karakul lambskins have been in great demand.

Sheep Management.

Sheep management in the United States is divided into three distinct systems; (1) the keeping of small flocks on farms, (2) the running of sheep in large bands to utilize extensive range areas, and (3) the fattening of range sheep on irrigated and Corn-Belt farms.

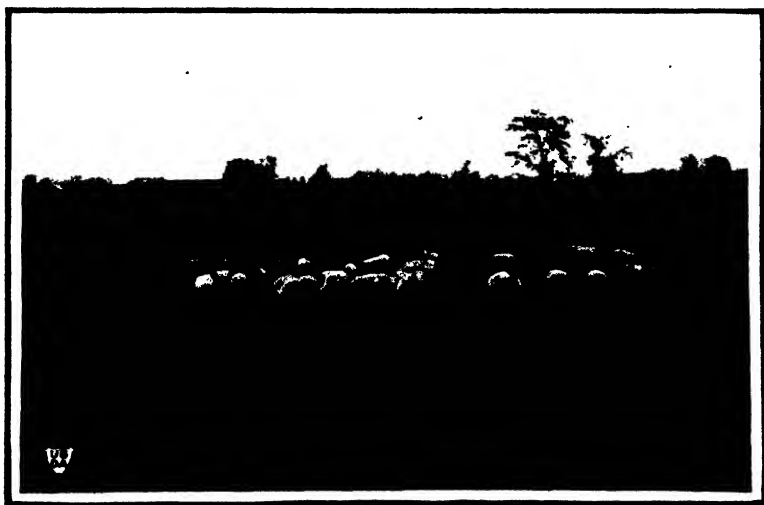
Farm Flocks.

Eastern farm flocks are most frequently found in the hilly and mountainous regions where much of the land is too rough to farm and must be kept in pasture. In regions distant from large cities, sheep frequently form one of the major farm enterprises. In districts where dairying predominates, they are seldom kept except on farms having an excess of pasture. In the level areas, where most of the land is tilled, farm flocks are rather infrequent. With the ex-

ception of flocks that are kept for the production of purebred stock, it is seldom that any special crops are grown for the sheep. They are generally turned onto pasture as soon as the grass begins to grow in the spring and remain there until the crops have been harvested, when they are usually given the run of the fields to graze on after-math and clean up the weeds, where they remain until snow comes. They are then carried through the winter on hay and some of the unsalable roughages, receiving little or no grain.

The sheep are kept primarily for the production of lambs, and are mostly of the mutton breeds, Shropshires predominating. Most of the lambs are born in the early spring when the pastures begin to grow, and are generally marketed in September and October, about the time the pastures begin to fail. There is a decided tendency to give the sheep insufficient care, with the result that many inferior lambs are produced. As inferior lambs are not readily salable, they are generally unprofitable to their owners. Furthermore, as the market is usually congested in these months, they seriously affect the price of the better-quality lambs that have been more carefully raised.

North Atlantic States.—Sheep farming at one time occupied an important place in the North Atlantic States. However, the growth of cities with a consequent increasing demand for dairy products, soon made dairying more profitable. As wool could be more cheaply grown on the free western grazing lands, sheep in the East have been steadily displaced by dairy cows. The increasing cost of producing western wool now makes it seem advisable to increase the number of eastern flocks. While there is doubtless an economic place for many more farm flocks, efforts at stimulating the industry have not been wholly successful. In fact, during the last decade there was a 15 per cent decline in the North Atlantic States. The hesitation on the part of eastern farmers to keep more sheep is pri-



SHEEP ON A NEW ENGLAND FARM.

Fig. 17.—Sheep are valuable in the better utilization of eastern pastures. They relish many plants which cattle will not eat, and which consequently have a tendency to crowd out the more valuable grasses. On steep hillside pastures they utilize and improve the rougher parts which cattle neglect.

marily due to a lack of knowledge as to their care, to losses from disease, and especially the fear of trouble from dogs.

In the bean-growing and fruit districts of western New York, sheep, although occupying a secondary place, are an important farm enterprise. They utilize the pastures and the unsalable rough feeds, particularly bean straw, fully as well as dairy cattle, and require much less attention during the summer months when all of the farmer's time is needed in caring for crops.

A number of men in this section and in Ohio specialize in producing winter or "hot-house" lambs. These lambs are born in the late fall or early winter and are marketed from Christmas to Easter time, usually bringing fancy prices. Such lambs are expensive to produce, as much grain and special care are needed, while consider-



SHEEP ON A CORN-BELT FARM.

FIG. 18.—Small flocks can be used to clean up weeds, fence corners, and waste places. Such flocks do not require constant care during the crop-growing season; consequently, they can usually be run very cheaply. However, they can not be neglected.

able difficulty is experienced often in getting the ewes to breed at the proper season. Moreover, the demand is quite limited, being largely confined to the first-class hotel and dining-car trade, so that the business can easily be overdone. During the past six or eight years this business has been on the wane, as production costs have been prohibitive.

North Central States.—In the rougher sections of the Corn Belt, where much of the land is pasture, flocks of 50 sheep or more are common, and are usually associated with herds of breeding beef cattle. This is especially true in the more broken regions of northern Missouri and southeastern Iowa. There are also numerous flocks in parts of northeastern Indiana and southern Michigan. While there are many fine-wool sheep, as in southwestern Iowa, the mutton breeds, especially the Shropshires, generally prevail.

In preference to keeping permanent flocks a considerable number of Corn-Belt farmers have followed the practice of purchasing each

fall a bunch of western range ewes that have been discarded because of age. Such ewes will do well for a year or two longer on farms where the feed is more succulent and more easily obtained. These ewes are generally bred to mutton rams. After the lambs have been shipped the ewes are generally fattened and sold.

Although Ohio is still one of the leading wool-producing States, its sheep have declined steadily in numbers since 1883. The decline has been about 30 per cent during the last decade. This is due partly to the low value of wool prior to 1917 and the steady substitution of dairy cows. In southeastern Ohio, the "panhandle" of West Virginia, and the adjacent counties of southwestern Pennsylvania, there is a large area of hilly country where only about one-fourth of the land is cultivated. In this section (known as the Ohio fine-wool region) sheep, mostly Delaines, are kept extensively, along with beef cows. In this region there has been a tendency to displace sheep with cattle, but it has not generally been successful, as cattle do not graze the steep, hilly pastures to the best advantage.

There has been a tendency also to substitute mutton and crossbred animals for the fine-wool sheep. However, they are not so well adapted to the conditions. Furthermore, this region produces an excellent quality of fine wool that commands the highest market price. While the flocks have generally decreased in size, the Delaines still persist. The former practice of keeping wethers, however, has largely been discontinued. The present practice is to fatten the wether lambs during the winter and sell them in the spring, although some are held until after the second fleece has been shorn. The ewe lambs are mostly retained or sold for breeding purposes.

South Atlantic and South Central States.—Sheep have never been important in the South Atlantic and South Central States, except in parts of the Virginias, Kentucky, and Tennessee and in the southwestern prairie country where range methods prevail. In the four States just mentioned there are districts where the production of early lambs has reached a high stage of development. In the western part of Virginia, the adjacent part of West Virginia, and to some extent in North Carolina, there are numerous mountain valleys where the limestone and certain other soils produce rich bluegrass pasturage and where most of the land is kept in sod (fig. 19). These pastures are primarily utilized for fattening cattle. On nearly all of these farms sheep are run as a secondary enterprise for the production of lambs, which are marketed in June and July. The ewes are run on the rough hillsides during the summer and fall months, being brought down to the bluegrass pastures for the winter, where they are kept until after the lambs are sold. While they get most of their winter subsistence from the bluegrass pastures, they are sometimes fed a little hay and grain and in some instances grazed on grain pastures.

Much the same method is used in the bluegrass district of Kentucky, except that there are no mountain pastures. In central Tennessee the ewes get most of their winter grazing from wheat fields. They are taken from these areas in April in time for the wheat to mature and produce a good crop of grain.

In these regions approximately half the producers sell all the lambs and maintain the breeding flocks by purchasing mature ewes. These purchased ewes are obtained from the neighboring mountain

districts, from the Piney-Woods region of the South, and from the western ranges, and are bred to rams of the mutton breeds. Because of the succulent nature of the pasture grasses which insures an abundance of milk, the lambs, which are born from January 15 to April 15, make a rapid growth and are ready for the May, June, and July markets. As there is a relatively small supply at this time, they usually command a good price.

In the Appalachian Mountains outside the limestone areas there are many small flocks, which seldom exceed 50 head. The sheep, which are of a nondescript type, are allowed to run wild most of the year, although they are usually given the run of the farm during the winter months, occasionally receiving a little additional feed. Because of depredations and hardships, flock increase is not very great and the owners depend mostly on the wool. While the receipts from the sale of wool are low, nevertheless they are of considerable

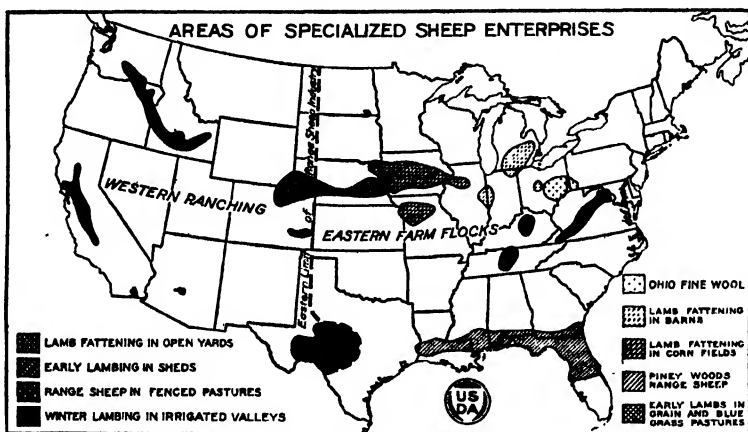


FIG. 19.—The production of lambs for the early markets is highly specialized. In the valleys of California, where there is excellent winter grazing, the production of lambs for the April and May market is rapidly developing. In the Pacific Northwest many lambs are produced for the June and July market. In the blue-grass districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Virginias early lamb production is also an important industry. In Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio lambs are usually fattened in barns. In the Central West lambs are fattened in cornfields. Farther west, where open winters prevail, lambs are fattened in yards. In the upper Ohio Valley, where the country is much broken, Delaine sheep are kept for the production of wool. The practice of allowing sheep to run wild in the Piney Woods section of the South is declining. The keeping of sheep in wolf-proof fenced pastures is rapidly growing in Texas.

importance to owners who have a very limited income. The number of these mountain sheep is declining.

In the Cotton Belt less than 3 per cent of the farmers have sheep and the farm flocks are generally small. Most of the improved acreage is devoted to the production of tilled crops, principally cotton and corn, with some small grain and hay. The few pastures that exist are hardly sufficient for the necessary work stock.

In the Piney-Woods region, which borders the Cotton Belt on the east and south, there are large areas of undeveloped land that are utilized as open range (fig. 19). Although the grass is somewhat sparse and of inferior quality, this land carries considerable stock. In this region sheep, cattle, and hogs, which are mostly in the hands

of large land owners, are allowed to run wild throughout the entire year. Each spring the sheep are rounded up, shorn, branded, and the ram lambs castrated. They are of a nondescript type which shear an average of about 3 pounds of coarse wool. As there is a heavy loss from internal parasites, predatory animals, and insufficient feed during the winter, the death rate in the past has been nearly as large as the birth rate. At present there is a tendency to give them a little more care and to improve their quality. There are some sales of ewes to the early lamb districts but most of the income is from wool, which, although low in value, costs but little to produce.

Western Farm Flocks.—In recent years numerous flocks of from 25 to 50 head and more have been springing up on the irrigated farms of the West. In the small, irrigated valleys which lie in the center of extensive range areas, farming is generally based on the production of winter feed for range stock. On the larger irrigation projects, such as the Yakima Valley, Washington, and projects along the Snake River in Idaho, where a great surplus of feed can be produced, it is necessary to grow other crops, such as fruits and sugar beets. In order that such farms may be kept at their highest efficiency it is generally necessary to keep some farm livestock to help utilize unsalable products and to furnish manure with which to maintain soil fertility. The sale of dairy products is somewhat limited and beef cattle do not fit in well on such small farms. It has, therefore, been found that sheep, which can be used to excellent advantage in keeping the ditch banks free from weeds and to graze waste corners, have an important place, especially as they require but little labor during the busy season. For this reason it is probable that their numbers will rapidly increase in the near future. In the northwestern irrigated valleys, where they occur most frequently on farms of 80 or more acres, the mutton types, especially Hampshires, prevail. Many of the flocks are purebred, the best males being sold to range operators. Most of the lambs, however, are sold as early spring lambs. In the Willamette Valley, long-wooled sheep prevail. These sheep are especially well adapted to the mild but humid climate and are very useful in keeping the pastures, many of which are cut-over lands, free from shrubby growth.

Range Sheep.

The western practice of running sheep in large bands was developed as a means of utilizing the vast areas of free grazing lands in the Plains and Mountain States. Bands of from 2,000 to 5,000 head were common, each band being under the care of a herder who remained with them constantly to guard against wild animals, to prevent loss through straying, and to direct their grazing. There was also a camp tender for every one to three bands who brought in supplies and moved camp. In the larger companies there were foremen who had general supervision over every 5 to 10 bands and who hunted for the good grazing areas. In a small outfit the owner frequently served as camp tender or foreman.

The sheep were primarily kept for their wool and were run on the open range throughout the entire year. They frequently traveled long distances, there being record of bands that were driven from the Pacific coast to Missouri River points, taking a couple of years en

route. The business was wholly nomadic, there being no investment in land or buildings. The only investment was for a camp outfit, costing from \$200 to \$400, and for the sheep, which were worth about \$2 a head. Practically the only expense was for labor, which at that time was comparatively inexpensive, and for necessary camp supplies. The operating expenses were, therefore, very low, it being stated that some flocks were run as cheaply as 50 to 75 cents per head per year.

With the gradual taking up of the best grazing lands for farming purposes, the livestock were steadily pushed back to the rougher and more arid areas where competition for range became very severe. The cattlemen, especially the large companies, were the first to feel this competition and many were forced to discontinue. This was partly because the cattle, not being herded, could not easily be shifted

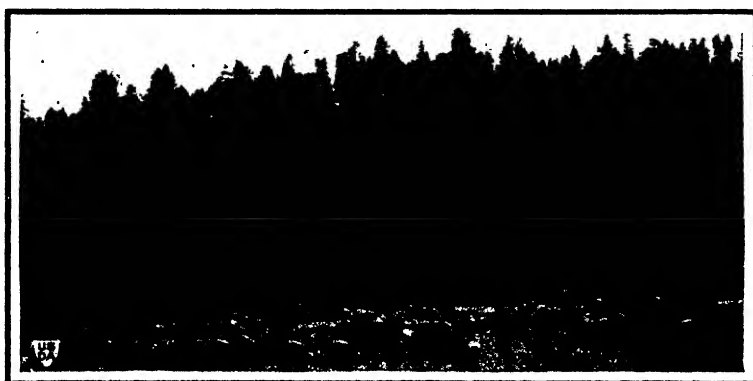


COUNTING SHEEP ON A NATIONAL FOREST.

FIG. 20.—About 8,000,000 sheep are grazed each summer in the national forests of the West. They enter the forests in May and June, and in September and October the breeding stock are driven down toward irrigated valleys or desert ranges for the winter, while the lambs not retained for breeding purposes are shipped to market.

from congested and overgrazed areas, and also because sheep, which graze more closely, could get feed where cattle could not. Later, as large areas of range were patented and consolidated into numerous holdings, cattle, which can be handled in small numbers, in turn began crowding out the sheep, as under range conditions sheep can be economically run only in comparatively large numbers. This is especially true of the Great Plains region, where small herds of cattle kept in connection with dry farming have rapidly displaced sheep. In Montana and Wyoming, which were the last to feel this movement, there was a decline in number of sheep of 59 per cent and 62 per cent respectively during the period 1909–1919. This decline was partly due to the dry season of 1919 and the financial difficulties following, but more largely to the rapid homesteading of land under the law granting 640-acre homesteads.

In order to remain in business most of the range operators have been compelled to purchase or lease sufficient land to control their range. In some instances this has meant the acquiring of a sufficient number of small holdings to control the watering places. In other cases it has meant the purchasing or leasing of the greater part of the range. In many instances it has been necessary to develop more watering places, build warehouses for the storage of feed, and in other ways develop these holdings. It is now necessary to own improved ranch property before one can obtain permission to use the national forests. This investment in land and improvements has greatly increased the necessary capitalization. In some localities this capitalization is as high as \$14 per sheep. At present an investment of not less than \$13,500 is usually needed in order to



SUMMER GRAZING IN A WESTERN FOREST.

FIG. 21.—The sheep thrive on the soft, lush feed of the high mountains, many remaining most of the summer close to or above timber line. The cattle, on the other hand, graze mostly in or near the parks and open timber areas.

engage in the range sheep business. This would be apportioned somewhat as follows:

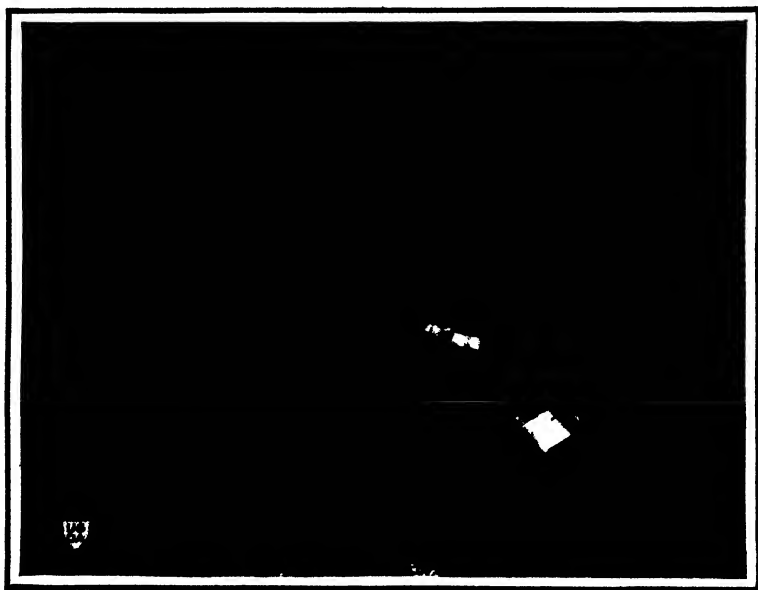
	Low.	High.
800 to 1,000 breeding ewes at \$8 to \$10 each (one band).....	\$6,400	\$10,000
20 to 25 rams.....	600	1,000
Camp outfit.....	600	1,000
Home ranch to serve as operating base.....	5,000	5,000
Cash with which to meet current expenses.....	1,000	1,000
	13,600	18,000

While there are numerous bands with a much lower investment, these are generally operated by persons of foreign birth or descent who are willing to live very cheaply, and who usually act as herders or camp tenders. In order that a man may make a managerial wage he should have at least two bands.

This constant crowding has necessitated the retirement of many range operators and a considerable curtailment of most of the range flocks, until at the present time (1923) there are only about 21,000,000 sheep in the 11 far Western States. The sheep, with the exception of those on southern ranges, have been forced, in large measure, into those regions that include desert lands, which can be used only in win-

ter when snow and water are available, and also afford summer grazing in the mountains. The greater part of the summer grazing areas are now included in the national forests, where grazing is regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Operating expenses have also greatly increased. The crowded conditions make it necessary, except on the southern ranges, to provide considerable winter feed, the amount varying with the locality and with the season. The labor costs per sheep are also much greater. This is partly because it has become necessary to reduce greatly the size of the bands, which now vary from as low as 600 head up to 2,000 head, seldom exceeding 2,500. It is also necessary to use more men, as most operators now have a camp tender with each band, who



OPEN-RANGE LAMBING SUPPLEMENTED BY TENTS.

FIG. 22.—Large tents, warmed by stoves and lighted with lanterns, receive ewes whose lambs are likely to arrive during the long cold nights. A man is always at hand to look out for the ewes.

spends most of his time in helping to herd. There has also been a considerable increase in the wages paid.

These increased operating expenses have made the production of wool alone generally unprofitable. Fortunately, the increasing demand for mutton, especially lamb, has made it possible for the range operators to change from a strictly wool-producing basis to that of producing both wool and lamb. At the outbreak of the World War the majority of range operators were giving more attention to the production of lambs than of wool. The first step in meeting the higher operating expenses was the elimination of the numerous bands of wethers, which were kept primarily for their wool. The development of a type of ewe that would produce a good market lamb and a readily salable grade of wool, and at the same time maintain the herding instinct of the Merinos, was accomplished by breeding Ram-

bouillet ewes to coarse-wool rams. In many cases this crossing with coarse-wool animals was carried to such a point that at the outbreak of the war many of the ewes were losing their herding instincts and had very inferior fleeces. With the high prices for wool that prevailed from 1914 to 1920, there has been a tendency to breed back to the fine-wool type. As it is difficult to keep the desirable characteristics of the first cross, various efforts have been made to secure a fixed type of crossbred sheep.

In order to keep the breeding stock at standard strength it is generally necessary to replace about one-fourth of the flock each year. The early lamb raisers usually make this replacement by direct purchase, but most flockmasters save a sufficient number, about half of the ewe lambs, for this purpose. Under ordinary range conditions crossbred ewes must usually be discarded by their sixth year, while Merinos last from one to two years longer. These discarded ewes usually sell for about half of their original value when entering the band. In spite of the discarding of aged ewes there is a considerable annual loss by death and occasional heavy losses due to droughts or severe winter storms.

The breeding expense, when figured separately, usually runs a little over 50 cents per ewe. This is made up of two items. First, the expense of keeping the rams, which is much heavier than for ewes inasmuch as the rams must be run in small bands of from 350 to 500 head, and must be given more care. The second item is for the purchase of rams, there being about 20 to 25 rams to every 1,000 ewes. The majority of the sheepmen purchase yearlings, as ram lambs are usually not hardy enough. These yearlings cost approximately from \$30 to \$40 a head, depending on their quality. The approximate period of usefulness of such an animal is about five years, at the end of which time he has practically no sale value. However, as there is about a 20 per cent annual loss, few last so long.

The New Mexico-Arizona Region.—The fewest operating changes have taken place in the southern range States, where, because of the very low rainfall, there has not been much interference from dry farming. In southern New Mexico, where the climatic conditions at breeding and lambing time are frequently unfavorable, the lamb crop averages approximately 60 per cent. For this reason fine-wool sheep predominate. In order to operate successfully in this region it is usually necessary to control land on which water can be developed.

In northern New Mexico and southern Colorado many of the sheep are owned by persons of Mexican descent, some of whom operate on a very small scale. The flocks, which are mostly Merinos, usually range from 500 to 1,000 head. Although the feed is somewhat sparse, the climatic conditions are more favorable for the production of lambs. The majority of these lambs are shipped to the eastern Colorado and Corn-Belt feed yards. The sheep are kept on the open range throughout the year and travel comparatively short distances to and from the summer and winter ranges.

The Arizona sheep are run mostly on the high plateau area in the northern half of the State during the summer season. About 70 per cent of them are within the national forests, the rest running on patented (mostly railroad) lands and Indian reservations. As water

is scarce, it is necessary to build large storage reservoirs costing from \$1,000 to \$15,000 each, where the run-off from the occasional rains can be stored. During the winter season most of the sheep are grazed in adjacent valleys and protected areas, while about one-third are driven or shipped to the foothills and desert areas in the southwestern and western parts of the State. In years when there are favorable rains, the sheep get about six weeks of excellent grazing on the deserts. If the rains fail, much trouble is experienced in getting sufficient feed and water for the flocks.

As most of the feed throughout Arizona is too sparse to make it possible to produce fat lambs, and as much of the range is so brushy that the sheep must be closely herded, the Rambouillet predominates. The operators who depend on using the deserts for a part of their winter grazing generally aim to have the lambs born in February, so as to be ready to rush onto these areas as soon as the rains come. Some of them breed their ewes to Hampshire rams, shipping all of these lambs to the early market. In the northern districts the lambing season usually comes in May and the lambs are sold in the late fall most of them as feeders. In years when prices are unsatisfactory, or when the lambs make a poor growth, they are sometimes held another year.

All of this southern range is subject to occasional droughts, some of which are of long duration. At such times it is necessary to buy large quantities of feed in order to carry the sheep through, and to ship large numbers of them out of the country. In spite of these efforts there are sometimes heavy losses through starvation.

Central Range Region.—In most of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and in parts of northwestern Colorado and southern Idaho and Oregon sheep are run in the mountains to a considerable extent, generally within the national forests, from about the middle of June to the middle of October. They are then grazed toward the winter ranges, usually remaining in the foothills until about December 1. As soon as there is sufficient water and snow available, they are driven on to the desert areas where they remain as long as the water lasts. Whenever possible, the operators generally provide sufficient feed to carry the sheep through periods of stormy weather. Those grazed near irrigated districts are frequently fed considerable hay. In April they begin moving toward the summer ranges, from 50 to 150 miles away. The lambing season usually comes in April and May and shearing in late May and June while the sheep are on the intermediate range.

As on the southern ranges lambing is usually conducted on the open range, efforts being made to select camps that are reasonably protected from storms and where there is plenty of feed and water. In some instances tent shelter is provided. The lambs are usually weaned about the time the sheep leave the national forests. The lambs not retained for breeding purposes are then shipped, most of them going to the primary markets. As the feed is more luxuriant than farther south, many of the lambs are fat enough to go direct to the slaughterers. A very large proportion, however, are finished in feed yards.

California Region.—In California the methods of handling sheep are quite diverse. In the northern half of the State the same general methods that prevail in the central range district are found. The

majority of sheep are run on the national forests or privately owned or leased land during the summer. The rest of the year they are largely kept on privately owned range, in stubble fields, or wherever suitable grazing can be found.

In the southern part of the State the sheep are handled in much the same manner as in Arizona. During the summer months all that can be accommodated are grazed on the national forests. The rest are run wherever suitable range can be found. In the winter and early spring they are run on the desert areas, if there is sufficient rainfall for the feed to grow. They are also grazed in stubble fields, in vineyards, or wherever forage can be found.

Formerly a large percentage of the lambs were born in the spring and marketed in the fall, but in recent years the practice of lambing in midwinter has grown rapidly. The production of these winter lambs started about 15 years ago in the Imperial Valley of California and in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Farmers in these



SHEEP ON SPRING RANGE NEAR OWENS VALLEY, CALIF.

FIG. 23.—Sheep, through their ability to go without water several days, and even weeks, when on succulent feed, are oftentimes able to get much feed from desert areas that have no other use.

valleys would purchase aged range ewes, breed them to mutton rams, and graze them on alfalfa pastures. The lambs which were born in December were ready for the April and May markets. Since the World War many of the alfalfa pastures have been plowed up for the production of cotton. However, the demand for such lambs has been so keen that many sheep growers in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys have begun producing winter lambs. The lambs are marketed during April and May, the majority of them being shipped between April 15 and May 15. It is estimated that in 1923 approximately 300,000 lambs were marketed during this period. Most of them were shipped to Chicago and Kansas City, although the coast cities consumed a considerable number. The California lambing season now extends from November and December in the Imperial Valley into May in the northern counties of the State.

Northern Range Region.—The greatest changes in management have taken place in the northern range States. The majority of the sheep now remaining in Montana and northeastern Wyoming graze during the summer on the national forests and are run on privately

owned land or on Indian reservations during the remainder of the year. In many cases it is necessary to feed them for a period of from three to five months.

A few of the sheep in Washington and northeastern Oregon are able to get some winter grazing from the semidesert areas. However, the greater number are grazed on privately owned land (much of which is in the wheat-growing sections), that is too rough for cultivation, except for a period of three or four months in summer when they are in the mountains. Most of the sheep in central Washington are fed alfalfa hay for a period of from three to five months in winter. In order to meet the consequent high operating costs, many of the sheepmen have turned their attention in recent years to the production of early spring lambs.

This spring-lamb industry has reached its highest development in Idaho, where the sheepmen have succeeded in developing a type



NOONTIME IN MONTANA.

FIG. 24.—Range sheep usually begin grazing at early dawn. It is customary for them to rest from about the middle of the forenoon, when it begins to get warm, until late afternoon. Then they continue grazing until dark, when they settle down for the night.

of lamb that seems well adapted to market requirements. Very nearly half of the Idaho sheep raisers are now engaged in early lamb production. The irrigated valleys produce large quantities of alfalfa hay for which a market must be found. As there is not sufficient desert land, except in the southern part of the State, on which to winter their sheep, and as the spring and fall range is also limited, the Idaho flockmasters have come more and more to depend on winter feeding.

The ewes, which are a cross between the long-wool breeds and the Rambouillet, are brought onto the irrigated farms in the late fall and fed alfalfa for a period of three to five months during the winter. A large percentage of them are bred to Hampshire rams sufficiently early to lamb in February, the lambing operations being conducted in specially constructed sheds (fig. 25). The lambing equipment on

the better organized farms usually represents an investment of about \$1.50 per ewe. The raisers of early lambs in Washington and Oregon, having a more broken range, are compelled to use Rambouillet ewes, which are generally bred to Hampshire rams.

Not only does this Washington-Oregon-Idaho early lamb district produce a high-quality lamb, but, because of the better care which the ewes receive, a much larger lamb crop is generally obtained than under ordinary methods of range management. This lamb crop frequently exceeds 85 per cent and many flockmasters report occasional crops slightly in excess of 100 per cent. The lambs are generally shipped in June, July, and August, at which time they command top prices. As most of the flocks, because of the lack of sufficient fall range, must be reduced to a minimum as soon as they come out of the forests, and as the ewe lambs, because of their mixed breeding, would not be suitable for range purposes, the entire crop



LAMBING SHED AND CORRALS, UNITED STATES SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION, DUBOIS, IDAHO.

FIG. 25.—This shed is on open range at an elevation of 5,000 feet and illustrates the general type used for early lambing in the Northwest. The central portion has a capacity for 1,600 lambing ewes. By means of sheds early lambing is possible and large numbers of lambs are saved from losses that occur on the open range. The shepherd's cottage is at the left in the foreground.

is sold. The breeding flocks are largely maintained by purchasing ewes from districts which have difficulty in producing fat lambs.

Southwestern Texas.—Texas leads the States in the total number of sheep. There is no public domain since Texas, when it entered the Union, retained title to all public lands, and practically all the grazing lands have been sold to livestock producers. Many of the ranchers have put up wolf-proof fences, constructed concrete water tanks, and made other improvements. A large part of the sheep industry is, therefore, conducted in a manner somewhat intermediate between the western range and the eastern farm systems.

The principal sheep-raising area is the Edwards Plateau, adjacent districts, and westward. Cattle and goats are frequently grazed

on the same land with the sheep. In the northern part of the area cattle predominate and only enough sheep are kept to graze the weeds and other feed that cattle will not touch. As the sheep do not displace any cattle, and, in fact, when properly run have a tendency to improve the cattle range, their inclusion increases the gross carrying capacity of these pastures. To the south, as the grass is replaced by shrubs, sheep become more numerous and only enough cattle are run to utilize the grasses that the sheep do not care for. On the more brushy ranges goats in turn predominate, while sheep are a secondary enterprise, there being only a few cattle.

The majority of the sheep in this district are in small units averaging from 600 to 1,000 head. Many of them are herded in much the same manner as in New Mexico. However, in recent years, the practice of turning the sheep loose in pastures which have been fenced against predatory animals has been rapidly increasing. While such fences are very costly (\$250 to \$300 per mile, pre-war prices), it has been found that a pasture will carry nearly double the number of sheep when they are allowed to run loose than when they are herded, as there is much less destruction of feed through trampling. It has also been found that one man can handle nearly twice as many sheep. Furthermore, large lamb crops and better lambs are generally obtained than where the sheep are herded.

Sheep ranching in this district is on a wool-growing basis, as difficulty is experienced in getting good lamb crops. The lambs are generally born in April and May. Most of them are retained, the ewes for breeding purposes and the wethers until one or more crops of wool have been obtained. In favorable seasons the wethers are generally fattened on winter pasture before selling. Partly because of the brushy character of the range and partly because of the comparatively warm winters, about one-third of the sheep are sheared twice annually, in April and in September or October. They shear an average of about 8 pounds per head per year.

Fattening Sheep for Market.

Fattening sheep for market is extensively followed in several sections of the Corn Belt and adjacent areas, and in many irrigated districts. There are three general systems of finishing: (1) Fattening in cornfields in the Corn-Belt States; (2) open-yard feeding west of the Missouri River; (3) fattening in barns in the East Central States.

Fattening in Cornfields.—The practice of fattening lambs by turning them into the cornfields and allowing them to harvest the crop is followed in districts throughout the entire Corn Belt. It is, however, most common in Iowa and northeastern Nebraska, where it is the prevailing type of sheep finishing. Most of the lambs are purchased at the central markets, Omaha and Chicago principally, in September and October, although some are taken in August. The lambs are usually given the run of the pastures and hay fields and allowed to clean up weeds and waste corners for a period of a week or two. They are then turned into the cornfields in which rape has usually been planted, and are allowed to harvest the crop (fig. 26). Most of them are sold in the latter part of November and in December. The lambs that are not fat enough are held over and fed ear corn on pasture or in dry lots and shipped in January. This practice

has the advantage of requiring but little labor and practically no equipment. The death rate is usually greater than in open yard or barn feeding.

Open Yard Feeding.—The practice of feeding in open yards prevails west of the Missouri River where there is comparatively little stormy weather during the early part of the winter. The most extensive feeding district is in Weld and Larimer counties and vicinity, in northeastern Colorado, where from 500,000 to 1,000,000 head are fed annually. Other extensive feeding districts are the Arkansas Valley in southeastern Colorado, the Scotts Bluff district in western Nebraska, and along the Platte River in Buffalo, Hall, and Merrick counties, in Nebraska. There are other small areas in Nebraska and Kansas, and also in the irrigated valleys of the far West (fig. 27).



SHEEPING DOWN CORN.

FIG. 26.—This practice saves labor in harvesting corn, as well as in feeding sheep. It can be followed only in regions where there is but little rain during the fall months. Lambs fattened in this way fill in the market gap between the fat-range lambs and those from the feed yards.

The fattening of lambs occupies an important place in the beet-growing districts as it helps to provide a market for the large quantities of alfalfa which must be grown in the rotation system and also for the utilization of the beet tops. The manure is highly prized in helping to maintain sugar-beet yields. As corn is grown only to limited extent in these districts it is shipped in from Nebraska and Kansas. Barley, oats, and even wheat are fed also in the early stages of the fattening process. In Nebraska the lambs not only help to provide a market for alfalfa, but also help in utilizing some of the surplus corn.

A large percentage of the lambs are fed in bunches that vary from 250 to 5,000 head. There are, of course, men who operate on much more extensive scale. These are usually large landholders who distribute their sheep about on different farms, seldom having over 5,000 to 10,000 sheep in a single yard. Most of the lambs are put in the yards in October and November. The northern range lambs usually

weigh about 60 pounds and the southern lambs from 50 to 55 pounds when delivered. They are fed for a period of four to five months, during which time they make a gain of from 25 to 30 pounds. It is generally figured that during the feeding process a lamb will consume about 250 pounds of hay and 150 pounds of corn or its equivalent. As the lambs do not finish evenly, it is a practice, especially in the larger yards, to sort out the fat lambs from time to time so that they are generally marketed in several shipments. These shipments usually begin in February, the bulk of the lambs going in March and April and sometimes there are shipments in May. Some of the operators also handle a limited number of aged ewes and wethers.



LAMB FATTENING ON CORN AND ALFALFA HAY, CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

FIG. 27.—Lamb feeding not only furnishes a home market for some of the hay and corn, but also provides gainful occupation for farm help during the winter, when the help otherwise would be idle.

Feeding in barns.—In the East Central States, where there is much stormy weather in the late fall and winter months, lamb feeding is usually carried on in barns. While barn feeding is practiced in parts of Illinois, it is most extensively followed in northeastern Indiana and southern Michigan, in parts of Ohio, and, to a limited extent, in western New York. Although charges for labor and equipment are much higher than where the lambs are fattening in cornfields or in open yards, barn feeding furnishes gainful occupation for the farmer during the winter months when ordinarily there is not much farm work. There is also much less risk as the sheep are given more attention. The majority of these farmers handle only 150 to 300 head, and plan to get lambs that will finish evenly. The majority of lambs are purchased at Chicago. They are fed from four to five months and then shipped to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, or other eastern markets. As the cost of grain is higher than farther west, these eastern farmers find it difficult to compete with the Corn Belt and Colorado feeders. They feel, however, that they can afford to feed on a very close margin for the sake of the manure, which is much needed in maintaining soil fertility.

Losses Among Sheep.

The annual losses among sheep are from various causes (fig. 28). In the farming States most of the losses are from parasitic diseases, although there are some losses from lack of care and shelter. Dogs also inflict much damage. In the Piney-Woods region of the South there are considerable losses from predatory animals and from lack of feed in winter. In the range States the annual losses are principally due to straying from the band, poisonous plants, predatory animals, and parasites. Such losses vary from year to year and according to the character of the range. They average from 7 to 8 per cent on the northern ranges and a little higher on the southern. In addition there are also periodic losses, due to drought or unusually severe winters. In the early days loss from sudden, severe storms was of frequent occurrence and sometimes very devastating. In

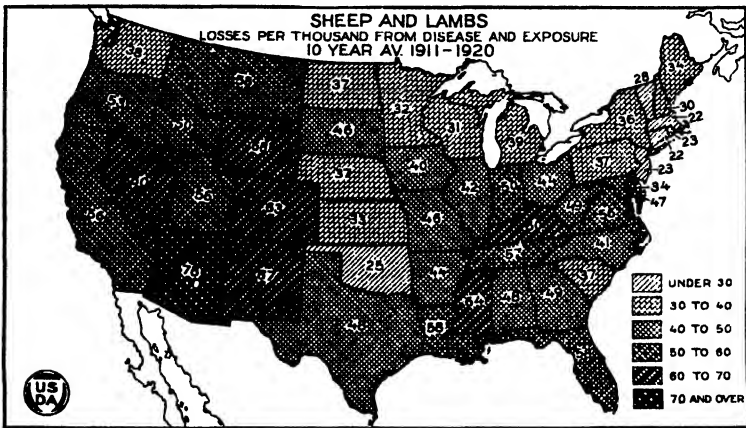


FIG. 28.—On the western range predatory animals, poisonous plants, and exposure on hazardous grazing grounds cause considerable loss. In the farming States internal parasites constitute an important cause of loss, particularly among lambs. Lamb losses are generally larger than those for mature sheep, especially in the humid regions. Much of this loss occurs at lambing time during cold rainy weather.

recent years it has been possible to avoid much of this loss by providing winter feed and by more careful methods. Even with the best of care such losses can never be wholly eliminated. The losses due to straying depend largely on the herder and on the character of the country. These losses are unavoidable in a rough country, and are frequently large when inexperienced or careless herders are employed. On the other hand, they are generally small when the sheep are in the hands of careful herders and in an open country.

Poisonous Plants.

There are a great many plants that cause sickness and death among sheep. These occur in all parts of the United States. Because of the greater number of sheep and because of the method of handling them on the range, the losses of economic importance are largely confined to the western range country. Sheep, like other animals, if left to themselves or if grazed in loose formation, seldom eat enough

of any poisonous plant to suffer from its effects; but, under the system of close herding that prevails in many regions, where they eat practically all the vegetation as they move along, they are much more liable to poisoning and sometimes heavy losses occur. Many sheep are lost on driveways. The first bands passing over a driveway usually consume all the good forage. Succeeding bands, especially if they are hungry, will take such poisonous plants as may be there. Sheep having passed over trails where there is little forage and emerging on patches of poisonous plants frequently gorge themselves on these plants with fatal results.

There are three groups of plants on the western ranges which are especially destructive to sheep. Of these the locoes, of which the white loco is especially poisonous to sheep, were formerly the most harmful. These are found in the Great Plains area extending from Canada into Mexico. In the southern range area they also extend westward into California and north into Utah. With the homestead settlement of the plains country the sheep have been driven out of much of the region where these plants grow.

Second in importance, and in late years perhaps first, are the species of death camas. These are found in the higher parts of the Great Plains area and west to the Pacific. Some of them grow in damp meadows, others on rather dry hillsides. These plants cause most of the losses from poisoning that occur in the spring and early summer. The lupines, of which there are many kinds, doubtless rank third. These are even more widely distributed than the death camas. They are not all equally poisonous, but it is not known which are harmless. Lupine leaves rarely, if ever, injure sheep, but heavy losses have been produced by eating the pods and seeds. The losses occur in the summer and fall months.

There are other groups of poisonous plants which are common to the East and West. Among these are the laurels, of which there are several kinds, which cause a considerable loss among sheep grazing in the eastern United States. Some western laurels are especially destructive to sheep. The leaves of wild cherries also take a considerable toll, especially among sheep that are driven over a trail where very little other feed is obtainable. Although the aggregate losses from wild cherries are not great, in some places they may be very heavy.

The milkweeds, the rayless goldenrod of New Mexico and Texas, the Colorado rubber plant of Colorado and New Mexico, and the coffee bean of Texas, are some of the other plants which also cause losses. The western sneezeweed is a serious menace in Utah and portions of the Southwest.¹

There is no way of determining the magnitude of the losses among sheep from poisonous plants, as such losses are seldom reported. There are numerous records of individual herds where the losses have been 50 per cent or greater. It has been stated that the losses in Colorado amount to \$1,000,000 annually. At the present time there is no practicable method of eradicating most of these plants. However, a careful and experienced herder, who is familiar with the plants and the places where they occur, can do much to prevent such losses.

¹ The distribution of some of the poisonous plants of the West is shown in Figures 75 and 76 of the article "Our Forage Resources," page 401.

Predatory Animals.

The western livestock owners suffer heavy losses from depredations of predatory animals, these losses being formerly estimated to amount to from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually. Wolves, coyotes, and bobcats are the greatest offenders, and in many localities inflict such heavy and continuous losses as to make sheep raising an unprofitable enterprise (fig. 29). In the earlier days the individual stockman endeavored to combat these predatory animals on his own range by employing hunters to shoot, trap, and poison them. The payment of bounties for animals taken was also resorted to. These individual efforts were not satisfactory and demonstrated the necessity for organized effort in order to secure adequate results. The coordination of the efforts of all those directly interested in the problem was then undertaken. As the Department of Agriculture had charge of the control and eradication of predatory animals in the national forests and on the public domain, and as it had already

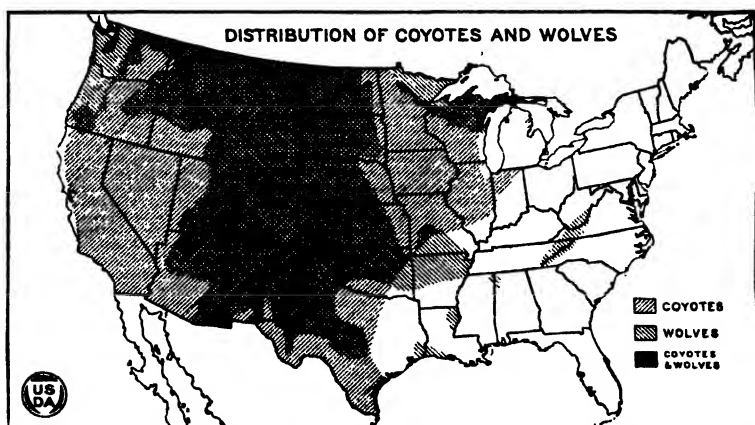


FIG. 29.—Predatory animals at one time exacted a heavy toll from the western livestock industries. In recent years, through concerted efforts of various local and State organizations and the United States Department of Agriculture, losses from this source have greatly decreased.

developed methods of eradication which had proved eminently successful, the work is now largely conducted under its general supervision.

At present the department is cooperating with many States, county officials, and livestock associations in well-organized campaigns for the destruction of these pests. Congress has appropriated \$274,000 for fighting these animals during the fiscal year 1924, while 13 States, mostly western, have appropriated \$285,000 for cooperation during this period. Additional funds have also been provided by stockmen's associations. A well-organized force of hunters, who are supervised by capable and experienced men, and who have been thoroughly trained in the most up-to-date and efficient methods of trapping, poisoning, and den hunting, are employed. Substantial headway has already been made and stockmen report greatly improved conditions, with losses entirely eliminated in some instances and markedly reduced in others. Approximately 500,000 predatory animals have been destroyed since 1915.

In the greater part of the farming region losses from wild animals are comparatively small. Throughout all of this region, however, farmers suffer severe losses from predatory dogs. While dogs do considerable damage to all classes of livestock, their depredations on sheep are especially severe. No accurate figures are available as to the damage caused by them. However, as a result of an investigation conducted in 1913 it was estimated that a total of 108,000 sheep which had been killed by dogs the previous year were paid for out of State and county funds. This figure does not take into consideration the damage to the rest of the flock which, from a monetary standpoint, is usually much greater than the actual killings. Sheep which have been frightened seldom do well, and if this occurs in the late fall there is usually a heavy loss of lambs the following year as well as a much reduced wool clip. The fear of damage from dogs keeps many men out of the business who otherwise would be glad to engage in it. Most of the States now have laws for the control of dogs. In a number of States the county pays for the animals actually killed, while in others the owner of the dog is held liable for all damage done by it. Nearly all States make it illegal to keep a sheep-killing dog, while a few States have laws making it a misdemeanor to allow dogs to run at large. Some States, notably Michigan, have laws that are proving to be a real protection to sheep.

Parasitic Diseases.

Sheep probably suffer more from animal parasites than do any other kind of livestock, although ordinarily they are but little subject to diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. Most of these losses occur among lambs, as these young animals are usually more heavily parasitized and appear to be more seriously injured by a given infestation than are the older animals. Parasites of sheep are of two general types, external and internal.

External parasites.—The external parasites are those which live on the skin or in the skin or hair follicles, such as lice, ticks, and scab mites, or which attack the exterior of the animal from time to time, such as blood-sucking flies. The most important of these external parasites are the scab mites and sheep ticks.

Scabies is one of the oldest known, most contagious, and most injurious diseases affecting sheep (fig. 30). Its history dates back to the earliest age of civilization. It is easily transmitted from one sheep to another and spreads very rapidly after being introduced into the flock. When allowed to spread, sheep scab causes financial loss to the industry, (1) by a decrease in the quantity of wool produced, (2) by the unthrifty condition of the animals, and (3) by the death of large numbers of infested sheep. It was formerly the greatest drawback to the sheep industry of the United States. The migratory character of the western sheep business was very favorable to the spread of this parasite. The sheep were frequently exposed to the disease by infected ranges and trails, by "picked-up strays" from other infested flocks, and in many other ways.

Although scab is highly contagious, insidious in its nature, and severe in its effects, it yields rapidly to proper treatment and is easily cured. It is, therefore, highly desirable to eradicate the disease so far as possible. For this reason the Department of Agriculture has extended aid to the industry by controlling the inter-

state movement of sheep to prevent the carrying of infection from one State to another. Cooperative work has also been carried on with the livestock authorities of the various States concerned, with the intention of completely eradicating the disease. This work has been in progress for 17 years. During this time the disease has been very greatly reduced over most of the previously infected area. However, taking the country as a whole, considerable expense is involved in keeping it under control.

The sheep tick, which is really a wingless parasitic fly, is widely distributed in many of the sheep-growing countries of the world. In this country it is found in practically every State. It is most prevalent, however, on the western ranges where sheep are herded in large flocks, the northern two-thirds of the range country being the most heavily infested. The previous custom, in a majority of the principal sheep-growing States, of dipping the flocks regularly for scab evidently served at the same time to control the tick. With the eradication of scab in many States, dipping, especially in the Northwest has been discontinued to a great extent. Subsequently.

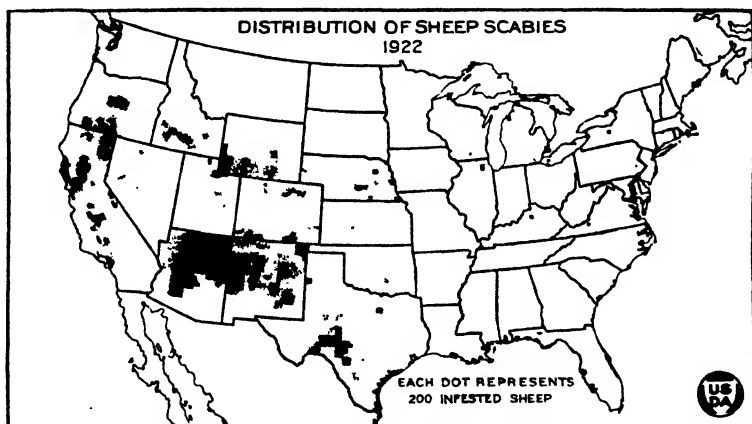


FIG. 30.—Sheep scab is most common on the range, but occurs in the Central States as far south as southern Missouri and Kentucky. The Atlantic Coast States, with the exception of New York, and most of the Southern States are free from the disease. Although scab spreads rapidly and requires energetic measures for its control, its elimination from Montana, one of the largest sheep-producing States, shows what can be accomplished by persistent and energetic measures.

the ticks have spread rapidly and become so prevalent that compulsory dipping again has become necessary in order to eradicate them. In the Southwestern States, where sheep owners still continue to dip their flocks more or less regularly, ticks are not so plentiful. Many of the farm flocks also harbor these parasites.

Other external parasites which cause considerable losses are the screw worm and the various wool maggots. These are especially bad in the warm, humid climate of the South. To avoid serious losses, shearing cuts and other wounds must be properly protected from them. These maggots are also likely to infest sheep suffering from diarrhea.

Internal parasites.—Internal parasites live in the tissues, cavities, and tubes of the host animal. In the case of the sheep these parasites

include roundworms, lungworms, flukes, tapeworms, the maggot known as grub in the head, and some microscopic forms.

Of the various roundworms, the stomach worm is probably the most common and important. This parasite, which is found in the fourth stomach, occurs over almost the entire world where there are sheep, goats, cattle, or other suitable host animals. In the United States it is most plentiful in the South, where it is favored by abundant warmth and moisture. It is also a serious pest in the Northeastern and Middle Western States and in low, wet areas throughout the entire country. It is present in smaller numbers and does less damage in the high, dry, and cool areas of the Rocky Mountain region.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the losses caused by the stomach worm. However, it is probable that this parasite causes more loss to the sheep industry than any other disease, and that the total loss from it is very large. The stomach worm is probably one of the leading factors in preventing the expansion of the sheep industry in the South; and, together with dogs, it has undoubtedly been responsible for much of the decline of the sheep industry in the Northeastern and Central States. Losses from this cause are greatest among lambs, especially after they are weaned from their mothers and turned on infested pastures. Not only is there a considerable loss by death, but because of this worm infestation a large percentage of the farm lambs have to be marketed in an unthrifty condition. Such lambs always bring a low price in the markets.

The sheep become infected while grazing on pasture. The eggs of this parasite pass out of the body of the sheep in the droppings and are scattered broadcast over the pasture. The young worms which hatch from the eggs feed upon the organic matter in manure and grow until they are nearly one-thirtieth of an inch in length. Further development then ceases until the worm is swallowed by a sheep or other ruminant after which the worm again begins to grow and reaches maturity. The chances of the young worms being swallowed are greatly increased by the fact that they crawl up blades of grass whenever sufficient moisture is present and the temperature is favorable. While the infestation can be avoided to a certain extent by a careful rotation of pastures this method is not entirely effective. These worms can be controlled by the administration every three or four weeks of a 1 per cent solution of copper sulphate in suitable doses.²

The liver fluke is common in certain portions of the United States, especially along the South Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. It was a serious disease of sheep in California as early as 1833. It is especially prevalent in Oregon. As the flukes require snails for their intermediate hosts, prevention is largely a matter of avoiding wet pastures. Not only is there a considerable loss of sheep resulting from this disease, but there is an additional loss sustained by the packing houses from the large number of diseased (fluky) livers that are condemned at the time of slaughter.

Nodular worms live in nodules in the intestines of sheep. Not only do these cause an unhealthy condition in the sheep, and sometimes death, but where these nodules are numerous, they destroy the value of the intestines as sausage casings. Nodular disease at the present

² For further information see Farmers' Bulletin No. 1330.

time is so prevalent in this country that it is necessary to import casings at considerable cost from other countries where the parasites producing this condition are less prevalent. Nodular disease is spreading in the United States and unless suitable control measures are found and applied it is only a question of time when the production of casings from sheep intestines will be reduced to a negligible item.

Gid, which is a disease due to a bladderworm or larval tapeworm occurring in the brain or spinal cord, has caused heavy losses in Montana, where it is most prevalent. Grub in the head is due to a maggot in the nostrils and frontal sinuses. The irritation due to this causes the profuse flow of mucus from the nostrils. Keeping the sheep's nose smeared with pine tar or some similar preparation during the fly season is a valuable preventive. Among the numerous other internal parasites are the blood-sucking hookworm, and worms which occur in the lungs of sheep, causing a bronchitis characterized by a husky cough.

Much can be done in the prevention of parasites in sheep by not keeping them too long on the same pasture. Fairly frequent changes of pasture are desirable, not only for the sheep but also for the pasture. Clean barns and yards, clean feed, and a good, safe supply of drinking water are always important. Dogs are responsible for conveying a number of parasites (tapeworm and tongueworm) to sheep, as well as other farm animals. Stray or unrestrained dogs running over the farm are a source of livestock infestation.

Cost of Producing Mutton and Wool.

The most extensive studies on the cost of producing mutton and wool are those made by the Tariff Board (appointed by President Taft) for the year 1910, and by the United States Tariff Commission for the years 1918-1920. These two studies covered the western range industry and included costs on a total of 3,000,000 and 1,419,000 sheep, respectively. The Tariff Board also made a comprehensive study of the cost of producing wool in the farming States, especially in those sections producing fine wool. The figures published are based on the cost of producing a pound of wool, and no segregation of the individual items of expense has been made. The best figures available concerning recent costs of keeping farm flocks are, (1) an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission in 1918 on the cost of keeping Merino sheep on 18 farms in the Ohio fine-wool section, and (2) a 4-year cooperative study conducted by Purdue University and the United States Department of Agriculture on 42 Indiana farm flocks. The Indiana figures are believed to be representative of Corn-Belt conditions.

Considerable information has been obtained by the Department of Agriculture relative to the cost of fattening range sheep for market. The figures obtained are for a number of the leading feeding centers and cover nearly 400,000 sheep, principally lambs.

Cost of Carrying Range Sheep.

The average cost of running a range sheep for a year under pre-war conditions (1910) was \$2.11. For the 3-year period, 1918-1920, which was the peak period of high costs, these figures had risen to \$8.30. The operating costs in 1923 were less than for the period of

VARIATION IN COST FACTORS OF KEEPING SHEEP—10 RANGE STATES, 1919.

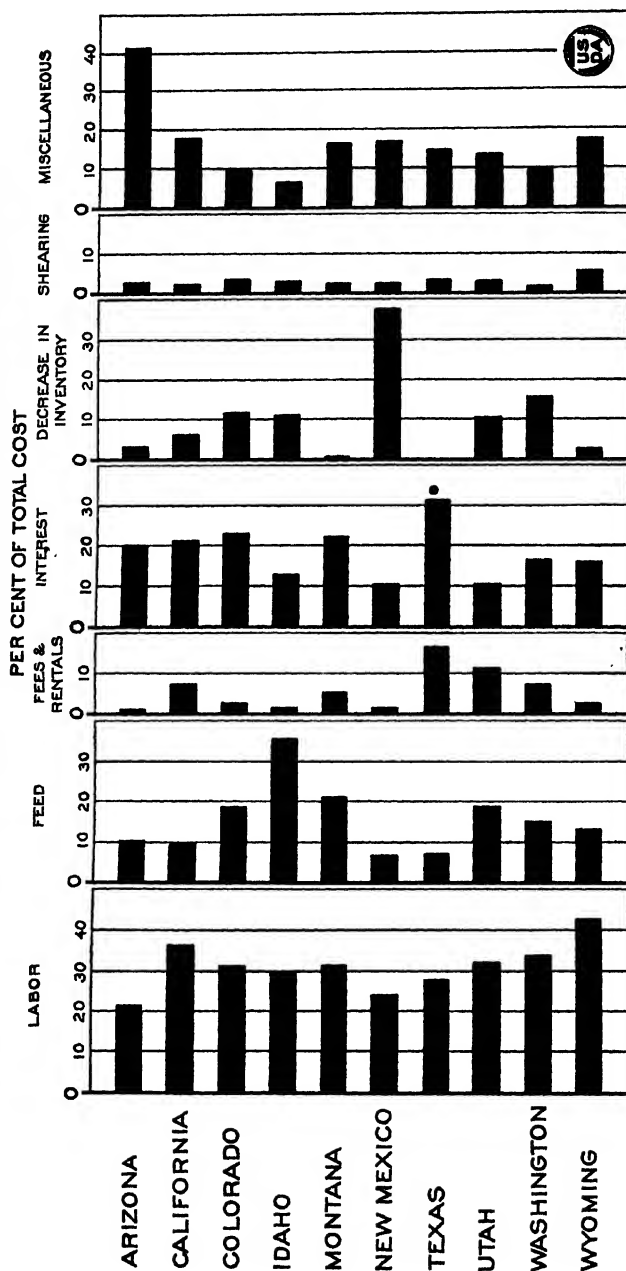


FIG. 31.—Labor constituted approximately one-third of the total cost, varying from 20 per cent in Arizona, where cheap Mexican labor was obtainable, to over 40 per cent in Wyoming, where because of difficulties with new settlers considerable help was necessary. Interest on investment in sheep and land is the next heaviest item of expense, ranging from approximately 10 per cent in States where but little of the range land is owned, to over 30 per cent in Texas, where interest and rental fees constitute nearly half the total cost. In the latter State the sheep are kept on owned or leased land. The feed bill varied from less than 10 per cent in New Mexico and Texas, where the sheep are seldom fed, to over 30 per cent in Idaho, where winter feeding prevails. The heavy decrease in inventory in New Mexico was due to the liquidation following a 3-year drought. In Texas there was an increased inventory, as the sheep men were rapidly expanding their business. (Data from report of the United States Tariff Commission, "The Wool-Growing Industry," Table XXX.)

greatest inflation, but much higher than in 1910. This is because it is now necessary, owing to the more crowded condition of the range, to run the sheep in smaller bands and to depend more and more on the use of supplemental feeds during the winter, and especially because of the generally much heavier investment in land than in 1910.

A comparison of the various items of expense shows that in both periods labor constituted approximately one-third of the total cost (fig. 31). It was generally the largest item, except in Texas in 1918-1921, where the practice of herding was giving way to that of turning the sheep loose in large wolf-proof fenced pastures. In both periods the item of feed amounted to about one-fifth of the total cost. This item varies greatly with the region. In the southern range States, where sheep are kept on the open range throughout the entire year, the feed costs are generally small, except during periods of drought. In the more northern regions, as in Washington and Idaho, where most of the sheep are fed for a period of four or five months during the winter, feed is the largest item of expense.

Interest on the investment in real estate has in recent years become a heavy expense to most operators. In Texas, where many of the sheep are now run in inclosed pastures the year round, interest constitutes nearly one-third of the total cost.

Cost of Keeping Farm Flocks.

Figures obtained for 1910 by the Tariff Board on 543 farm flocks (109,000 sheep) in the Ohio region showed the average cost per head, when feed is figured at the cost of raising, to be \$2.44. Figuring the

TREND OF FARM PRICE OF WOOL IN OHIO COMPARED WITH PRICES OF ARTICLES FARMERS BUY AND OF OHIO FARM WAGES, WITHOUT BOARD, 1910-1923.

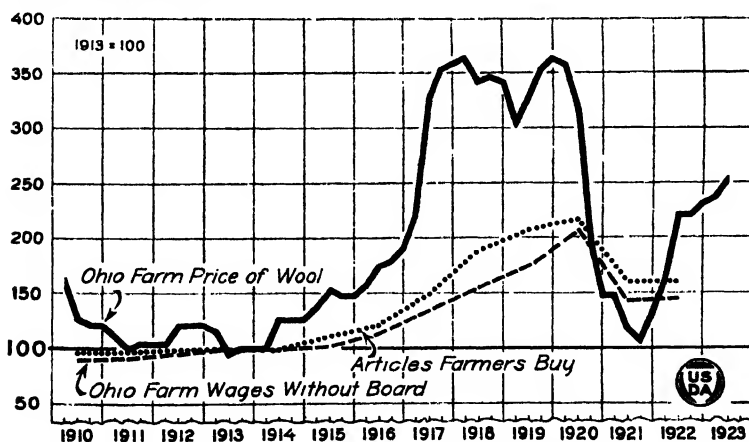


FIG. 32.—Farm prices of wool in Ohio were lower in the last half of 1913 than at any other like period since these prices have been reported by the Department of Agriculture. In June, 1911, and again in October, 1921, prices were nearly as low. High prices prevailed from 1917 to 1920, and were also relatively favorable to Ohio woolgrowers during 1923. The money price in 1923 averaged more than double the 1913 price. Farm wages without board in Ohio and prices of articles farmers buy (general index numbers) were fairly stable until they began to rise early in 1915 and reached the high point in 1920, since which time they have receded to a position about 50 per cent higher than in 1913. (Prepared by S. W. Mendum.)

feed at its selling price on the farm, the average cost was \$3.37 per head.

In 1918 the cost of keeping sheep in the Ohio fine-wool section (a part of the same region), based on data obtained from 18 farms, on 16 of which sheep were the major enterprise, was \$7.11. This is approximately double the 1910 costs. As a number of the sheep were wethers, 67 per cent of the receipts was from wool and 33 per cent from lambs.

The average cost of keeping a ewe a year on 42 Indiana farms for the 4-year period, 1918-1921, was approximately the same, amounting to \$7.18. An average of 1.06 lambs and a 7½-pound fleece was produced per ewe. Two-thirds of the gross income was from lambs and one-third from wool. The average size of the flock was 40 ewes, 9 ewe lambs and 1 ram. In both instances the charge for dry feed was the greatest item of expense, amounting to nearly 50 per cent, while that for pasture came second, amounting to 30 per cent of the total cost in Indiana and 20 per cent in Ohio.

The Indiana sheep were fed an average of 94 pounds of grain, mostly corn and oats, and 204 pounds of roughage, about half of which was alfalfa and clover hay. They were pastured for about eight months. In addition to the regular pasture, they were given the run of the farm and allowed to clean up the fence rows and fields from which crops had been taken.

Cost of Fattening Lambs for Market.

The data available on the cost of finishing lambs for market are for three systems of feeding, as follows: (1) Open-yard feeding west of the Missouri River; (2) fattening in cornfields in the Corn Belt; and (3) feeding in barns in the eastern part of the Corn Belt and in New York. The figures obtained are mostly for the feeding seasons of 1916-17 and 1917-18, although one study includes an average for the five consecutive feeding years of 1912-1917.

The feeding season of 1916-17 was one of the most profitable ever experienced by sheep feeders, as the lambs were purchased at practically pre-war prices and were fed on a steadily advancing market at a time when nearly all agricultural enterprises were highly profitable. The season of 1917-18 was generally quite the reverse. The majority of the lambs were purchased at a prohibitive price, and many were sold at the end of a three to five months' feeding period for less than their original cost.

From the standpoint of the operator, the initial cost—the cost of the feeder lamb delivered at the feed yard—is the heaviest item of expense (fig. 33). This charge, which varies considerably from year to year and also with the distance from the source of supply, usually constitutes from 55 per cent to 70 per cent of the total cost. For this reason it is very important that much care be used in buying the sheep. A mistake in judgment as to their value, or how they will fatten, may cause the feeder a heavy loss. The next largest item of expense is for feed, which constitutes approximately one-fourth to one-third the total. This cost varies not only according to seasonal prices but also with the locality. Hay is generally very cheap in the western irrigated valleys and rather high in the Eastern States. In the eastern feeding districts grain also is more expensive.

The feed used varied with the locality. On the average, 546 pounds of concentrates and 994 pounds of roughage were used by the open-yard feeders in securing 100 pounds of gain. In fattening sheep in the cornfields, 713 pounds of concentrates and 110 pounds of dry roughage (not including cornstalks) were reported as consumed for each 100 pounds gain by the sheep. The amount of corn was unusually high owing to the fact that most of it was soft, having been damaged by frost. The lambs fattened in barns consumed on the average 572 pounds of concentrates and 608 pounds of roughage per 100-pound gain.

State experiment station literature on lamb feeding often reports lower feed requirements. However, the lambs in these experiments

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR COST ITEMS IN FATTENING LAMBS.

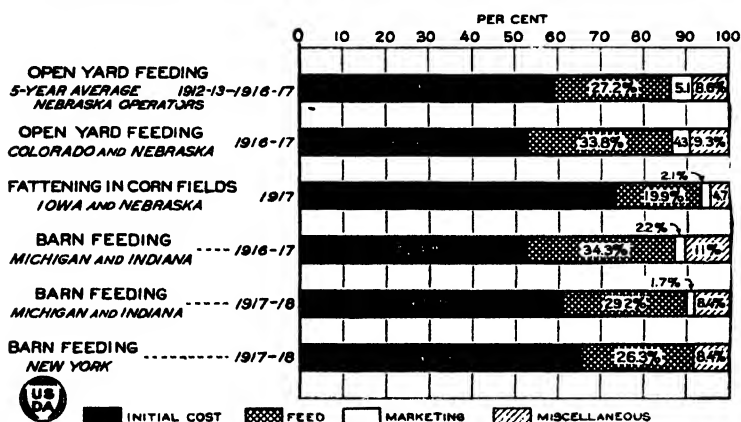


FIG. 33.—The initial cost, which is the cost of the feeder lamb delivered at the feed yard, varied from a little over half the total cost of the fattened lamb for the winter of 1916-17, when lambs were purchased on a pre-war value, to as high as 73 per cent for lambs fattened in cornfields in the fall of 1917, when feeder lambs were at the highest price ever known. The relatively high initial cost of the lambs fattened in cornfields, as compared with those fattened in barns (61 per cent) for the same year, is due largely to the much lower cost of feed and of operating expenses for that type of feeding. Miscellaneous expenses, which varied from about 5 per cent for the lambs fattened in cornfields to a little over 11 per cent for barn lambs of Michigan and Indiana in 1916-17, include labor, interest on investment, risk, taxes, and equipment charges. Marketing expenses, including freight, varied from nothing for the New York lambs sold at the barns to over 4 per cent for the yard-fed lambs.

usually have been carefully selected for the proper weight and feeder condition to secure rapid and economical gains. Skillful feeding and short feeding periods on which some of the experimental data are based also favor especially economical gains.

In the winter of 1916-17 the Indiana Experiment Station fed 224 lambs having an average initial weight of 59.5 pounds.³ These lambs were on feed 120 days and required 407 pounds of concentrates and 806 pounds of roughage per 100 pounds of gain. The following year 199 lambs having an initial weight of 56.1 pounds were fed.⁴ These lambs in a 90-day feeding period consumed, on an average, 404 pounds of concentrates and 828 pounds of roughage. Again, in the

³ Indiana Experiment Station Bulletin 202.

⁴ Indiana Experiment Station Bulletin 221.

winter of 1921-22, 200 lambs having an average initial weight of 61 pounds, and which were kept on feed 90 days, took 361 pounds of concentrates and 877 pounds of roughage.⁵ In these Indiana experiments, corn was the principal concentrate and silage constituted approximately one-half to three-quarters of the roughage.

The Nebraska Experiment Station reports that during a 65-day feeding period in the winter of 1914-15 a lot of 50 lambs required 367 pounds of shelled corn and 238 pounds of alfalfa hay per 100 pounds gain, while another lot of 50 lambs required 366 pounds of shelled corn, 205 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 121 pounds of corn silage.⁶ The initial weight of these lambs was 53 pounds. The same station reported that in a feeding test, in the fall and winter of 1917, one lot of 35 lambs having an average initial weight of 58.5 pounds kept on feed 58 days required only 298 pounds of shelled corn together with 612 pounds of alfalfa hay for 100 pounds gain.⁷ It will be noted that these Nebraska lambs were comparatively light and their short feeding periods favored rapid gains that were unusually economical in feed requirements.

Financing the Sheep Industry.

In the raising of sheep as in other lines of production, it is the exception rather than the rule that the man in position to give his time and efforts to the industry has sufficient capital of his own to enable him to produce on a profitable scale. This is, of course, particularly true of the rancher, who specializes in sheep production, as contrasted with the operator of a diversified farm who raises sheep more or less as a side line to his general farming.

Suitable credit facilities for the sheep producer constitute a part of the larger problem of livestock credit. As compared with cattle, sheep as security for loans are frequently looked upon with rather less favor. Advantages and disadvantages of these two classes of livestock security appear, however, to be fairly well balanced. An important consideration in favor of sheep is that they mature and are ready for market in about one-fourth the time required for beef cattle. Furthermore, the wool clip in the spring provides an income usually sufficient to cover much, if not the whole, of the maintenance cost. Sheep loans, therefore, liquidate themselves much more quickly than do cattle loans, so far as flocks or herds of breeding animals are concerned. On the other hand, sheep are more subject to sudden loss by reason of inclement weather and depredations of beasts of prey. Sheep are also less readily identified, since they can not be branded in the manner so successfully used with cattle.

The sources of credit for sheep producers are commercial banks, wool warehouse companies, and specialized credit agencies generally known as livestock loan companies. While some livestock loan companies lend money on cattle exclusively, others specialize to a considerable extent in sheep loans. In amount the credit extended is usually limited to two-thirds, or at most three-fourths, of the value of the flock. Occasionally, however, loans more nearly approaching actual value are granted where the owner is a man of established

⁵ Indiana Experiment Station Bulletin 263.

⁶ Nebraska Experiment Station Bulletin 153.

⁷ Nebraska Experiment Station Bulletin 157.

business integrity and well equipped in all respects to handle his flocks to best advantage. In such cases the relatively certain and rapid increase in the growth and value of the flock is held to justify a temporary disregard of the usual margin between the amount of the loan and the value of the security.

In the past the credit facilities have been adapted to the needs of the feeder or finisher of livestock rather than to those of the grower. The term of the loan rarely exceeded six months. In the case of the grower or producer of livestock, one or more renewals have generally been expected by both parties to the credit agreement, and in normal times such renewals have, of course, readily been obtained. The difficulty has been that in times of financial stress, such as followed our period of war and post-war inflation, a sudden consciousness of overextended credits gave rise to more or less frantic efforts at retrenchment and liquidation. At such times the rancher has often found his loans falling due and renewals refused him, making it necessary to sacrifice his flocks at heavy loss to himself and to the detriment of the industry.

It seems reasonable to expect that the added credit facilities established and authorized by the agricultural credits act of 1923 will, in large measure, remove the credit difficulties under which the livestock grower has labored. The extension of the term of discount by the Federal reserve banks on agricultural and livestock paper from 6 months to 9 months, and the creation of 12 Federal intermediate credit banks with their powers to make discounts and advances for periods of 6 months to 3 years, should make available to the livestock interests, as well as to agriculture in general, a more ample supply of credit under all conditions and greatly reduce the necessity of relying on frequent renewals of technically short-term loans. The same act also authorizes the organization under Federal charter of privately financed and managed national agricultural credit corporations which have in view primarily the credit needs of the rancher or livestock man.

Marketing Sheep and Wool.

Sheep raising involves the production of both wool and mutton, each of which constitutes a distinct commodity. While there is always a close correlation and interdependence between these two commodities, they differ so widely in nature, use, price, and ultimate distribution, that it is not only desirable but necessary to consider them separately.

The problem is still further complicated by the shifts in relative importance which have occurred in the course of development of the industry. In the early history of the United States sheep were raised almost exclusively for wool. Later mutton became an important market commodity, whereas more recently the production of lamb has assumed a dominating place in the industry. In 1899 sales of sheep and lambs provided 52.3% of the flock receipts in the United States and sales of wool 47.7 %. In 1909 the percentages stood at 56.4% and 43.6% respectively, and in 1919 they were 56.6% and 43.4%.

As late as the middle of the last century wool was so preeminently the reason for the existence of the sheep industry that when, because of a depressed market for that commodity many sheep men

abandoned the business, whole flocks were slaughtered and the carcasses fed to hogs. In contrast to this are the prices paid in February, 1924. During that month the market value of an average weight fleece of wool was about \$4.12. The live sheep weighing 90 pounds was worth \$7.88 and the mutton carcass \$4.81. A live 80-pound lamb, however, was valued at \$11.96 and the carcass of dressed lamb resulting from its slaughter \$9.04.

Wool is a commodity which enters into world trade and its price is, in general, determined by world conditions of supply and demand. Mutton, however, so far as the United States is concerned, is almost wholly dependent on the domestic market, as the people of this country prefer strictly fresh, rather than frozen, lamb and mutton. Furthermore, the character of mutton is such that, without freezing, it can not be stored satisfactorily for more than two or three weeks.

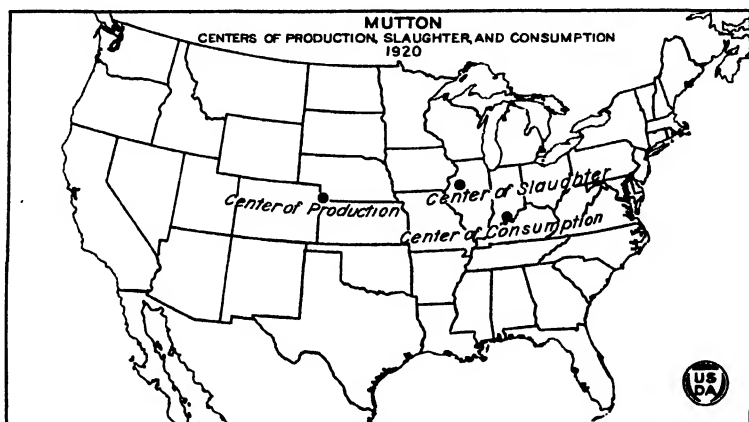


FIG. 34. Owing to large numbers of sheep on the western range, the center of mutton production is nearly 700 miles west of the center of slaughter. The center of consumption is close to the center of human population, and only about 200 miles east of the center of slaughter. In reality, the regions of greatest consumption are the North Atlantic States and the far West.

Because of this difficulty in keeping fresh lamb and mutton in merchantable condition for any considerable time, and despite the fact that during the last 40 years the center of sheep production has been farther removed from the center of consumption than has been true of any other class of meat animals, and despite the further fact that heavy loss through shrinkage and other causes results from long hauls, live sheep and lambs are frequently transported nearly across the continent in order that they may be slaughtered and dressed as near the point of consumption as possible (fig. 34).

Marketing Sheep and Lambs.

Although very early in the history of America some sheep were slaughtered, the production of mutton was merely incidental to the major interprise of producing wool with which to clothe the colonists' families. For many years there was a decided prejudice against mutton as food. This prejudice still exists to a marked degree in many rural communities, particularly in the more sparsely settled portions of the South and Central West. Apparently this

prejudice is due largely to inefficient and unsatisfactory methods of slaughter and dressing. Another reason for the existence of such prejudice in the early days was the fact that most of the sheep raised were not of the mutton type, and did not produce meat of the best quality and flavor. Still another reason was that most sheep were not slaughtered until they were 4 or 5 years old, when the meat was likely to be tough and unpalatable. Even after the fine-wool breeds were crossed with sheep of the mutton type for the purpose of producing a better animal for slaughter, it was many years before mutton became an important item of trade. Up to the middle of the last century mutton was of so little consequence that when flocks were slaughtered, on account of the wool prices falling below the cost of production, the pelt and the tallow were the only portions of the animal salvaged. The larger centers of population have always furnished the principal market for lamb and mutton.

The consumption of mutton increased greatly after 1870. This increase was due partly to improved methods of slaughter, but chiefly to the development of artificial refrigeration and more particularly refrigerated transportation. The invention of refrigeration made it possible to slaughter sheep and lambs in the Middle West and transport the carcass meat by rail to the Atlantic coast cities. From that time on the sheepman had two strings to his bow, and was no longer wholly dependent on wool for his flock returns. The first change from a strictly wool basis consisted largely in an effort to market ewes in a fairly merchantable condition after they had outlived their usefulness for breeding purposes, and to market wether sheep after they had produced from four to five clips of wool.

Although some lambs were marketed in the nineties they were of so little consequence as a market commodity that no sustained or continuous price quotation records were kept. By 1900, "lamb" had taken a permanent place as an article of commerce and provided the sheepman with a third item of revenue. Since that time lamb marketing has increased greatly. Lambs now constitute from 75 to 90 per cent of the receipts of ovine stock at the principal livestock markets.

One of the striking features of the sheep industry of the last 30 or 40 years is the progressive lowering of the slaughter age. This same tendency is also shown in the cattle and swine industries. Whether the demand for meat from younger animals was responsible for changing production methods, or whether producers developed this demand by slaughtering at an earlier age, it would be difficult to say. In any event, the tendency to market and slaughter animals at a progressively younger age has fitted in well with the producers' increasing costs as well as with the taste of the consuming public. Whereas in 1890 probably 75 per cent of the ovine stock marketed consisted of sheep ranging from 4 to 8 years of age, at the present time approximately 80 per cent of such marketings are lambs ranging from 4 to 12 months old.

Receipts at the public stockyards.—From 30 to 90 per cent of the sheep and lambs marketed in different sections of the country are sent to public stockyards, and probably in the country as a whole fully 75 per cent of the marketing is conducted in this manner. Although practically every public stockyard handles some sheep, as might be expected, the bulk of the offerings goes to those markets

which are either located nearest the areas of production or are situated on the direct route from the producing areas of range States to the consuming centers along the Atlantic seaboard.

During the nine years from 1915 to 1923 the receipts of sheep and lambs at public stockyards averaged about 22,353,000 head annually. The peak was reached in 1919 when 27,256,000 head were marketed. The lightest movement occurred in 1915 when receipts totaled only 18,435,000 head. At that time the World War had been in operation nearly a year and the resulting advance in wool prices provided a strong incentive to retain a much larger proportion of ewe lambs than usual.

As is true of other classes of meat animals, a very large proportion of the sheep and lambs marketed pass through a few of the larger markets. For example, during the nine years from 1915 to 1923 five markets, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and Jersey

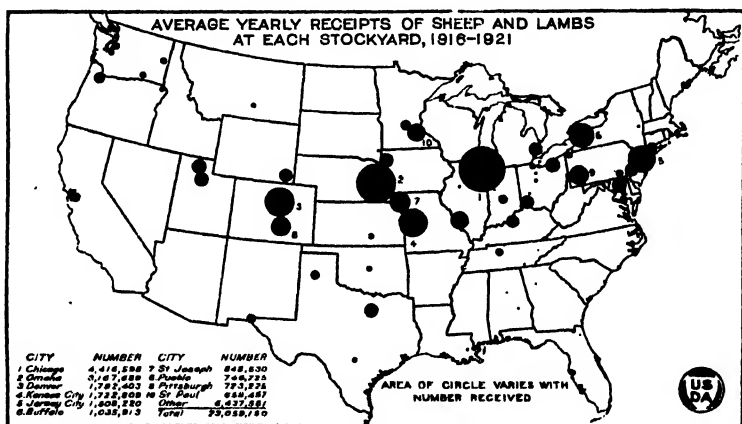


FIG. 35.—Chicago, the premier sheep and lamb market of the country, draws its supplies from the range and from most of the Corn Belt. The Missouri River points, which, in the aggregate, receive more sheep and lambs than Chicago, secure most of their supplies from the range country, with a few from the feed yards. Denver and the other western markets depend principally on range sheep. At Jersey City, Buffalo, and the other eastern markets the receipts are mostly from eastern farm flocks, with some barn-fed lambs.

City, received more than 54 per cent of the total number of sheep and lambs sent to public stockyards in the country. Of the total, Chicago handled 19 per cent, Omaha 14 per cent, Denver and Kansas City each 7½ per cent, and Jersey City about 6 per cent (fig. 35).

Seasonal variation in receipts.—The marketing of sheep and lambs is largely a seasonal matter. This is especially true of lambs, because so large a percentage are marketed as grass-fed stock. When the grass season ends they must go to market. Using the eight years, 1916-1923 as a basis, October stands out as the month of heaviest receipts of sheep and lambs at public markets. During the period mentioned 14.4 per cent were marketed in October. September was second with 12.6 per cent; whereas August and November were tied with 10 per cent each. February was the lightest month with 5.8 per cent, followed by April and March with 5.9 and 6 per cent, respectively. The percentage marketed during each of the remaining five months varied from 6.6 to 7.6 per cent (fig. 36).

Source of market lambs.—The first range lambs to arrive in numbers are the lambs born in sheds in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. They begin coming to market by the middle of June and continue through July. During the next three months the movement from the range increases steadily until it reaches its peak in October. Some lambs are marketed from the range in November, but in many of the heaviest-producing areas winter storms and destruction of summer forage have sent the bulk of stock to market before that time. In October and November many farm sheep and lambs go to market for similar reasons. In December receipts consist largely of short-fed stock, which were bought late in the summer or early in the fall and sent out to clean up stubble fields and farm roughage, and lambs which have been fattened in cornfields. In January most lambs coming to market are from feed lots. In February, March, and part of April practically all of the lambs come from feed lots. In very recent years California spring lambs, which are marketed in April and May.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS AT 67 MARKETS; AVERAGE OF 1916-1921 COMPARED WITH 1922.

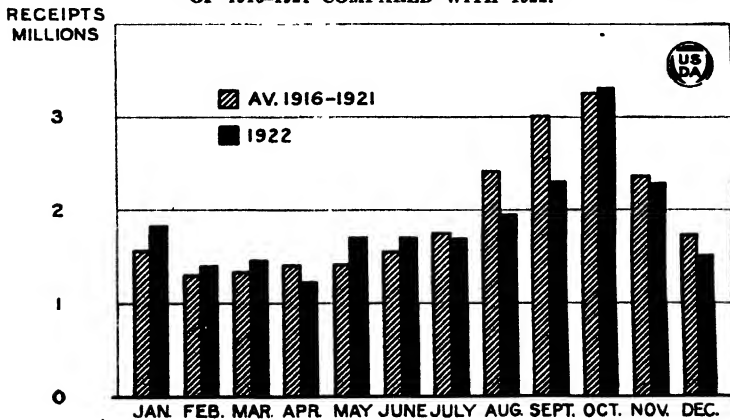


FIG. 36.—October is usually the month of heaviest movements of sheep and lambs. Over a period of eight years October receipts constituted 14.4 per cent of the total movement for the year. February is generally the lightest month, though March and April frequently show movements fully as light as the shortest month of the year.

have become an important factor. These are followed by the early lambs from Tennessee and Kentucky, which are marketed in considerable numbers in May and June. In fact, lambs from these two widely separated producing areas are frequently offered on the market at the same time. By the middle of June the northwestern "shed lambs" have again started to market.

Feeder sheep shipments.—Not all the sheep and lambs marketed are slaughtered immediately, a considerable proportion of them being returned to the country for further finishing. During the eight years 1916-1923, the number of feeders shipped out of central markets varied from 6,956,000 in 1919 to 3,095,000 in 1921. The movement for 1923 was 4,478,000 head. Combined feeder shipments for the eight years constituted 20 per cent of the receipts (figs. 35 and 37).

The different markets vary widely in importance as distributing centers for feeder sheep. On the basis of number reshipped, Omaha is the leading feeder-sheep market of the country with average an-

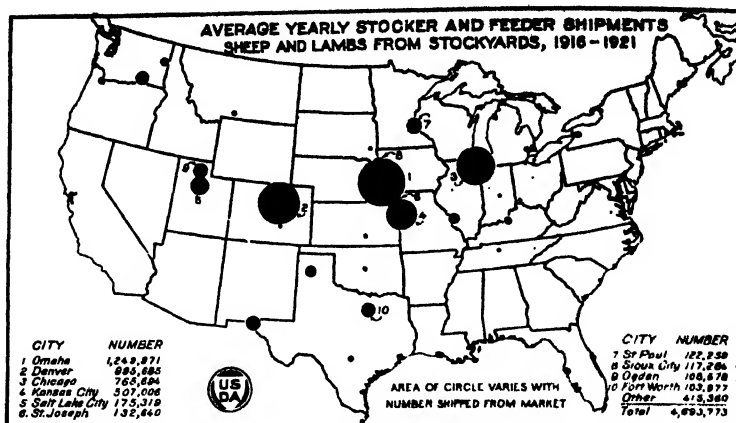


FIG. 37.—Omaha is the leading distributing point for feeder sheep and lambs. Denver shipments go largely to feed yards in eastern Colorado and Nebraska. Chicago, which ranks third, is the main distributing point for the eastern Corn Belt. Kansas City receives large numbers of sheep and lambs from the Southwest, which are distributed for feeding in the lower Missouri Valley. During the six years, 1916-1921, these four markets handled 79 per cent of the feeder sheep and lambs that passed through public stockyards. The circles in the map above represent a much smaller number of sheep for the same area of circle than in fig. 35.

nual shipments during the above eight years of 1,143,236 head. Denver is second with 1,016,324, Chicago third with 745,458, and Kansas City fourth, with 479,281 head. These four markets handle nearly 74 per cent of the feeder sheep and lambs that pass through public stockyards. On the basis of percentage of receipts which are returned to the country as feeders, Denver stands out preeminently. During the eight years mentioned Denver reshipped 56 per cent of its receipts as feeders or breeders; Omaha 37 per cent; Kansas City 28

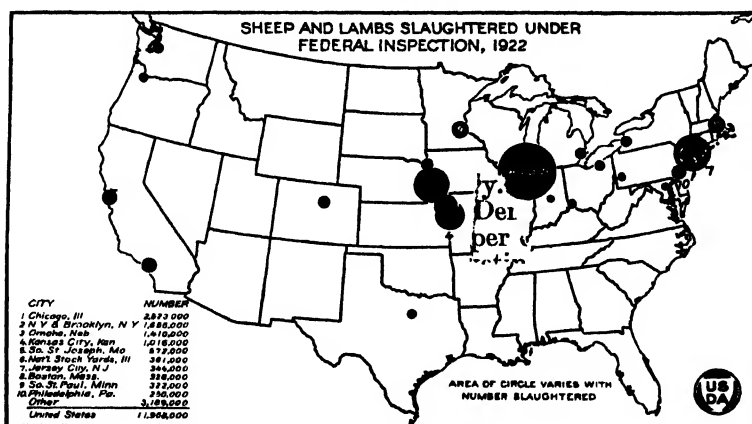


FIG. 38.—The majority of the range sheep are shipped east for slaughter to the large packing houses at Chicago and Missouri River points, all of which are under Federal inspection. Most of the sheep and lambs from the Central States are also slaughtered at these plants. A large proportion of the dressed carcasses are then shipped east for consumption in the industrial centers. The packing houses on the Atlantic coast depend upon the States from Ohio and Michigan eastward for their supplies.

per cent, and Chicago 17 per cent. These four markets combined shipped 31 per cent of their receipts back to the country.

Feeder-sheep shipments are largely confined to the four months August to November, during which time more than 70 per cent of such shipments from central markets usually occur. The heaviest movement takes place in September and October, when the movement of range sheep to market is at its height. Nearly 45 per cent of the feeder shipments for the year occur in these two months. March is the month of lowest shipments.

While the greater number of the feeder lambs pass through central markets, a considerable number are sent direct from the range to feed lots. In some years these feeder lambs are contracted for several months in advance.

Concentration of slaughter.—Sheep and lamb slaughter is more centralized than the receipts figures indicate. Considering total slaughter, both federally inspected and otherwise, during the four years 1920 to 1923, the four markets, Chicago, Jersey City,^{*} Omaha, and Kansas City slaughtered over 63 per cent. During that period Chicago slaughtered 26 per cent of the total, Omaha and Jersey City each 14 per cent, and Kansas City 10 per cent. A larger proportion of the sheep and lambs slaughtered in the United States are handled under Federal inspection than of any other class of livestock. Out of a total slaughter in 1923 amounting to 14,818,200, 11,528,550, or 78 per cent were slaughtered under Federal inspection. In that same year only 66 per cent of the cattle and 65 per cent of the hogs slaughtered were federally inspected (fig. 38).

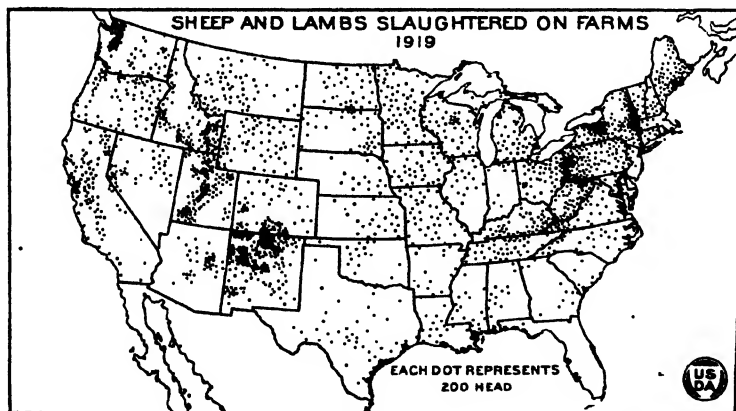


FIG. 39.—In the western range country large numbers of sheep and lambs are slaughtered by herders and camp tenders. In the East, notably the North Atlantic States, farm-dressed mutton and lamb are used for the country home and small town consumption. A dot on this map represents a much smaller number of sheep than a dot of the same size in fig. 38.

The slaughter of sheep and lambs on farms is comparatively light (fig. 39). Such slaughter in 1919 totaled only 434,533 or 3 per cent of the total slaughter of sheep and lambs for that year. The comparatively small size of sheep and lambs makes them especially suitable for farm slaughter, as there is little difficulty in disposing of all the meat while it is still in prime condition. However, sheep

^{*}The bulk of slaughter credited to Jersey City actually occurs in Greater New York.

raisers of the farm States have not formed the habit of depending very largely on lamb or mutton for their meat supply. In recent years the relatively high prices of market lambs has naturally encouraged farmers to sell their lambs and slaughter lower-priced beef and pork for home use. Comparatively few local butchers in the smaller towns and villages of the Middle West handle lamb and mutton regularly. These meats are consumed mostly in restaurants, hotels, and city homes of industrial centers.

Market Prices of Sheep and Lambs.

The more important factors which determine the market price of sheep and lambs are available supplies, consumptive demand, grade of the animal, and the price of wool.

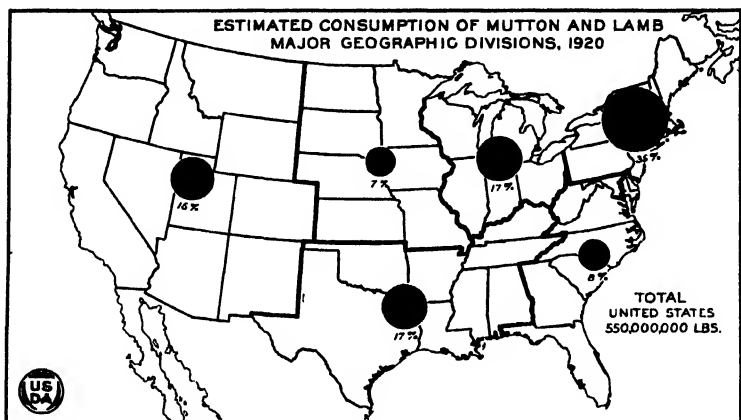


FIG. 40.—Of the total lamb and mutton available for consumption in the United States approximately 35 per cent is consumed in the North Atlantic States. However, the heaviest per capita consumption is in the Western States. The lowest per capita consumption is in the South Atlantic and the West North Central States. These regions jointly consume only about 15 per cent of the Nation's supply.

Available supplies.—As previously noted, the supply of sheep and lambs at market centers varies widely, not only from the season of the year but from year to year. An eight months annual receipts usually arrive in each of the two months, September and October, one-tenth each in August and November, and only about one-fifteenth in each of the other eight months. The variation from year to year is less but still very large. During the nine years 1915 to 1923 receipts at public markets show an extreme variation of 8,821,000 head, or about 48 per cent of the receipts in the lowest year. However, this wide variation was largely due to war conditions.

Consumption of lamb and mutton.—The consumption likewise varies from year to year. In the 17-year period for which figures are available, 1907–1923 the per capita consumption ranged from 4.6 pounds in 1917 to 8.2 pounds in 1912, an extreme variation of 3.6 pounds per capita, or more than 74 per cent. The importance of such a variation becomes apparent when the further fact is taken into account that there is practically no foreign trade in lamb and mutton, the sheep producer being dependent almost entirely on domestic consumption for an outlet. Table 1 shows that

the variation in per capita consumption of lamb and mutton, though less in number of pounds from year to year than in other meats, is much greater relatively.

Consumption of lamb and mutton also varies widely in different sections of the country (fig. 40). It is greatest in the northeastern and far western sections, least in the South Atlantic and West North Central States. In the western range country the per capita consumption by the rural population is decidedly greater than in the farm States. This is particularly true of Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, where the average in 1919 was 22.2 pounds, 15 pounds, 8.3 pounds and 7.8 pounds, respectively. East of the Rocky Mountains the per capita consumption by the rural population averages less than 1 pound.

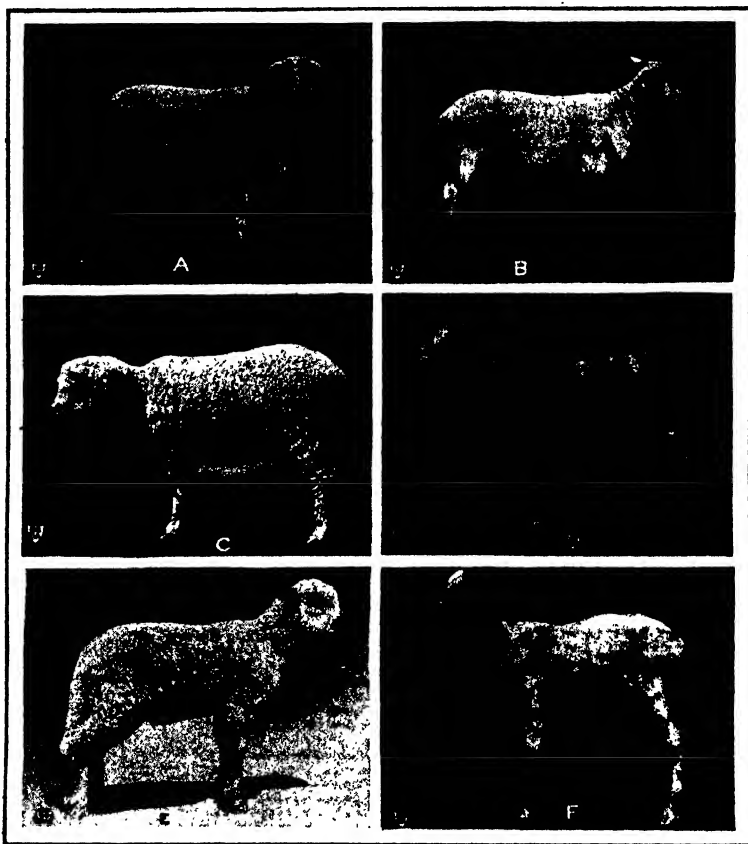
TABLE 1.—*Annual per capita consumption of lamb and mutton, beef, veal, pork, and lamb, 1907–1923.*

Year.	Lamb and mutton.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork, excluding lard.	Lard.	Year.	Lamb and mutton.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork, excluding lard.	Lard.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1907.....	6.4	79.7	7.1	74.1	12.5	1916.....	6.2	57.3	5.3	73.1	11.4
1908.....	6.2	72.4	6.8	85.4	14.3	1917.....	1.6	61.1	6.5	58.5	11.9
1909.....	6.6	76.2	7.5	68.6	11.6	1918.....	1.7	65.2	7.4	67.6	13.6
1910.....	6.5	71.8	7.4	60.3	10.5	1919.....	5.8	58.0	7.7	68.6	12.8
1911.....	7.8	68.4	7.0	75.1	11.8	1920.....	5.0	61.2	7.9	69.0	13.1
1912.....	8.2	61.7	7.0	70.6	11.4	1921.....	6.2	57.8	7.0	72.9	11.3
1913.....	7.6	60.8	5.0	72.5	11.7	1922.....	5.0	61.4	7.3	70.0	14.1
1914.....	7.5	59.3	4.4	70.3	12.1	1923.....	5.2	62.5	7.9	91.4	16.4
1915.....	6.4	56.0	4.3	70.2	13.2						

Grades of sheep and lambs.—Although the general price level of sheep and lambs is largely determined by supply and demand conditions combined with the price of wool, the price of any given lot of sheep or lambs depends chiefly on the grade of the animals which comprise the lot. The grade of sheep and lambs intended for slaughter is determined largely by variations in quality, conformation, and finish. Quality refers to the degree of fineness of bone and relative freedom from coarseness. Fineness and character of fleece also sometimes serve as an index of quality. Conformation refers to the general form, build, or outline of the animal. Finish pertains to the amount and distribution of fat. Lambs are graded as prime, choice, good, medium, common, cull, and inferior in the order named; wethers, prime to cull; and ewes, choice to canner. A canner ewe corresponds to an inferior lamb. Lamb prices at Chicago during October, 1923, averaged \$12.30 per 100 pounds for those grading medium to prime, and \$9.90 for those grading common to inferior. (Fig. 41.)

Effects of wool prices.—Wool is the third factor which enters strongly into the determination of sheep and lamb prices. Perhaps this commodity is the source of more complications than any other single item. This is due partly to comparatively wide fluctuations in the price of wool, but more particularly to the extreme variations in the amount of wool carried by the animal at various seasons of the year. For example, late in the spring an animal may carry from 5 to 8 pounds of wool. If wool is worth 40 cents a pound the value of the fleece alone will range from \$2 to \$3.20. Assuming a weight of 85

pounds for the lamb and a price of 12 cents a pound, the total value of the animal would amount to \$10.20. Of this amount, however, from \$2 to \$3.20 represents the value of the wool that the lamb carries, which amounts to approximately 25 to 30 per cent of the total value of the animal. It may happen, however, that although at a given time the animal carries a greater weight of fleece than it did previously, the price of wool has declined in the meantime so that



MARKET GRADES OF LAMBS.

FIG. 41.—Conformation, quality, and finish largely determine the market grades of lambs. Experienced buyers when considering woolled lambs seldom determine grade solely on observation; they invariably handle the animals to discover deficiencies and to determine the degree of fatness or finish. The above cuts illustrate three grades of lambs before and after shearing: A, choice lamb (wooled); B, choice lamb (shorn); C, medium lamb (wooled); D, medium lamb (shorn); E, cull lamb (wooled); F, cull lamb (shorn).

the increased amount of wool may be worth no more than the smaller amount earlier in the season.

Long-time variations in prices.—In studying sheep and lamb prices over a period of time, one characteristic stands out strongly. Largely because of the fact that lamb and mutton still are considered by some people as luxuries, lamb and sheep prices show a much greater sensitiveness to variations in general business, trade, and economic conditions than do most commodities.

A study of yearly average sheep prices at Chicago from 1893 to 1923 inclusive, indicates that average prices reached their lowest point in 1894, the price for that year being \$2.80 per 100 pounds. The highest price occurred in 1918 when the average for the year stood at \$12.15. Lamb prices followed a virtually parallel course. For 1894, the Chicago average price was \$3.55, and in 1918 it was \$16.60 per 100 pounds (fig. 43).

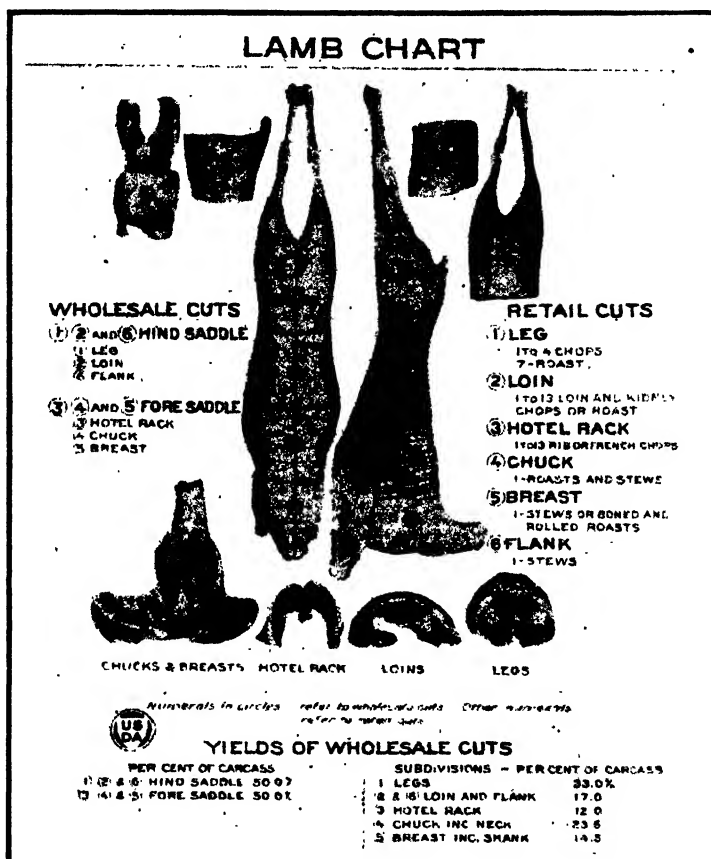


FIG. 42.—Although a lamb carcass produces fewer retail cuts than either beef or pork, a larger proportion of it is used as chops than is true of any other class of meat. This fact, together with the comparatively small size of the various retail cuts, makes lamb particularly suited to the needs of small families and to the mode of living of the average city dweller.

A comparison of both of these sets of prices with indexes of general commodity prices shows that whereas the sheep and lamb market reached the lowest point in 1894, general commodity prices did not reach bottom until two years later, or in 1896. The highest point in the sheep and lamb market was touched in 1918, whereas general commodities did not reach the peak until two years later, or in 1920. This would seem to indicate that, in general, the sheep and lamb market anticipates rather than follows fluctuations in general trade conditions.

**YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LAMBS AT CHICAGO, 1893-1922, INCLUSIVE,
AND PURCHASING POWER IN TERMS OF THE 1913 DOLLAR.**

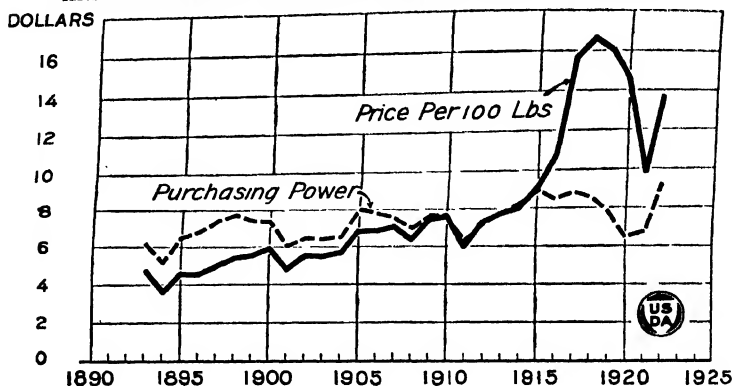


FIG. 43.—Yearly average prices of live lambs advanced more or less steadily from 1894 to 1914, but the purchasing-power price remained at about the same level from 1895 to 1914. Money prices then rose rapidly, but the purchasing-power price declined after 1915, reaching a low point of \$6.46 in 1920. Since 1921 the price has risen rapidly, reaching a purchasing-power price of \$9.09 in 1922, which is higher than in any previous year for which quotations are available.

It may be of value in this connection to compare actual market prices with the purchasing power of such prices expressed in terms of general commodity prices. In the case of sheep, although the lowest market price was registered in 1894, the lowest purchasing power occurred in 1921. On the other hand, both the highest price and the highest purchasing power occurred in 1918. In the case of lambs the situation was somewhat different. Both the lowest market price and the lowest purchasing power of the period considered occurred in 1894. Although the highest market price occurred in 1918, the highest purchasing power was reached in 1922.

**WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES OF LAMBS AT CHICAGO, 1911-1915 AND
1916-1920 COMPARED WITH 1923.**

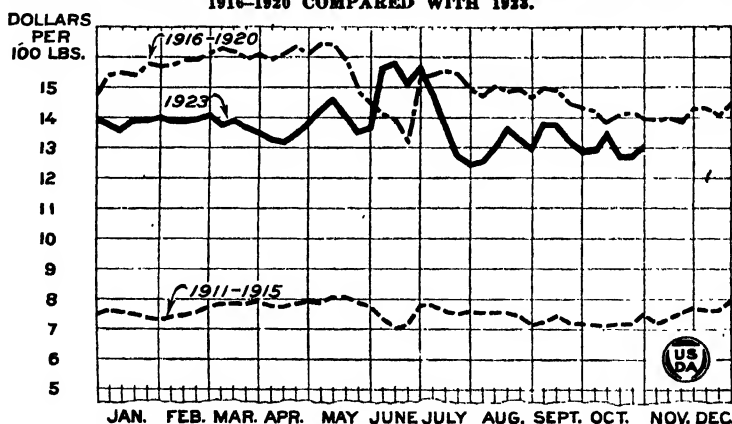


FIG. 44.—Prices of lambs in 1923 were almost double the average price for 1911-1915, which years are fairly representative of pre-war prices, and were nearly as high as the average price during the period 1916-1920. Lamb prices usually reach their seasonal peak in May, though in 1923 the high point occurred about the middle of June. The lowest quotations generally occur in June, owing partly to the fact that many of the lambs going to market at that time are clipped.

Not only are sheep and lamb prices subject to sudden fluctuations, but over a period of time such variations are extremely wide. For example, in the 31 years, 1893 to 1923, yearly average sheep prices varied from \$2.80 to \$12.15 per 100 pounds—a range of \$9.35, or 334 per cent, using the lower number as a base. Lamb prices during the same period varied from \$3.55 to \$16.60—a range of \$13.05 or 368 per cent.

Seasonal variations in prices.—As is true of market movements of sheep and lambs, so also market prices move in fairly well-defined cycles. Some of these cycles as noted are dependent chiefly on changes in general economic conditions. Others depend largely on seasonal supply conditions.

A study of weekly average prices of lambs at Chicago for two 5-year periods, 1911 to 1915 and 1916 to 1920, shows that, as a rule, prices are lowest somewhere between the middle and the end of

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER'S LAMB AND BY-PRODUCTS DOLLAR.

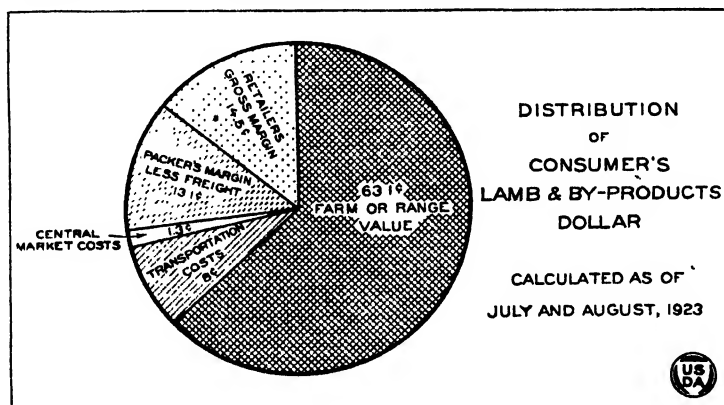


FIG. 45.—Out of the dollar which the average consumer paid for dressed lamb in July and August, 1923, 63.1 cents went to the producer, 14.5 cents were retained by the retailer; 13.1 cents went to the packer; 8 cents were paid to the transportation companies; and 1.3 cents to the various central market agencies, such as commission men and stockyard companies. The proportion of the consumer's dollar received by the various agencies of production and distribution varies somewhat from time to time, with changes in market prices, freight rates, and other charges.

June, and highest around the middle of May (fig. 44). It seems probable, however, that this close proximity of the highest and lowest prices of the year is more apparent than real. By the middle of June most of the lambs coming to market are shorn, whereas a month earlier the bulk of the lambs carry a full fleece. The importance of this feature becomes apparent when shorn lambs first reach the market. The difference between woolled and shorn stock frequently amounts to as much as \$1 or \$1.50 per 100 pounds and sometimes more.

Because of the varying quantities of wool carried by animals at different seasons of the year, it seems probable that dressed-lamb prices should serve as a better index of the trend of true lamb prices than do the quoted prices of live lambs. Such a study of weekly average lamb prices at New York City over a period of years indicates that, as a rule, dressed lamb prices reach their peak in March or April

and are lowest in September and October. This corresponds very closely with normal fluctuations in market supplies. Live lamb prices average highest in May, not only because the supply is small and a large portion of the lambs at that time carry full fleeces, but also because virtually all of the lambs marketed at this season of the year are either lambs which have been on feed for several months and are therefore in a finished condition, or are spring lambs which sell at a premium because they are relatively scarce.

Abnormal variations in prices.—No study of present-day sheep and lamb marketing would be complete that did not include some reference to the period of liquidation which occurred during 1920 and 1921. Sheep and lamb prices started downward from five to nine months earlier than those of cattle and hogs. This decline had been preceded by an abrupt collapse of the wool market, which in turn caused a heavy liquidation and a glutting of the mutton market. The lamb market was further demoralized by heavy importations of lamb and mutton from New Zealand and Argentina, amounting during 1920 to about 10 per cent of the domestic production.

Lamb prices reached their peak late in January, 1920, when the weekly average at Chicago stood at \$20.80 per 100 pounds. From that point, with certain minor fluctuations, the market declined until a low point of \$8.35 was reached for the third week in February, 1921. Sheep prices, on the other hand, did not reach their peak until the fourth week in April, 1920, when the weekly average stood at \$14.90. From that point, however, the market dropped precipitously, declining approximately \$7 per 100 pounds within a 10-weeks period. As was true of lambs, after a slight recovery in July, 1920, sheep prices again moved downward until February, 1921.

It is noteworthy also that despite a decline of \$12.45 in 13 months, lamb prices never quite equaled the level of the five pre-war years, 1910 to 1914. Sheep prices, on the other hand, touched that level during the fourth week of December, 1920, and by the first week of the following February had dropped 81 cents below it.

Widening differential between prices of sheep and lambs.—It has already been pointed out that in the course of development of the sheep industry there has been a gradual lowering of the slaughter age. This has been due partly to a change in taste of the consuming public. Relative prices usually serve as an excellent index of relative desirability of different commodities. This is developed rather strikingly by a study of prices over a period of years.

The great bulk of meat animals of the ovine species fall into one or another of three general classes: Sheep, yearlings, and lambs. A comparison of the price of each of these classes from 1899 to 1923 shows that there has been a steady widening of the differential between them. For example, in 1899, yearlings averaged 45 cents per 100 pounds higher than mature sheep, the premium paid for yearlings amounting to 10 per cent of the sheep price. In 1923, however, the year in which the premium was greatest, yearlings brought a premium of \$4.05 per 100 pounds, or over 55.5 per cent over sheep.

Following this study a step further, lambs in 1899 brought \$1.15 per 100 pounds more than sheep, the premium amounting to 26

per cent. In 1921, although the differential was only \$4.75, the per cent of premium paid for lambs as compared with sheep amounted to 93 per cent. In 1922 when the differential expressed in dollars was greatest, lambs brought a premium of \$6.30 per 100 pounds, or 87 per cent. In 1923 the differential was \$6.20 and the premium in favor of lambs 85 per cent.

Problems in Marketing Sheep and Lambs.

One of the greatest problems in marketing sheep and lambs is that of avoiding the congested markets which occur during the three months, August 15 to November 15. During this period the receipts at the leading markets are frequently much greater than can be readily absorbed. As such gluts almost invariably cause a break in prices, all possible steps should be taken to avoid this condition. Probably the greater number of range operators will always find it necessary to ship at this time. There are, however, many operators



HAULING WOOL ACROSS THE PLAINS.

FIG. 46.—In the western range country wool is frequently hauled for a distance of 100 or more miles to the railroad. Owing to its high value per pound, it can be hauled farther than almost any other agricultural commodity.

who can just as well get their lambs on an earlier market, or if the lambs are not suitable for slaughter, hold them in valleys for a few weeks or ship direct to the feed lots. That efforts are being made to avoid shipping during this period of peak supplies is evidenced by the large percentage of the Pacific coast and Idaho growers who aim to market their lambs from April through July.

The autumn congestion is still further aggravated by the large number of native lambs, a large percentage of which are of inferior quality, that are marketed at this time. These inferior native lambs have a decidedly depressing influence on the market. Not only do they hurt the sale of good lambs, but because of their inferior condition due to poor breeding, insufficient feed, internal parasites, or lack of castration and docking, they yield a poor quality of meat and are

generally produced at a loss. This problem is one of giving the sheep more and better attention as well as giving more attention to the market requirements.

Sheepmen also are confronted with the problems of relatively high transportation and marketing charges. On some classes of sheep these charges reduce profits to a dangerously small margin.

Marketing Wool.

Wool is one of the important items of world commerce. In the early days virtually every family produced sufficient wool to meet its own needs. There was, therefore, little or no marketing of wool. With the division of labor, however, and the concentration of population in the cities there came the demand for specialization in wool production.

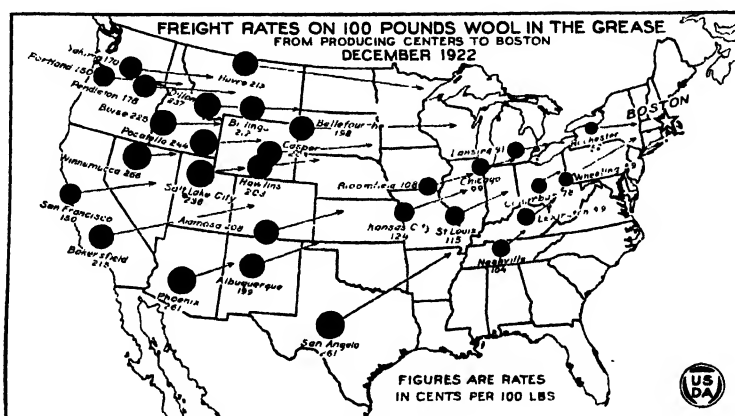


FIG. 47.—The freight rate in December, 1922, on 100 pounds of wool in the grease from Pocatello, Idaho, to Boston was \$2.44; from Pendleton, Oreg., \$1.78; and from Portland, Oreg., \$1.50. The rate from Salt Lake City, Utah, was \$2.30; from Winnemuccan, Nev., \$2.06; and from San Francisco, \$1.50. The rate from Phoenix, Ariz., was \$2.61; from Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$1.99; from San Angelo, Tex., \$2.61; from Kansas City, Mo., \$1.24; from St. Louis, Mo., \$1.08; and from Columbus, Ohio, 78 cents. The rate from Rawlins, Wyo., was \$2.03; from Billings, Mont., \$2.12; from Bloomfield, Iowa, \$1.08; from Chicago, 99 cents; and from Rochester, N. Y., 52 cents. It appears that the zone of highest freight rates to Boston extends from western Montana and eastern Idaho through Utah and Nevada to Arizona.

Separating the center of production from that of consumption gives rise to marketing. Generally speaking, the farther these two points are from each other the more complicated marketing becomes. Wool generally can be produced more cheaply in regions that are undeveloped agriculturally. Due to its relatively high value per pound it can be transported long distances and still yield a profit to the producer. Because of these facts wool production has been mostly a frontier enterprise. Wool consumption, on the other hand, is greatest in the more densely populated regions. For these reasons it is probable that wool is transported over longer distances than any other important commodity (figs. 46 and 47).

International Trade in Wool.

Nearly half of the world's present supply of wool is produced in the Southern Hemisphere. On the other hand, the greater part of

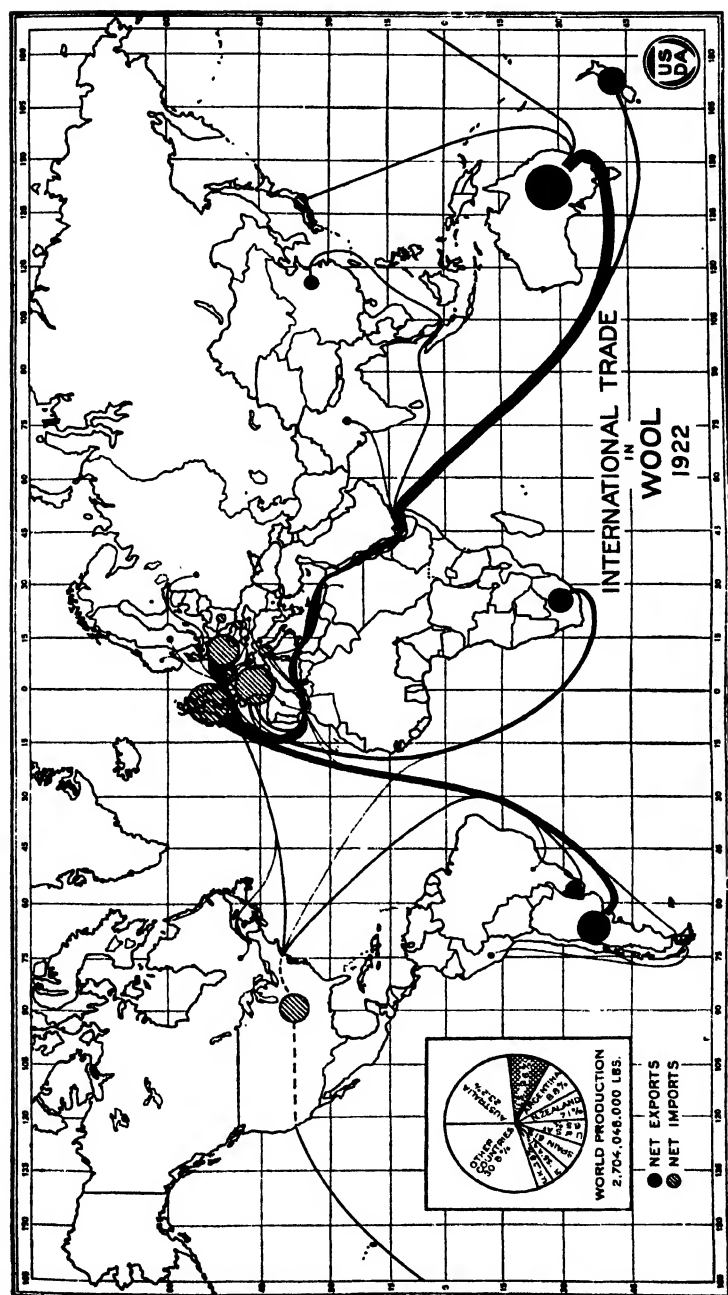
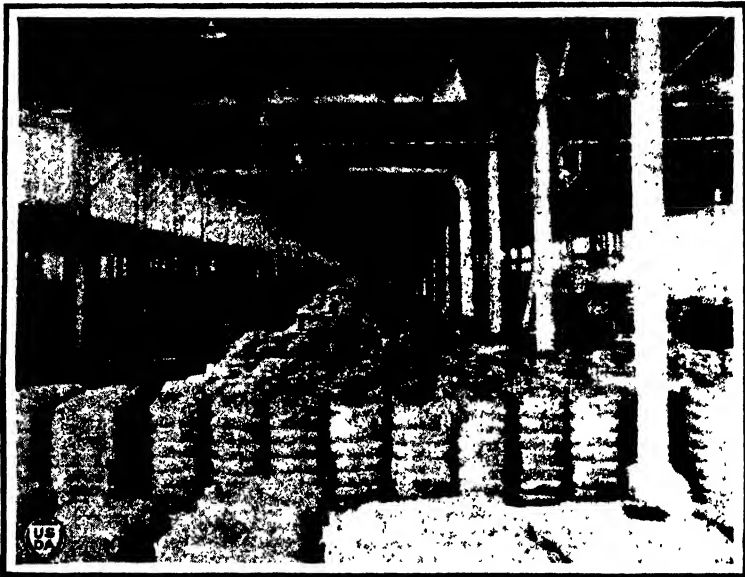


FIG. 48.—The heaviest exporters of wool are the sparsely populated, recently developed countries of Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay. These countries supply the fine wools. Most of the carpet wools come from China, India, and western Asia. The heaviest importers of wool are the densely populated, industrial countries of western Europe and eastern North America. The wool trade largely centers in Europe. The United States imports much of its wool through London and Liverpool, but a smaller proportion than before the war.

the wool is consumed in the Northern Hemisphere, the latter being much more densely populated. The leading countries in the exportation of wool are Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, British South Africa, and Uruguay, in the order named. (Fig. 48.)

The leading importing countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, United States, Belgium, and Japan. The United Kingdom and the United States are both heavy producers and large importers of wool. British India exports considerable quantities of wool, which is mostly carpet wool. It imports, however, nearly as much as it exports, most of the imported wool being used for clothing purposes.

The United Kingdom is the greatest wool-handling country of the world. A large percentage of the colonial wools and also a consider-



SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL ON COMMONWEALTH PIER, BOSTON, MASS.

FIG. 49.—Interior view of Commonwealth Pier, Boston, showing 24,700 bales of South American wool, valued at \$12,500,000, just as it was unloaded from the boat on January 28, 1917. The second floor of the pier contained, in addition, wool valued at \$1,750,000.

able amount from South America and other countries are shipped to that country for sale. Bimonthly auction sales are held at the London Wool Exchange in which a large assortment from all parts of the world is available. While much of the wool is sold for domestic consumption, large quantities are reexported to the United States and to continental Europe. World prices for wools used in the manufacture of clothing are virtually established at the London market. Similar sales are held at Liverpool and other cities. Liverpool is the leading exchange market for carpet wools.

In recent years there has been a growing tendency for the importing countries to buy directly from the exporting countries, and the Australian auction sales have reached considerable importance. The wools of South America are sold largely by private contract. Before

the World War most of the wool imported by the United States was purchased on the British markets. In 1919, however, Great Britain stood sixth from the standpoint of exports to this country, Argentina standing first. (Fig. 49.) The following year, however, the United Kingdom was back in second place, where it has since remained.

Although the United States ranks third in the production of wool, the average for the last 35 years amounting to approximately 300,000,000 pounds per annum, it has never produced sufficient quantities to meet its needs. For some years prior to the World War yearly imports of wool to the United States averaged about 200,000,000 pounds. In 1918, the peak year, they amounted to 453,727,000 pounds. Boston, which is the second largest wool market of the world, is preeminently the leading wool market of the country. Receipts of foreign and domestic wool at that point amounted to

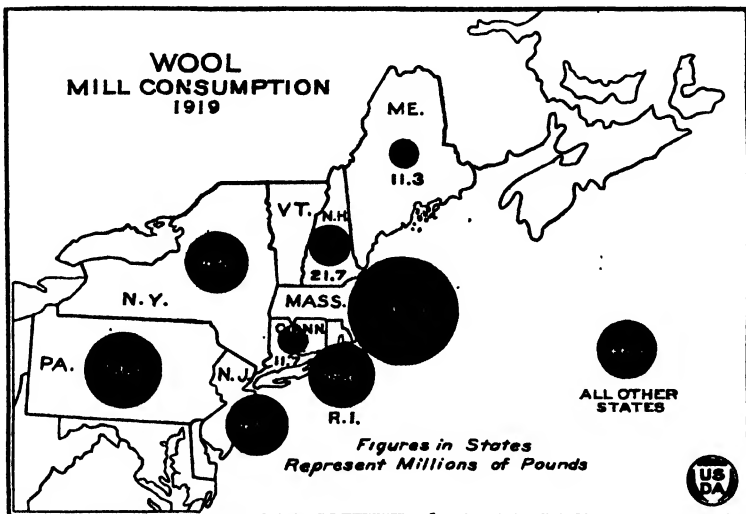


FIG. 50.—The manufacture of woolen goods is very largely concentrated in the North Atlantic States. Ninety per cent of the mill consumption of wool in the United States is in these States. The industry centers mostly around Boston and Philadelphia. Massachusetts leads in consumption, manufacturing nearly a third of the total. The remaining 10 per cent of mill consumption is not reported separately by States in the census. The consumption in Vermont therefore can not be shown. The figures are based on mill purchases, part of which is in the grease and part scoured.

507,000,000 pounds in 1917, and 416,000,000 pounds in 1923. In some years Boston handles as much as 75 per cent of the domestic wool and occasionally as high as 70 per cent of the imported wool (fig. 50). Philadelphia handles considerable quantities of domestic and foreign wools, while New York receives considerable quantities of imported wools.^a

Methods of Marketing Wool in the United States.

The methods of marketing wool in this country have changed somewhat from time to time, and there are also some variations in differ-

^a The estimated domestic production, net imports, and estimated consumption of wool for 54 years—1870 to 1923—are shown in Table 546—entitled "Wool, raw: Production, Imports, Exports, and Apparent Consumption, United States, 1870-1923," in Statistical Appendix, page 1001.

ent parts of the country. However, until recent years the general plan of marketing did not differ materially from that in use in the early days of the country.

The more important agencies involved in getting wool from the producer to the consumer are the country buyer, the country assembler, the central market dealer, the commission merchant, the broker, and the manufacturer. In the farm States the country buyer gathers up small lots of wool and either sells them to some merchant in town or holds the wool in his own warehouse. The central market dealer sends his agents through these smaller towns or concentration points and buys such of the wool as is suited to his needs. The wool is then shipped to some large center, where it is graded on the basis of mill requirements, and finally sold to the manufacturers.

Another form of marketing is one in which the growers consign their wool to wool warehouse companies and usually obtain advances amounting to a certain per cent of the market price of their wool. The warehouse company grades the wool and holds it for the inspection and purchase of the broker or mill agent. When the wool is sold the warehouse company remits to the grower the price obtained less any advances that may have been made, interest due on money already advanced, and a certain charge per pound for grading and carrying.

Recently the cooperative idea has been applied to wool marketing. Great quantities of wool are now assembled annually by wool pools which are, generally speaking, cooperative organizations made up of woolgrowers. The wool of the individual growers is assembled and pooled at some point, where it is graded and held for the inspection of wool buyers. Frequently advances are made on the wool so pooled. The buyers, who may represent brokers or mills, visit the points where wool is assembled and bid on the wool either in job lots or by grade, depending upon how the wool has been handled by the pool.

In the range States wool selling is quite different from that in farm flock-regions. Contracting the sale of the clip before shearing has been practiced by many ranchmen, especially when the contract provided for an advance payment, or at times when there appeared to be danger of a decline in wool prices. However, wool growers have usually lost heavily by this system, and in general they now consider it unbusinesslike. Much of the range wool is sold to eastern dealers at shearing time or very soon thereafter, the buyers dealing directly with the wool grower at his shearing shed or warehouse. This method is sometimes handled by sealed bids, each buyer offering his bid under seal, each ranchman or group of ranchmen reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Much wool from the range is also consigned to commission houses in large wool centers, most of it going to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Missouri River points. Part of that consigned from the Washington-Oregon-Idaho district goes to Portland, Oreg.

Much effort has been spent in attempts to work out systems of cooperative marketing of range wool, and considerable progress has been made, though naturally the movement has not developed to the same point in the range country that it has in some of the farm-flock areas. Many systems have been tried out, ranging from very simple and temporary organizations handling sealed bids that are accepted

INCREASE IN AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE, VERMONT, OHIO, OREGON,
AND NEW MEXICO.

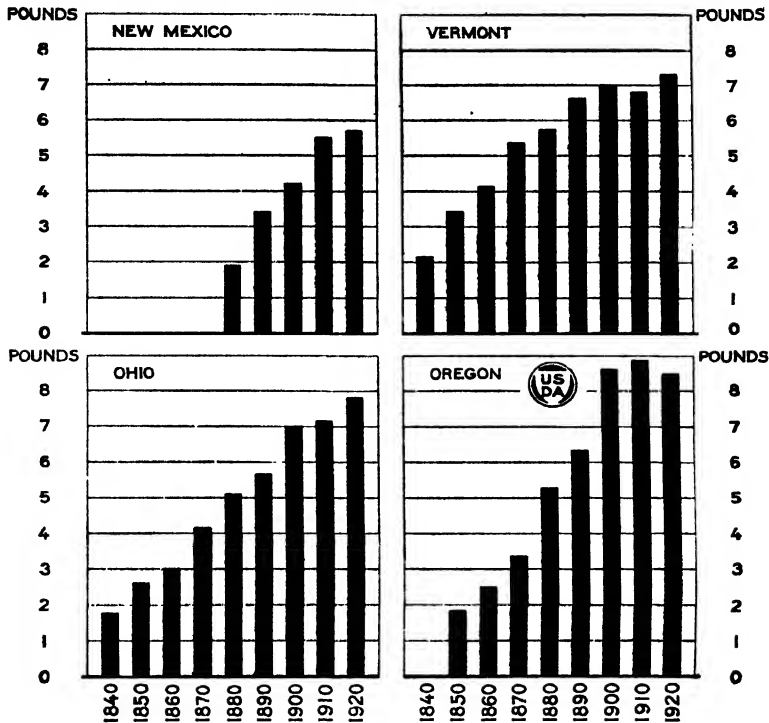


FIG. 51.—By introducing new strains and by careful selection for heavy shearing qualities in the breeding flocks woolgrowers have increased the average fleece weight from about 2 pounds in 1840 to 7 or 8 pounds by 1920 in Vermont, the Mid-West and the far Northwest. In New Mexico the average fleece weight has increased from about 2 pounds in 1880 to almost 6 pounds at present.

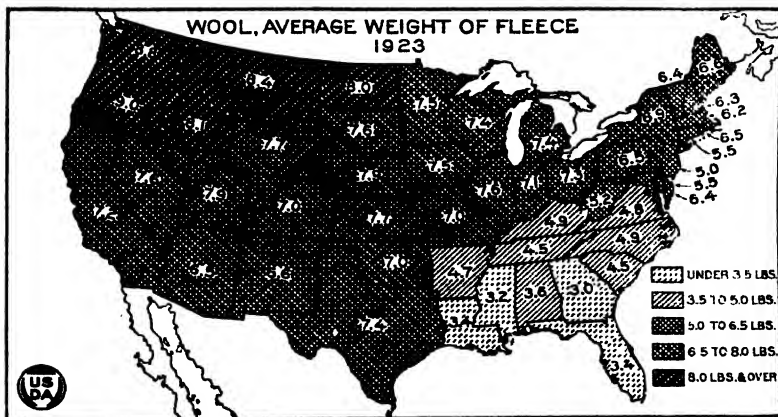


FIG. 52.—In recent years fleece weights of 7 or 8 pounds are the rule, except in the Southeastern States, where the weight ranges from 3 to 5 pounds, and in the North Atlantic States, where the average fleece ranges from 5 to 7 pounds. The weight of the fleece varies somewhat from year to year, depending upon feed and climatic conditions.

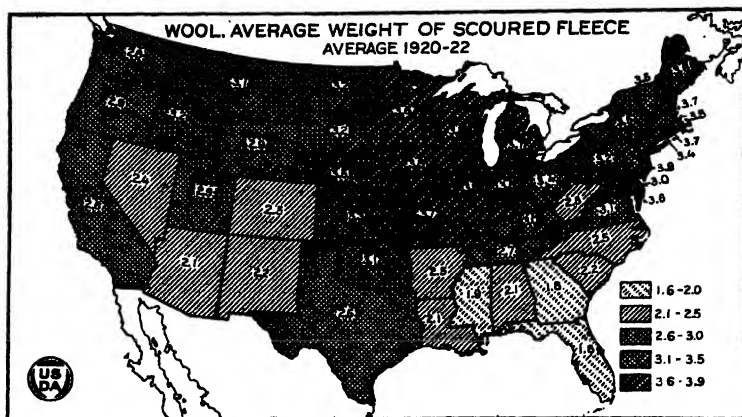


FIG. 53.—Fleeces from the desert range shrink on scouring about 60 to 70 per cent, while fleeces from the farming States shrink only about 40 to 50 per cent. The heaviest fleeces in the grease come from the northern range States (fig. 52), whereas the heaviest fleeces after scouring are from the North Central States. It is worthy of note that the southwestern fleeces are little heavier than those from the Southeast after scouring.

or rejected by the sales committee, to permanent, incorporated organizations serving in the capacity of commission houses and dealing on the basis of binding, legal contracts with the growers. When the wool market is in a healthy condition there is a fair degree of competition among buyers in those parts of the range area that yield large quantities of desirable wool, and a number of buyers are attracted to a given community. The results of some of the cooperative selling indicate that it helps to make competition among buyers even more keen and facilitates business-like transactions. It promises also to alleviate, to a certain degree, heavy overloading and serious depression of the market.

A striking peculiarity of the wool market of the United States is the fact that although from 550,000,000 pounds to 750,000,000 pounds

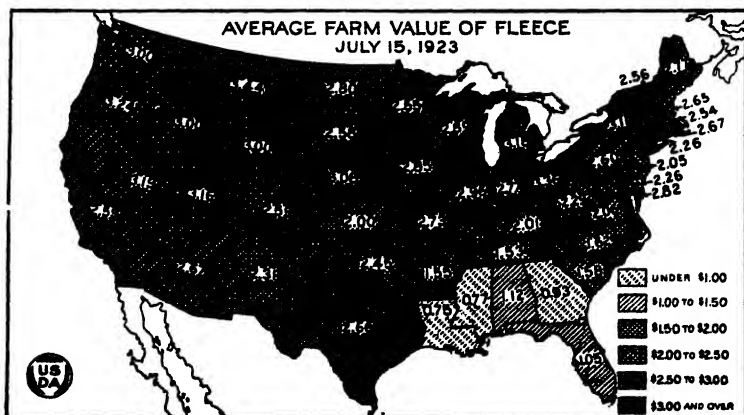


FIG. 54.—The farm value of fleeces is usually highest in Ohio and Montana, followed by Oregon and Michigan, and is lowest in the Southeastern States. In the other States the average farm value of fleeces ranged mostly between \$2 and \$3 in 1923.

of wool with a total valuation ranging from \$112,000,000 to \$350,000,000 are handled annually, there is no established public market for the commodity. Practically all of this vast quantity of wool is bought and sold by private agreement. Another peculiarity is that while there is no open public or auction market a very large proportion of the wool passes through two or three leading centers. In other words, the marketing of wool is probably more concentrated than that of any other important commodity.

Grades of Wool and Their Uses.

Wool is extremely complex and varied in its characteristics. As a commodity of commerce it is one of the most difficult to classify and grade for the systematizing of trade. While the variation in wool occurs somewhat in correlation with the types and breeds of sheep, wide variations exist within the breeds. Fleeces having the same fineness (diameter of fiber) often vary greatly in strength of fiber, spinning properties, length, and the contents of grease (natural wool oil) and dirt. Soil, climate, and feed have far-reaching influence on the production of wool. In some sections of the western range where grass is sparse and sand storms are frequent, fleeces of Merino or Rambouillet sheep may shrink as much as 65 to 75 per cent or more in grease and dirt, when scoured or cleaned preparatory to manufacture, while fleeces from sheep of these same types when grown on excellent bluegrass pastures where sand storms seldom, if ever, occur, may shrink only 50 to 60 per cent (figs. 52 and 53). Such characteristics as strength of fiber, spinning property, and length of staple are also affected by the conditions of soil, climate, and feed.

Commercial grades of wool are based primarily on fineness or diameter of fiber. The very finest of wool is known by the grade term "fine." Wool of this grade is produced by Merino or Rambouillet sheep. "Half-blood" wool is the next grade coarser than fine, but it is commonly considered a fine wool; that is, the fibers have smaller diameter than those of the wool which is commonly called medium wool. A large percentage of the half-blood wool is grown on sheep having considerable Merino or Rambouillet inheritance. It should be understood that the word "blood" is a wool grade term and has no reference to the breeding of the sheep, but the use of a fraction in connection with the word blood indicates a certain fineness or diameter of fiber. "Three-eighths blood" is the finest and "quarter blood" the coarsest of what is known as medium wool. These grades are produced chiefly by the medium-wool mutton breeds such as Southdowns, Shropshires, and Hampshires; also by the cross-breeds resulting from mating the fine and long-wool breeds, which is extensively done on the western range. "Low-quarter blood" is coarser than "quarter blood," but the finest of what is known as coarse wool. "Common" is medium in coarseness, and "braid" the coarsest of coarse wool. Oxfords produce a great deal of "low-quarter blood" as well as "quarter blood," and all grades of coarse wool are grown on the long-wool breeds, such as Lincolns, Leicesters, and Cotswolds.

Fine and half-blood wools are used in the finest of dress goods, and choice wool of these grades is usually in strong demand. The modern tendency toward mutton production is increasing the propor-

tion of three-eighths and quarter-blood wools, and in a relative sense the supply of fine and half-blood is being reduced. The three-eighths and quarter-blood wools are used in the manufacture of coarser clothing for which there is a large demand under normal conditions.

Low-quarter blood, common, and braid are used in the coarsest of goods such as heavy overcoating, blankets, and carpets. Both demand and prices for the three coarsest grades are less, and they are not produced so abundantly in America as the fine and medium wools. Wool of good length (about 2½ to 3 inches long) is desired for the manufacture of choice, durable worsted goods. When wool has fibers only about 1 to 2 inches long, it is used largely in the manufacture of woollens or flannels.

Grading of wool by the grower was very uncommon in this country prior to the World War. There is to-day, however, a marked tendency on the part of those who pool or consign their wool to sell by grade. Selling any commodity ungraded is bound, in the long run, to work to the advantage of the buyer. This must be true because the buyer is naturally in a better position to judge the true value of ungraded commodities than is the average producer. The United States Department of Agriculture has established grades for wool based on diameter of fiber.

Prices of Wool.

Wool prices, like those of sheep and lambs, have followed a rather tortuous course during a period of years. Fluctuations in wool prices, while not so wide as those for mutton and lamb, have exceeded in extent and violence those in most other important commodities. One reason for these wide variations is the fact that wool is a world commodity and its price level is, to a considerable extent, determined by world conditions of supply and demand. Another reason is the fact that almost from the founding of the country wool has been the

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE, PRODUCTION, AND IMPORTS OF WOOL, 1890-1922; PERCENTAGE OF THE AVERAGE FOR 1909-1914.

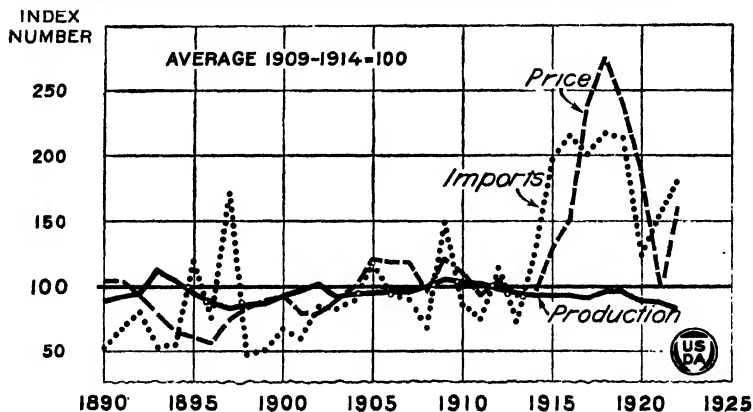


FIG. 55.—As a rule there is a close relationship between wool prices and imports into the United States. Both prices and imports reached their highest points in 1918. Domestic production of wool has been fairly constant during the past 30 years.

PRICE OF "WASHED" MEDIUM OHIO FLEECE WOOL AT ATLANTIC SEABOARD MARKETS, AND PURCHASING POWER, 1824 TO 1922.

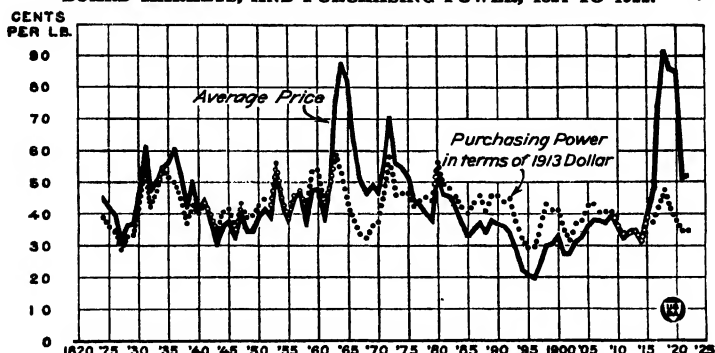


FIG. 56.—Since 1824 there have been two long-time cycles of falling and rising prices—the first from 1836 falling until 1843 and rising until 1864; the second falling from 1864 until 1896 and rising again until 1918. In general, wool prices have followed the trend of the general price level. Within these long-time cycles there are short cycles with annual fluctuations, which are the result largely of expanding and contracting wool production. The Civil War and the recent World War caused prices of wool to rise quickly, and these high prices were followed by sudden drops at the close of these wars. Panics, such as those of 1837 and 1893, also affect the price of wool.

subject of various legislative enactments. Probably no tariff bill has been enacted in the United States that did not either impose, raise, lower, or eliminate import duties on wool. These artificial influences have had a tendency to modify the natural play of economic forces, and have resulted in materially changing available supplies of wool in the United States and, therefore, in raising or lowering prices (fig. 55).

A study of yearly average prices of medium-grade wool over a period of 100 years shows that the market averaged lowest in 1896, when washed, medium, Ohio fleece wool was quoted in eastern markets at 19.5 cents a pound; and was highest in 1918, when the same grade averaged 91.5 cents. The range between these two extremes amounted to 72 cents or 369 per cent (fig. 56).

If the market price of the above-named grade of wool is compared with its purchasing power in terms of all commodities, one is likely to be impressed with the rather close correlation which, under normal conditions, exists between the two. Although the market price and the relative price are rarely identical, it is believed that during a period of time the purchasing power of wool comes as near equaling the market price as do most important agricultural commodities. In other words, the wool market is, generally speaking, a fair index of the general level of commodity prices.

In 17 of the first 18 years beginning with 1824, the market price of wool exceeded somewhat its purchasing power in terms of other commodities. During the next 20 years, however, the purchasing power exceeded the market price. During the Civil War although wool prices advanced sharply they did not keep pace with prices of other commodities. By 1877 the market price had again dropped below the purchasing power and remained so until 1912. From 1915 through 1923 the market price was consistently higher than the purchasing power (figs. 55 and 57).

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICE OF "UNWASHED" OHIO FINE WOOL AND 3/8 BLOOD, AT BOSTON; AND PURCHASING POWER IN TERMS OF THE 1913 DOLLAR, 1890-1922.

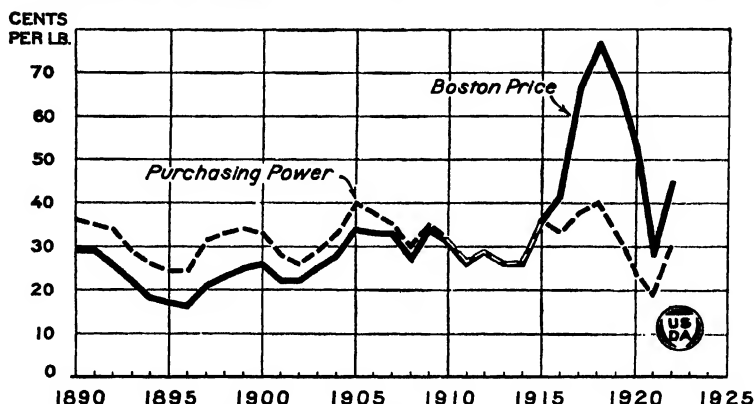


FIG. 57.—The trend of wool prices was downward from 1890 to 1896, upward from that year to 1905, fairly stable till 1909, and then slightly downward until 1914. In the latter year a sharp advance began which culminated in 1918. The purchasing power of wool in terms of the 1913 dollar exceeded the money price until about 1910. In 1915 a wide divergence between the two began, and for the peak year of 1918 the yearly average price of 77 cents had a purchasing power of only 40 cents in terms of all commodities. In 1923 the average money price was 55 cents and the purchasing-power price was 34 cents. These 1923 figures were received too late to include in the graph.

War invariably stimulates the demand for wool, and therefore advances prices. During the Civil War period wool sold up to \$1 a pound. In 1867 the market broke sharply, but during 1871 and 1872 prices rose to a relatively high level, the Franco-Prussian War in Europe being an important factor in the advance. In 1873 a business panic occurred, and from that time until 1879 wool prices declined rather steadily. The revival of business which occurred in 1879 resulted temporarily in higher prices for wool, but with

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF "TERRITORY" AND "FLEECE" WOOL AT BOSTON, 1910-1923.

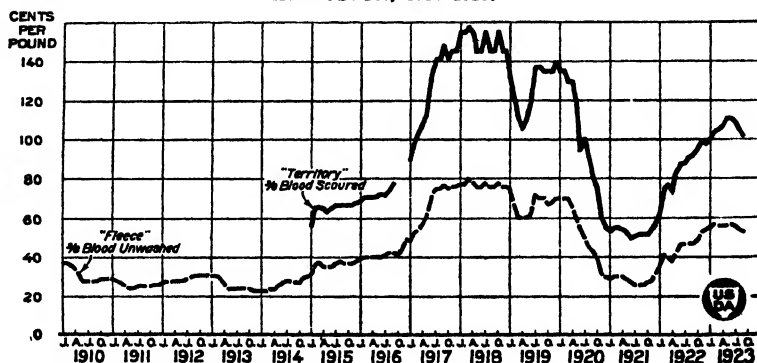


FIG. 58.—Wool prices were fairly steady from 1910 to 1914. In 1915 the market started definitely upward and, so far as medium grades were concerned, reached the peak in 1918. After a secondary advance during the speculative period of 1919 prices broke sharply and reached the low point about the middle of 1921. Since 1921 prices have more than doubled.

certain fluctuations, wool prices declined after 1880. By this time increased wool production in the Southern Hemisphere began to have its effect on wool markets and by the middle eighties there was a pronounced decline in wool prices, and the panic of 1893 hastened this downward movement. In the next few years the prices increased slightly. However, the average for the period of 1901 to 1910 was lower than that of the years from 1840 to 1890, if the Civil War period be excluded. In 1913 the trend of wool prices was downward, but there was a recovery in the following year.

During the World War prices broke all previous records, fine staple territory wool on a scoured basis at one time selling at \$1.85 per pound at Boston. On the signing of the armistice, prices broke but recovered rather quickly after the reopening of the London wool sales in April, 1919. During February and March, 1920, prices advanced to \$2.05 per pound. Presently the market turned extremely dull and prices started downward. As a matter of fact, quotations from June to December of that year were largely nominal, there being but few actual sales.

Although the wool trade revived somewhat in 1921, prices were comparatively low. The average price at Boston of three-eighths blood, unwashed Ohio and Pennsylvania wool was 26 cents a pound for the three months, July, August, and September. The average price for the year was 28 cents compared with 53 cents in 1920, 67 cents in 1919, and 77 cents in 1918. Toward the end of the year trade improved and prices advanced somewhat. Generally speaking, the market was active throughout 1922 and 1923. The average price for the full year 1922 was 17 cents higher than that of 1921; and the average for 1923, 10 cents higher than 1922, or 27 cents over that of 1921 (fig. 58).

Problems in Marketing Wool.

Largely because of the dual character of the industry in which he is engaged, the sheepman probably is confronted with more serious marketing problems than either the cattle or hog producer. To conduct his marketing intelligently, the sheepman must keep in touch with conditions prevailing in two markets which differ widely in almost every respect. One of the commodities which he produces enters extensively into world trade. The other depends for an outlet almost entirely on domestic requirements.

In general, prices for wool and those for dressed lamb and mutton follow somewhat parallel courses (fig. 59). This is probably due largely to the fact that although wool is more of a necessity than lamb and mutton, the prices of both, as a rule, follow rather closely the trend of general business prosperity or depression.

Wool, although a world commodity, is imported rather than exported. The sheepman therefore is vitally concerned with any import duties which may be imposed on foreign wool and in the removal or modification of such duty.

Another problem with which the sheepmen must deal is the lack of an open public wool market corresponding with the London wool

AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE AND DRESSED LAMB AT CHICAGO, AND 3/8 BLOOD UNWASHED WOOL AT BOSTON,
1903-1923.

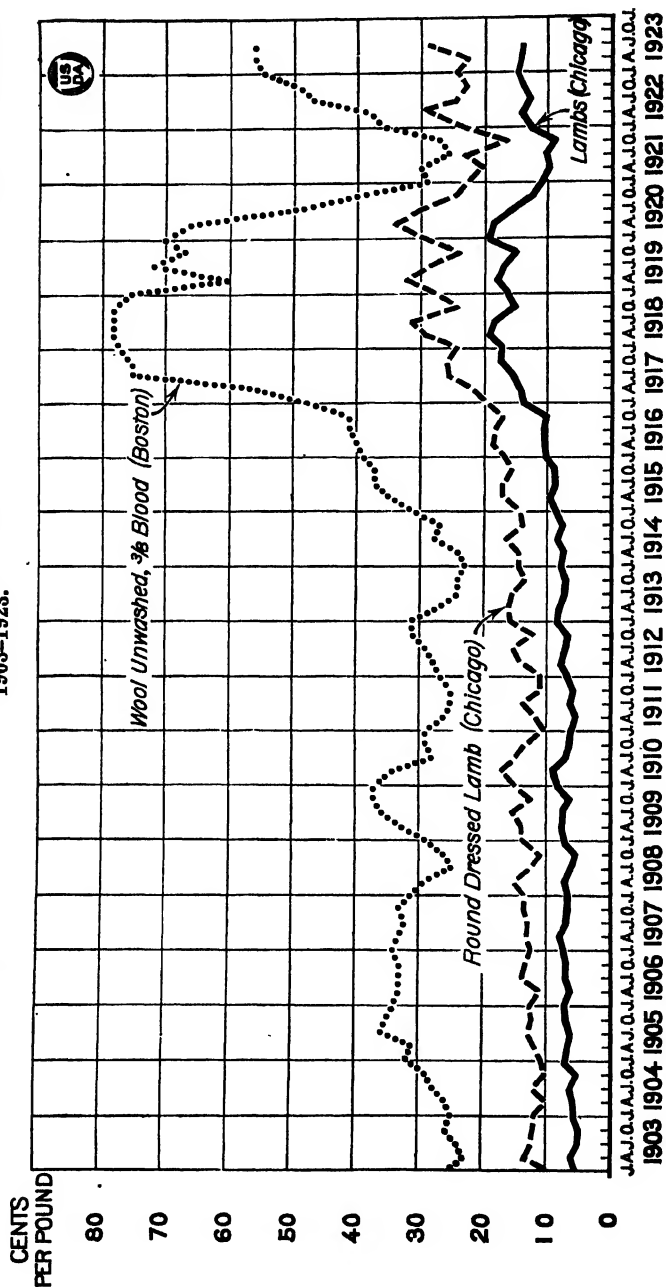


FIG. 58.—The relationship between prices of live and dressed lambs is usually very close and fluctuations in the one are, as a rule, very promptly reflected in the other. Wool prices are subject to less sudden fluctuations than either live or dressed lamb, showing usually rather broad upward and downward swings. These broad movements in wool prices, however, have a rather pronounced effect on the trend of live lamb prices, and fluctuations in live lamb prices are quickly reflected in the dressed-lamb market. It should be noted that the percentage increase in price of wool during the war years was little, if any, greater than the percentage increase in price of lambs.

auction sales. During the World War the Government assumed control of all wool stocks in the country, and after the war considerable quantities were disposed of by the auction sale method. The prevailing system of disposing of wool by private sale makes it difficult for the wool grower to obtain accurate information concerning the market price for a given grade of wool.

Another problem consists in the fact that until quite recently most wool growers sold their product ungraded, the grading being done in the larger wool centers by brokers, whose business it was to sort and grade the wool in accordance with the requirements of the different mills. Under this system the grower who produced relatively clean wool of high quality was frequently penalized because his wool was purchased in a lot with that of other less careful growers.

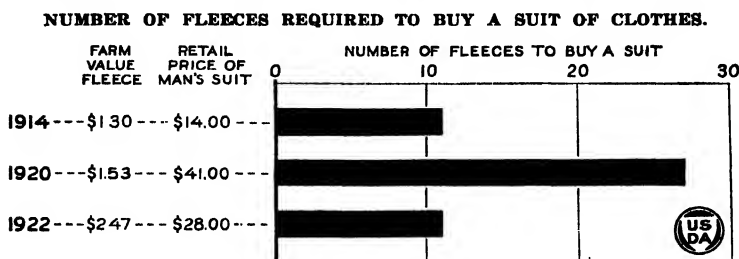


FIG. 60.—In 1914, when wool and clothing were both comparatively cheap, the farmer needed 11 fleeces to exchange for a suit of clothes. In the fall of 1920, when prices of farm commodities were at a low level and when clothes were still high in price, approximately 27 fleeces were needed to purchase the same kind of a suit. By 1922 conditions in the wool and clothing market had become readjusted, so that practically the same number of fleeces were needed to buy a suit of clothes as before the war.

Wool Import Duties.

During the colonial and early national eras there was no tariff on wool. Prior to 1800 comparatively little attention had been given to sheep raising. Between 1800 and 1815 numerous importations of Spanish Merino sheep were made, and during this same period a number of woollen mills were established, which began to create a demand for more wool. Both the raising and the manufacturing of wool were greatly stimulated by the Embargo Act of 1807, the Nonintercourse Act of 1809, and the War of 1812. Shortly after the close of that war, the British began exporting large quantities of woollens to this country, which seriously depressed the woollen industries. The first tariff legislation on wool was enacted in 1816 when a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem was placed on wool, and 25 per cent on woollen goods.

The act of 1824 placed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on wool valued at 10 cents a pound or less; 20 per cent on other wools the first year, 25 per cent the second year, and 30 per cent thereafter. In 1828 a combination of specific and ad valorem rates was tried, the rates being higher than in the previous act. In 1854 wool from Canada was admitted free under the reciprocity treaty. In 1857 it was practically put on the free list through a provision that all wool costing

less than 20 cents at the place of exportation was to come in without duty.

The tariff act of 1861 introduced the principle of compensating duties on woollen goods. This compensation was based on the fact that 4 pounds of wool from some of the heaviest shrinking fleeces of South America were needed to make a pound of cloth. As most of the wool imported under this act was admitted on a duty of 3 cents a pound, the compensating duty on woollen cloth was 12 cents.

In 1867 the "blood classification" was introduced. This classification was based on the "blood" or breeds of sheep as follows: Class 1, wool showing any trace of Merino blood and down clothing wools; Class 2, combing wool from "English" breeds; Class 3, native wools, that is, wools from unimproved sheep. An attempt was also made to describe these classes more accurately by designating Class 1 as clothing wools, Class 2 as combing wools, and Class 3 as carpet wools. The act also provided for the naming of the countries from which the wools originated, making virtually a three-fold classification. As improved machinery had made a change in the usage of some of these wools, the terms clothing, combing, and carpet were dropped in 1890.

Between 1867 and 1894 changes were made from time to time in the rate of duty. In 1894 wool was placed on the free list while the duty on woollen goods was considerably reduced.

A duty was again placed on wool in 1897. In this act, a difference was made between unwashed wool and scoured wool, the duty on washed wool being double and on scoured wool treble that on unwashed wool.

The act of 1913 again placed wool on the free list. During the World War period there was a tremendous demand for nearly all kinds of wool. The close of the war was soon followed by a severe depression and a resulting surplus of wool. In the emergency tariff bill of 1921, duties were again enforced on wools of Classes 1 and 2, while Class 3 or carpet wools were admitted free. The present schedule was enacted in 1922. It provides for a duty on "wool not improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood" (carpet wools) of 12, 18, and 24 cents, depending on whether in the grease, washed, or scoured. Such wools may be imported under bond, and if used for the manufacture of rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings are admitted free. The rate on all other wools (used principally in the manufacturing of woollens and worsteds), whether in the grease or scoured, is 31 cents a pound on the basis of clean content (scoured weight). This act also provides for additional *ad valorem* duties, or for a change of duties, if deemed expedient by the President. In passing this bill, it was believed that making a specific tax on the clean content of the wool would do away with the inequalities due to difference in shrinkage in fleeces from various parts of the world. Provision for the changing of the rates by executive orders was to make possible adjustments that might become necessary because of changed world conditions.

TABLE 2.—Rates of duty on wool imports under the tariff acts 1789–1922.

Date of act (and when effective).	Rates of duty.
1789–1816.....	Free.
April 27, 1816 (July 1, 1816).	First act. 15 per cent ad valorem.
May 22, 1824 (July 1, 1824).	Value of 10 cents a pound or less, 15 per cent; other wool, 20 per cent until June 1, 1825; 25 per cent until June 1, 1826; 30 per cent thereafter.
May 16, 1828 (September 2, 1828).	4 cents a pound plus 40 per cent to June 30, 1829; plus 45 per cent to June 30, 1830; plus 50 per cent thereafter.
July 14, 1832 (March 4, 1833).	Value of 8 cents a pound or less, free; other wool, 4 cents a pound plus 40 per cent.
March 2, 1833 (January 1, 1834).	Duties exceeding 20 per cent to be reduced to 20 per cent by yearly reductions to July 1, 1842.
Sept. 11, 1841 (Oct. 1, 1841).	All rates below 20 per cent to be 20 per cent.
August 30, 1842 (August 31, 1842).	Value of 7 cents a pound or less, 5 per cent; other wool, 3 cents a pound plus 30 per cent.
July 30, 1846 (December 2, 1846).	30 per cent.
March 3, 1857 (July 1, 1857).	Valued at 20 cents a pound or less free. All other, 24 per cent.
March 2, 1861 (April 2, 1861).	Value of 18 cents a pound or less, 5 per cent; value over 18 cents to 24 cents, 3 cents a pound; value over 24 cents, 9 cents a pound.
June 30, 1864 (July 1, 1864).	Value of 12 cents a pound or less, 3 cents a pound; value over 12 cents to 24 cents, 6 cents a pound; value over 24 cents to 32 cents, 10 cents a pound, plus 10 per cent; value over 32 cents, 12 cents a pound plus 10 per cent. Scoured wool, three times these rates.
March 2, 1867 (March 3, 1867).	Class 1 (clothing wool), value of 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound plus 11 per cent; value over 32 cents, 12 cents a pound plus 10 per cent. Class 2 (combing wool), value of 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound plus 11 per cent; value over 32 cents, 12 cents a pound plus 10 per cent. Class 3 (carpet wools), value of 12 cents a pound or less, 3 cents a pound; value over 12 cents, 6 cents a pound. Washed, Class 1, twice these rates; scoured, all classes, three times these rates.
June 6, 1872 (August 1, 1872).	All wools, 10 per cent reduction of former rates.
March 3, 1875 (March 4, 1875).	10 per cent reduction of June 6, 1872, repealed.
March 3, 1883 (July 1, 1883).	Class 1, value of 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound; value over 30 cents, 12 cents a pound. Class 2, value of 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound; value over 30 cents, 12 cents a pound. Class 3, value of 12 cents a pound or less, 24 cents a pound; value over 12 cents, 5 cents a pound. Washed, Class 1, twice these rates; scoured, all classes, three times these rates.
October 1, 1890 (October 6, 1890).	Class 1, 11 cents a pound. Class 2, 12 cents a pound. Class 3, value of 13 cents a pound or less, 32 per cent; value over 13 cents, 50 per cent. Washed, Class 1, twice this rate; scoured, Classes 1 and 2, three times these rates.
August 27, 1894 (August 1, 1894).	Free.
July 24, 1897 (July 24, 1897).	Class 1, 11 cents a pound. Class 2, 12 cents a pound. Class 3, value of 12 cents a pound or less, 4 cents a pound; value over 12 cents, 7 cents a pound. Washed, Class 1, twice this rate; scoured, Classes 1 and 2, three times these rates; fit for carding or spinning, Class 3, three times these rates.
August 5, 1909 (August 6, 1909).	Class 1, 11 cents a pound. Class 2, 12 cents a pound. Class 3, value of 12 cents a pound or less, 4 cents a pound; value over 12 cents, 7 cents a pound. Washed, Class 1, twice this rate; scoured, Classes 1 and 2, three times these rates; fit for carding or spinning, Class 3, three times these rates. Foregoing rates are in the minimum tariff; the maximum tariff is 25 per cent higher and is to be in force to March 31, 1910, and thereafter, unless the President by proclamation declares no discrimination by particular countries.
October 3, 1913 (December 1, 1913).	Free.
May 27, 1921 (May 28, 1921).	Clothing wool, unwashed, 15 cents a pound; washed, 30 cents a pound; scoured, 45 cents a pound.
September 21, 1922 (September 22, 1922).	Wool not improved by admixture with Merino or English blood, in the grease, 12 cents a pound; washed, 18 cents a pound; scoured, 24 cents a pound. If used for carpets, rugs, or other floor coverings, duty refunded. Other wool, in the grease or unwashed, 31 cents a pound of clean content; scoured, 31 cents a pound. (All rates subject to change by President after investigation of cost of production, domestic and foreign.)

Outlook for the Industry.

The history of the sheep industry is made up of periods of abundant prosperity followed by periods of extreme depression (figs. 55 and 61). War has always played a prominent part in creating instability. It develops an abnormal demand for wool to which the sheepman always responds to the limit of his resources. Just as

surely, however, as he has profited temporarily by war, he has suffered by its termination. No instance is recorded in recent centuries in which the signing of peace did not find the sheep industry vastly overexpanded. On such an occasion not only are the number of sheep invariably in excess of peace-time needs, but there is always an accumulation in the world of both raw and manufactured wools.

The majority of the world's sheep have in the past been kept on the outskirts of civilization, where they have met frequently with severe competition from cattle. The continuous occupation of the more arable grazing lands for the growing of farm products needed by an increasing population, as these areas have become available through improved transportation facilities, has resulted in large numbers of cattle and sheep being constantly shifted to areas hitherto unoccupied. In such movements the sheep were generally forced to the less accessible areas.

Until very recently new regions were being made available for livestock production at frequent intervals. As the sheep, which were kept almost wholly for wool, could be run very cheaply, and since during prosperous times money with which to finance the industry could easily be secured, there were periods of rapid expansion to the point of overproduction. Such periods of overproduction were almost invariably followed by corresponding periods of depression and liquidation. Again, as much of the business was of an exploitive character and as provision against adverse climatic conditions was seldom made, there were frequent and heavy losses.

The pioneer phase of the industry is rapidly passing and with it, it is believed, much of its consequent instability. There is relatively little unoccupied land in the world to which the industry can turn. In general any future world expansion will be largely at the expense of cattle or wheat production. As wool is necessary to the welfare of the race, and as the present production is hardly more than sufficient for present needs, there is bound to be a growth in the industry as population increases. It is somewhat problematical, however, whether the growth of the sheep industry will keep pace with that of population.

World Trend.

Practically all of the large producing centers, unless it be parts of South Africa and Asia, seem to have reached their maximum number of sheep. In fact, in most of the leading countries, as in Australia, Argentina, and the United States, there has been a notable decline in the number of sheep in recent years. It would seem, considering the world-wide need of wool, that this decline would soon reach its limits, if it has not already done so.

While practically all the available land is now in use, it is probable that ultimately considerable areas of semidesert lands that are now inaccessible to livestock, because of an insufficient water supply, notably parts of South Africa, will be made available to sheep by the provision of wells and reservoirs.

In the past the sheepmen who produced only wool could not meet competition from other agricultural enterprises unless they were located on very cheap land. The sheepmen of to-day, except in the semiarid regions, are no longer solely dependent on wool. Consider-

ing the industry as a whole, lamb production is now a highly important and profitable feature, while there is usually a good market for mature mutton.

In the readjustments that are taking place, the sheep industry of the world seems to be settling down to three general types: (1) The production of fine wool with lambs as a secondary consideration in the arid regions; (2) the production of lambs and wool in the semi-arid regions; and (3) the production of lambs, with the wool of secondary importance, in the humid and subhumid regions.

In the arid regions where stock water is scarce, where vegetative conditions are less favorable to other stock, especially cattle, and where transportation facilities are limited, sheep of the fine-wool type, which are kept primarily for the production of wool, will continue to be, for several years at least, the leading agricultural enterprise.

In the semiarid regions of the world where grazing meets with competition from the growing of small grains, but where intensive agriculture is not practicable, sheep will probably continue to be one of three, or possibly more, major enterprises. As most of the sheep will be kept on privately owned land, the operating expenses will be higher than in the arid regions. In order to meet these larger operating costs, most of the sheep will be of the crossbred type and will be kept for the production of both lambs and wool, the latter being less important. World-wide efforts are being made to establish breeds of the crossbred type that will have the necessary characteristics for the production of marketable lambs and uniform fleeces, suitable for the manufacture of worsteds.

In the humid regions where general farming prevails, the majority of the sheep will be kept primarily for the production of lambs. In such regions wool is usually secondary and seldom forms more than about one-third of the total receipts. In regions of intensive agriculture, sheep will occur generally in small flocks and as one of a number of farm enterprises. The dairy cow will continue to be their greatest competitor.

Trend in the United States.

The pioneer phase of the sheep industry, in which sheep are extensively kept on new and comparatively cheap land, is passing. A large percentage of the sheep are now grazed either on owned or leased pastures and in national forests for at least a part of the year. The investment in stock and equipment is so great that wasteful methods will lead to failure. Sheep must now be handled with the utmost care and along the lines of the most scientific thought if the venture is to prove profitable.

Although the future holds promise of a much greater stability for the industry than has been true in the past, the sheepman of the United States will always find competition. He must compete not only with woolgrowers in other parts of the world, but also with other meats for a place in the diet, and, finally, with producers of other livestock for land, labor, and all the intricate machinery of production. He must expect also recurring cycles of prosperity and depression. When prices are low producers, particularly on farms, reduce the size of their flocks or go out of business. This temporarily

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS OF WOOL, NUMBER OF SHEEP, 1850-1922; CONSUMPTION OF WOOL AND NUMBER OF SHEEP PER CAPITA, 1870-1920.

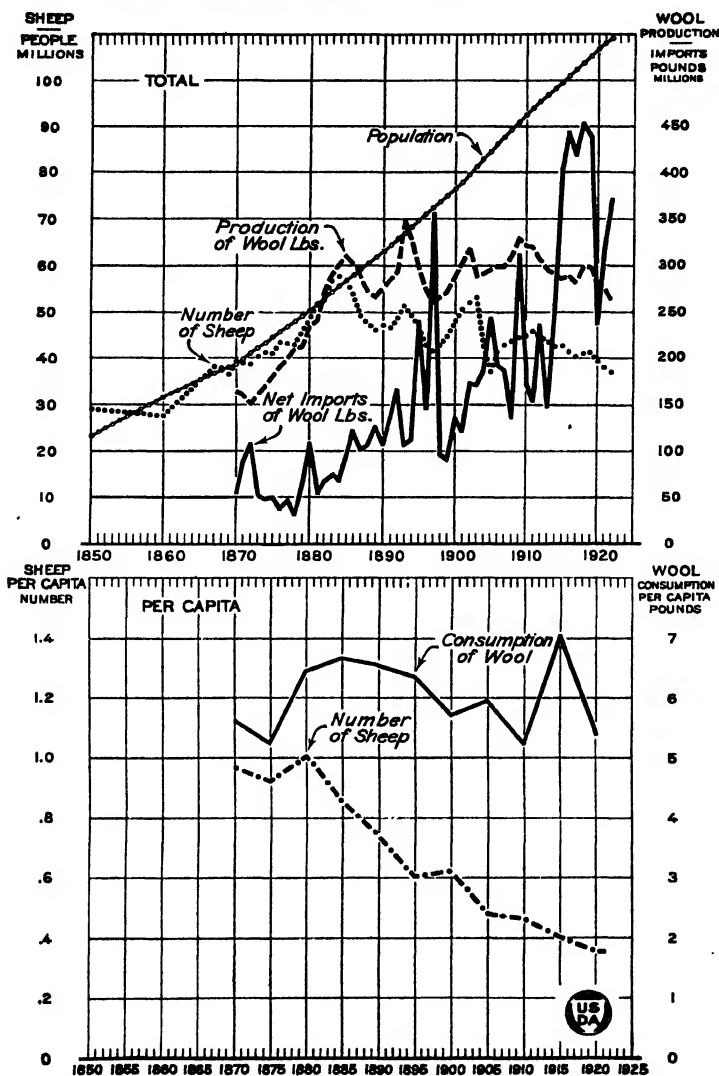


FIG. 61.—The number of sheep in the United States kept pace with the increase in number of people until 1884, which year marked the high point of the industry. The number per capita is now only two-fifths as great as in the early eighties. It is interesting to note the wavelike character of the curve of number of sheep since 1884, the crests being 8 to 10 years apart. It is also noteworthy that despite the decrease in number of sheep the production of wool has remained more or less constant till recently, owing to increasing weight of fleece. The per capita consumption of wool has been maintained by a great increase in imports. The peaks of imports in 1887 and 1909 appear to have been occasioned by anticipation of tariff acts, while that of 1915 to 1919 was owing to war demands.

increases the number of sheep marketed, which further depresses the price. Later, the supply of wool is found to be approaching exhaustion and the supply of mutton is so low that prices rise. As this occurs producers, especially on farms, begin to increase their flocks, causing prices to continue to rise until a little later an increase in the supply of wool and mutton causes prices to fall and the same cycle is repeated.

It would seem that the industry reached a low point during the recent period of financial depression and that it is again building up. As during recent years more than half of the wool used in this country, including carpet wool, has been imported and as the demand for mutton is continuing strong, there is need for a considerable expansion of the industry. This expansion as already noted will probably be characterized by less violent fluctuations than in the past, because unused lands are no longer available. Considerable expansion can come with better utilization of western grazing areas and improved management of farm flocks.

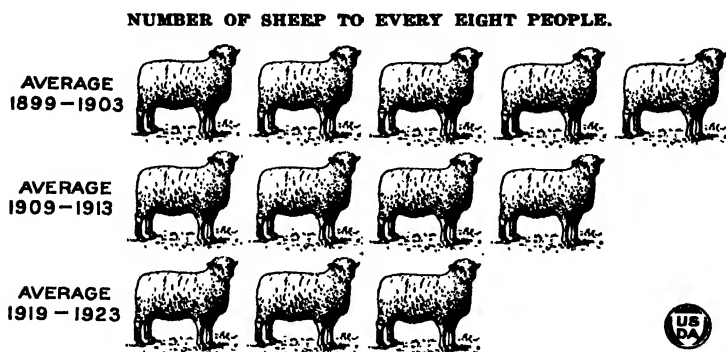


FIG. 62.—The ratio of number of sheep to human population in the United States has been declining since 1884. In the 5-year period, 1899-1903, there were approximately 5 sheep for every 8 people. Ten years later there were only 4. For the period of 1919-1923 there were only 2.8 sheep for every 8 people, or about one-third of a sheep per person.

The Outlook for Sheep in the East.

The eastern and midwestern farmer, with good markets close at hand, can more easily meet the competition of the western range operator, as their costs are approximately equal. In fact, there are many farms where sheep, kept largely on farm by-products, can be more cheaply produced than under some of the western range conditions. The limiting factors in any rapid increase in the number of eastern farm flocks seems to be the general lack of knowledge concerning the care of sheep, especially the prevention of diseases, competition with established and successful farming systems, inadequate fencing, and the fear of dogs. The rapid growth of small farm flocks in the irrigated sections of the West shows that sheep can be advantageously fitted into general farming systems.

In those localities where the greater part of the land is kept in cultivation, the sheep will seldom occupy more than a secondary place. This is especially true in the corn-producing section, where

hog raising and the fattening of livestock will continue for some time as the main livestock enterprise. In localities near large centers of population dairying will predominate. In regions where, because of the broken character of the land, it is desirable to keep fully half or more of the farm in hay and pasture, sheep are finding an important place. This is especially true of those regions that are somewhat remote from centers of dense population. Under such conditions sheep will generally be associated with either dairy or beef cattle and will probably be one of the major enterprises, not infrequently the leading one. While such sheep will generally be of the mutton type, there are regions, such as the upper Ohio Valley, where sheep for some time to come will be kept primarily for the production of wool.

There is room also for considerable expansion of the industry in the South. However, any growth will probably be slow, as this region is especially adapted to the growing of tilled crops. The lack of adequate pastures and the difficulty of handling parasitic diseases are also severe handicaps at the present time.

The Outlook for the Industry in the West.

In the West expansion will generally be on the basis of much higher operating expenses than formerly. The sheepmen, however, are already meeting these conditions. In the first place a large percentage of the operators are keeping flocks of the crossbred type. In such flocks the lambs furnish approximately 55 per cent of the revenue, as against 45 per cent for wool. They are also giving their sheep better care, and as a result are generally securing better lamb crops as well as heavier fleeces. Better management of the sheep and of the range is also making it possible to carry additional stock on the same extent of range.

One serious handicap in the expansion of the business is that of securing adequate range. Many operators are finding it difficult to secure sufficient range for their present needs. Others who are operating wholly on the public domain are faced with the uncertainty as to how much longer these lands, some of which are deteriorating, will be available to them.

The rapid deterioration of the remaining public domain, because of constant unrestricted grazing, is given much concern. Nearly all livestock producers recognize the need of some stabilized policy of protection, in order that further destruction of these areas may be prevented. Various plans for the better control and utilization of the remaining public domain, not suitable for farming purposes, have been suggested. While many prefer private ownership or long-term leasing, the plan that is being given most consideration is that of creating grazing districts and allotting stock among resident users under a permit system somewhat similar to that now in the national forests. Under proper systems of grazing the carrying capacity of these areas can be increased greatly. An adequate and settled land policy would make it possible to place the Western sheep business on a much more stable basis than has previously existed, and would probably result in a considerable increase in the number of sheep.

OUR FORAGE RESOURCES



By C. V. PIPER, H. N. VINALL, R. A. OAKLEY, and LYMAN CARRIER, *Bureau of Plant Industry*; O. E. BAKER, J. S. COTTON, O. A. JUVE, and N. P. BRADSHAW, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics*; E. W. SHEETS and C. D. MARSH, *Bureau of Animal Industry*; W. C. BARNES, *Forest Service*; and W. B. BELL, *Bureau of Biological Survey*.¹

SEVEN-TENTHS of the 365,000,000 acres of land in the United States occupied by crops harvested in the census year 1919, or approximately 257,000,000 acres, were used to produce forage, that is, concentrates and roughage for livestock.² About two-tenths, or 76,000,000 acres, produced food for human consumption; and nearly one-tenth, or 32,000,000 acres, was used for other purposes, principally to produce cotton fiber, tobacco, and flax. In addition, our livestock consumed the product of about 60,000,000 acres of humid improved pasture, probably of 171,000,000 acres of humid unimproved grassland pasture, over half of which was in farms, and of about 237,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over pasture land in farms or under other private ownership and in our national forests, besides that of perhaps 587,000,000 acres of arid or semiarid grazing land in the West.³

¹ A. J. Pieters and W. J. Morse, *Bureau of Plant Industry*; H. W. Hawthorne and W. J. Spillman, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics*; J. B. Bain and E. C. Semple, *Bureau of Animal Industry*, furnished valuable data and criticisms.

² In the broad consideration here given the relations of forage to livestock production, and indeed to agriculture as a whole, the word "forage" is used in its wide significance; that is, all vegetable nutriment, fresh or cured, consumed by domestic animals, such as pasturage, browse, mast, green feed, hay, straw, silage, and grain. The term "feed" includes all plant and animal products consumed by livestock, and "food" refers to the nutriment of man.

³ These acreages of the several classes of pasture are estimates based on the replies made to the questions on "Uses of land," contained in the 1920 census schedule; on various Federal and State reports; and on correspondence with officials and other well-informed persons in the several States. Special acknowledgment is due W. R. Chapline and W. N. Sparhawk, of the Forest Service, and A. E. Aldous, of the Land Classification Board, United States Geological Survey, for assistance and valuable criticism. Additional data are contained in Table 22. These estimates and others that follow are not final. If they serve to call attention to the importance of forage, especially our pastures, and stimulate students in the various States to study the problems in more detail, the writers will be fully satisfied.

It seems safe to say that livestock⁴ consume about three-fourths of the product of the improved land and practically all the product of the unimproved pastures and grazing lands within and without farms (fig. 1).

In this connection it should be noted that the "hay and forage"⁵ crops of the census occupied in 1919 only 19 per cent of all improved

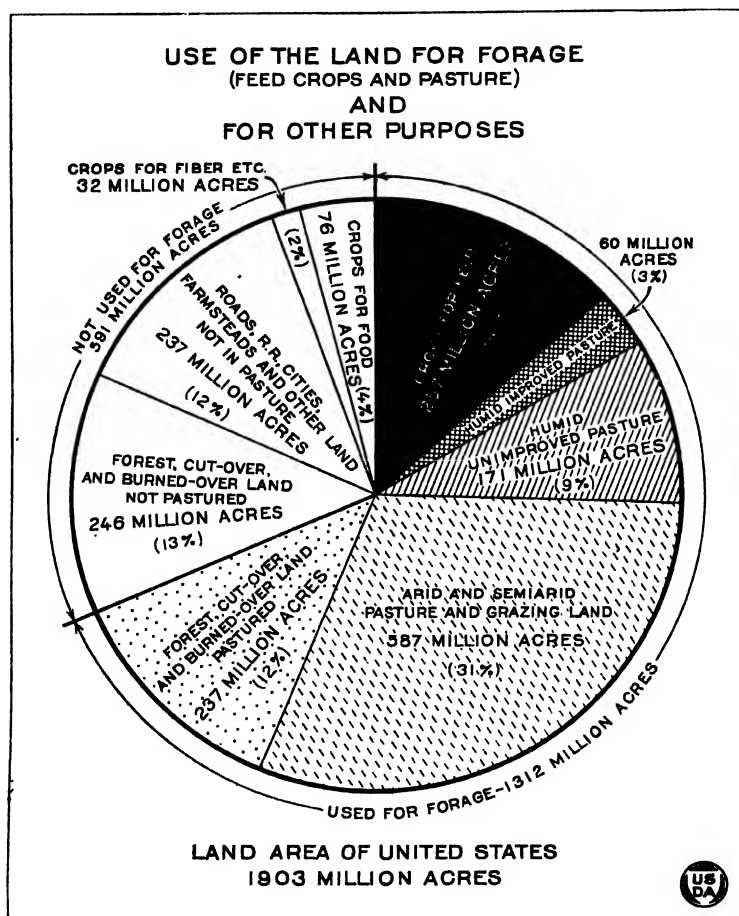


FIG. 1.—About 60 per cent of the total land area of the United States was used in 1919 for the production of forage. Some of this, for instance the forest land that was pastured, contributed other products than forage. The above statement merely indicates the immensity of the land area required for the support of the Nation's livestock. The 257,000,000 acres producing crops for feed yielded slightly more sustenance than the 1,055,000 acres used for pasture. More than half of this pasture is arid western range and nearly a fourth more is forest and cut-over land which, in general, has a low carrying capacity.

⁴ Livestock and domestic animals as hereinafter referred to include horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry. All are purely herbivorous except hogs and poultry, which are omnivorous.

⁵ Forage crops properly include only those plants grown primarily for feed, and of which animals consume all or most of the harvested herbage or roots or both. Strictly speaking, the term crop applies only to products that are harvested by man, and therefore does not include pasturage; but it is extended in common use to include planted crops like corn, oats, soybeans, etc., even if they are grazed down by animals.

land and about 27 per cent of all cropped land. The census classification does not include many crops used mostly for forage. It excludes corn (except fodder), for instance, the most important of all crops used for forage, and thus presents a very incomplete picture of our forage resources, when the word "forage" is used in its broad significance.

Proportions of the Total Crop Acreage Used to Produce Forage, Food, and Other Products.

The proportions of the total crop acreage used to produce the different classes of crop products, herein described, are based on the percentage of those products consumed as forage, as food, as fiber, and in other ways. These percentages as well as the actual acreage vary widely in different parts of the United States. (Compare figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5.) In the Cotton Belt about 53 per cent of the crop land in 1919 was devoted to the production of feed for livestock, mostly corn, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts, about 37 per cent to cotton,^a tobacco, and other crops not used as feed for livestock or food for man, except incidentally, and less than 10 per cent to produce food consumed directly by man. Corn is used for both forage and food in this region, the estimated consumption by livestock being 90 per cent of the crop, and by the human population 10 per cent.

In the corn and winter wheat region, which lies between the Cotton Belt on the south and the Corn Belt to the north, nearly three-fourths of the crop land in 1919 produced forage for livestock and the remaining fourth food, except for 2 per cent of the crop area that was devoted to tobacco. In the Corn Belt, where all the hay and nearly all the corn and oats are fed to livestock, about 84 per cent of the crop land produced forage for farm animals and 16 per cent food for man, wheat being the most important food crop. Only one-fifth of 1 per cent of the crop acreage was used for other than feed or food crops.

In the hay and dairying regions to the north and east hay is the dominant crop, occupying about 33 per cent of the crop land, while corn for fodder and silage occupies nearly 6 per cent more. The acreage used for feed of oats, of corn (harvested for grain), of barley, and of other crops, including a pro rata acreage of the wheat based on the percentage of mill feed, totals over 30 per cent of the crop land. About 30 per cent more is devoted to crops used for human food, principally wheat (for flour), fruit, rye, potatoes, and vegetables. Only 1 per cent is used for other crops than those grown for feed or food. This is mostly flax, grown in the eastern Dakotas and in Minnesota and used to make linseed oil.

In the humid eastern half of the United States considered as a whole, one-fourth of the crop land is used to grow corn for grain, another fourth to produce hay, fodder, and silage, and a fifth is devoted to oats and other crops used as feed. The remaining 30 per cent produces most of the food used directly for human consumption in the United States, and over half of the cotton fiber of the world.

^aForty-one per cent of the crop land in the Cotton Belt was in cotton, but after the value of the seed, most of which is used for feed and food, is allowed for, the acreage allotted to the production of cotton fiber becomes only 35 per cent.

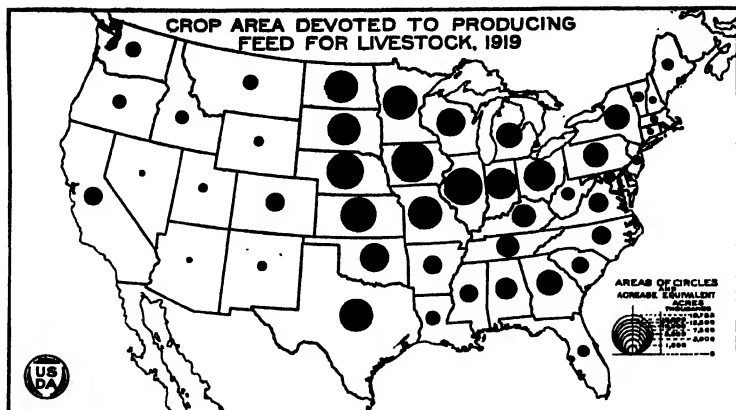


FIG. 2.—A very large proportion of our harvested forage is produced in the eastern or humid part of the United States. In this eastern half crops are much more important than pasture, while in the western half the reverse is true. The Corn Belt and the Great Plains States, it will be noted, are the principal regions of feed production. Compare this map with Figure 3, also with Figure 10.

The western half of the United States is largely semiarid or arid, and is consequently mostly pasture or range land. Only about 6 per cent of the land is in crops, but over three-fifths of this is devoted to producing feed for livestock. It will be noted, however, that this is a smaller proportion of the crop land than in the East (fig. 3), owing largely to the fact that wheat is one of the best semiarid crops. Wheat occupied nearly a third of the harvested crop land in the western half of the United States in 1919. Fruit, also, is relatively more important in the West than in the East.

When the different States are considered individually, it is found that in all but one State 50 per cent or more of the crop acreage is

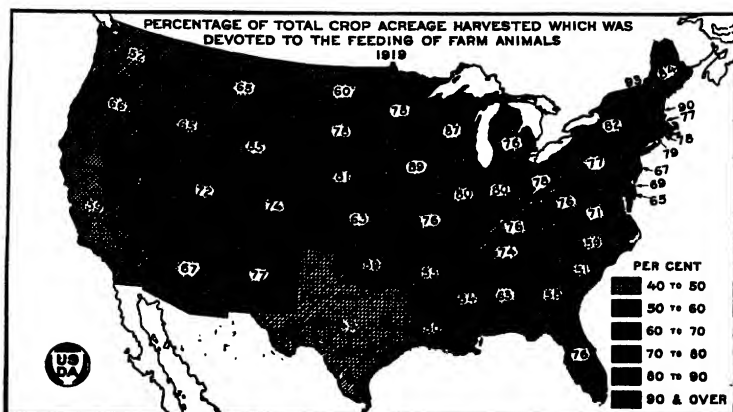


Fig. 3.—About seven-tenths of the land in harvested crops in 1919 was used to produce forage for livestock. In only one State did the proportion fall below 50 per cent, and in six it was 85 per cent or more. The total quantity of forage thus produced was sufficient to feed all livestock only a little more than half the year. Pasture supplies the remainder of the forage needed by our farm animals.

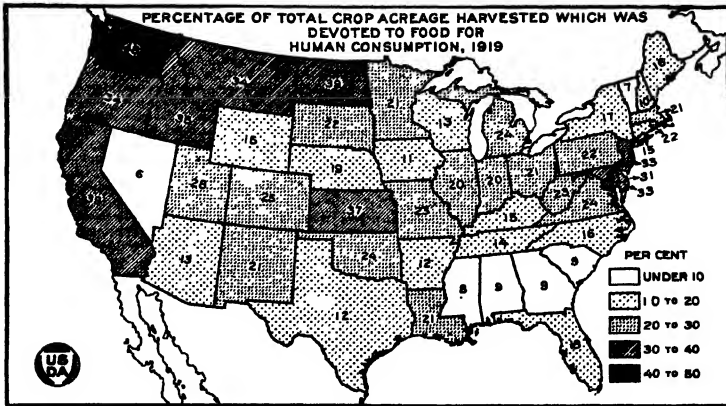


FIG. 4.—Only a little over one-fifth of the land in harvested crops in 1919 was used to produce breadstuffs, fruit, vegetables, and other human food. The percentage of crop land devoted to the production of foodstuffs was highest in the wheat and fruit-growing areas and lowest in Nevada and Vermont and in the Cotton Belt.

used to produce feed for farm animals (fig. 3). In six States 85 per cent or more of the harvested produce is used as forage. These percentages relate only to harvested crops and do not include pasturage.

Relative Values of Forage, Food, and Other Crop Products.

Although it required about seven-tenths of the total crop acreage to produce our harvested forage, this forage constituted only a little over half of the farm value of all crops in 1919. (Fig. 6.) The average value of the crops used for forage in that year was \$30.87 per acre, as compared with \$60.33 for the crops used as food (wheat, fruits, vegetables, etc.), and \$83.82 for the fiber and other crops. Though in

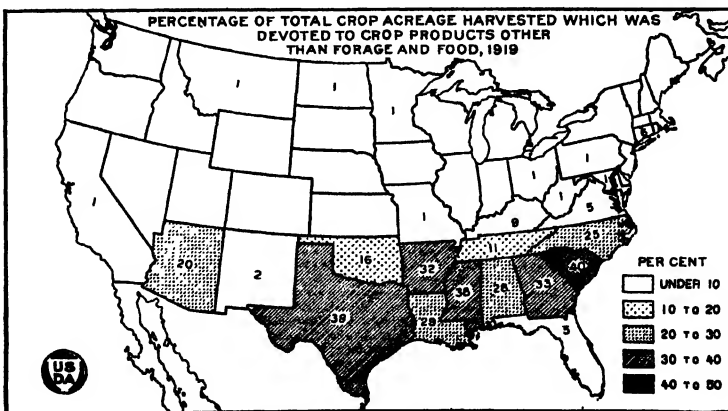


FIG. 5.—The percentage of the crop land devoted to the production of plant products other than feed for livestock and human food is almost negligible in the States north of the Cotton Belt. In 1919 only 9 per cent of all the cropped land in the United States was devoted to the production of such products.

all but one State more than half the crop land was used to produce forage for livestock, in only 24 States did the value of this forage equal half the farm value of all crop products.

In the Cotton Belt the value of the forage produced by crops constituted only about 25 per cent of the value of all crops, whereas it required 53 per cent of the acreage for its production. In the corn and winter-wheat region the forage produced by crops constituted about 40 per cent of the value of all crops, and in the Corn Belt about 80 per cent. In the hay and dairying region the value of the forage was nearly 60 per cent of the value of all crops; and in the western regions, where pasturage is more important than crops, the harvested forage constituted about 45 per cent of the value of all crops.

The farm value of the crops and crop products used for forage in the United States in 1919 was nearly \$8,000,000,000, whereas the value of the crops and crop products used for food was about \$4,650,000,000, and of the crops and crop products used for fiber and other

FARM VALUE OF THE CROP PRODUCTS USED AS FEED FOR LIVESTOCK, HUMAN FOOD, FIBER, ETC., AND ACREAGE REQUIRED TO GROW THESE PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1919.

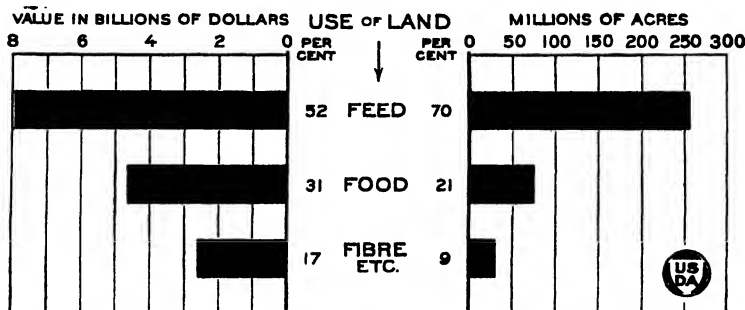


FIG. 6.—The farm value of the crops and crop products used as feed for livestock is less than twice that of the crops and crop products used for human food, although the former requires over three times as much crop land for its production as the latter. To produce the fiber and other nonedible crop products required less than one-seventh as much land as that devoted to producing feed for livestock, but these fiber and other crop products had a farm value one-third that of the feed.

purposes about \$2,620,000,000 (fig. 6). The census statistics for 1909 indicated that the total value of forage was approximately the same as the farm value of all animals sold for slaughter or slaughtered on the farm and of all livestock products, notably milk, wool, and mohair, but excluding the value of horse and mule labor.

The Development of Forage Production.

The importance of forage-producing crops in the agriculture of a nation depends not only upon climatic and soil conditions, but also upon the stage of agricultural development. As in the industrial evolution of other peoples the hunting stage has generally been followed by a pastoral husbandry, this in turn by grain growing, and only in a late stage of development by the cultivation of forage-producing crops; so in the history of American agriculture we find the pioneer depending in large measure on game for a livelihood supplemented by the products of a few cattle and sheep grazed in

the woods or on the prairies, then, with the coming of the canals and railroads, grain production became profitable, and, finally, grain farming was followed by systems of general farming in which crops that produced forage were dominant.

As people become more numerous and land becomes scarcer it must be made to produce more per acre. Because crop land usually produces more forage to the acre than does pasture land, the normal trend with the growth of population is to increase crop land at the expense of pasture. During the past 40 years pasture land in the United States has decreased about 3,000,000 acres per year on the average, while crop land has increased about 4,500,000 acres per year. In other words, two-thirds of this increase in crop land has come from pasture and one-third from forest. However, of the 46,000,000 acres increase of crop land between 1909 and 1919 apparently less than 5,000,000 acres came from forest.

The greatest per capita acreage of pasture and range land in the United States (acres divided by total population) was reached before 1880, the greatest per capita number of livestock (animal units) about 1892, and the greatest per capita acreage of crops about 1900 (fig. 7). The human population has increased at the rate of 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 people each decade since 1850, whereas the animal population has increased but little since 1894 and there has been an actual decrease in the numbers of beef cattle and sheep. This divergence in the trends of human and animal population is shown in Figure 8.

The final stage of this agricultural evolution can be seen in Japan, China, and India, where there is almost no pasture, livestock occupy a very minor place in the systems of farming, and the forage consists largely of crop residues and wastes. However, in portions of Great Britain and Ireland, in northern France, and in much of Germany, where population is much denser than in the United States, forage crops are almost, if not fully, as important in relation to other crops as in the United States.

The superiority of a general system of farming based on forage crops and livestock over specialized systems, such as wheat farming, cotton farming, or fruit farming, is being increasingly recognized. No artificial fertilizer can fully replace animal manures in maintaining crop yields. Moreover, many of the forage crops are legumes which in decaying add nitrogen to the soil (fig. 9). The grasses, too, as their roots decay, supply nutriment for bacteria that gather nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil. Their extensive root systems, the fine threads of which ramify throughout the soil, leave humus upon their decay and tend to keep the soil in excellent tilth. In brief, forage crops and livestock, under present conditions, constitute the best basis of a permanent agriculture.

A general system of farming tends to maintain not only the productivity of the soil but also economic stability. This fact is well illustrated by the present situation in the wheat-producing areas of the Great Plains. This region was one of the last to be developed agriculturally in the United States, and the western portion particularly is only now passing from the pastoral into the wheat farming stage of development. Owing to low prices for both wheat and beef the present distress in this region is acute.

TREND IN PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF THE NINE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND OF NUMBER OF UNITS OF LIVESTOCK, 1850-1922; AND TREND IN PER CAPITA ACREAGE OF PASTURE, 1880-1920.

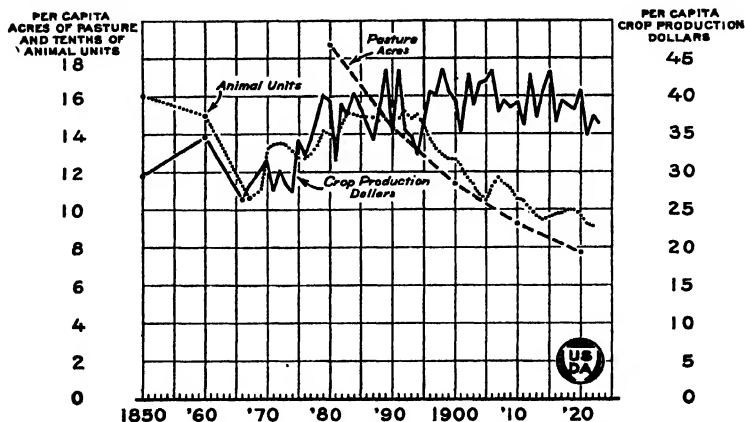


FIG. 7.—The per capita production of the nine principal crops (combined on the basis of the average price during the 34 years, 1889-1922) shows an upward trend from the Civil War years to about 1890, then remained more or less constant till 1915; and has since declined slightly. In order to maintain this per capita production of the crops as population increased forests have been cleared and pasture land broken for crops. In recent years most of the increase of crop land has been at the expense of pasture (see article on Land Utilization). Owing to this decrease in actual area of pasture while population was increasing, the decline in per capita acreage of pasture has been very rapid. The number of animal units per person was almost as high in 1892 as in 1850, but has since decreased rapidly, being affected, apparently, more by the decline in per capita pasture acreage than by the fairly well maintained per capita crop acreage.

TREND IN POPULATION COMPARED WITH TREND IN NUMBER OF CATTLE, SWINE, AND SHEEP, 1850-1922.

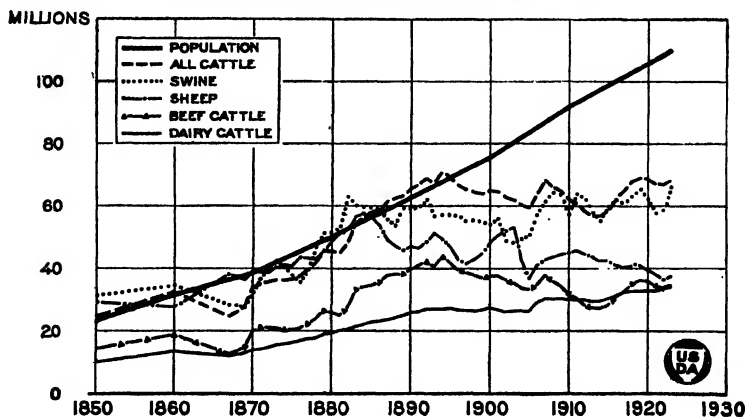
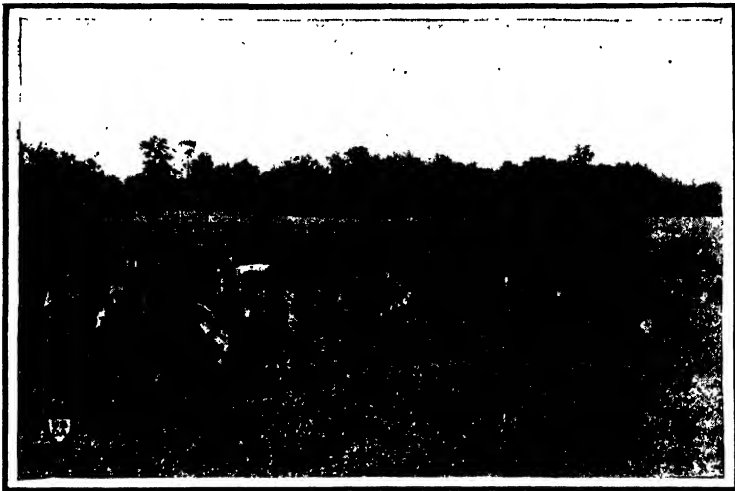


FIG. 8.—The marked divergence in the trends of human and animal population indicates a gradual change in our national diet. The numerical relation between people and livestock continued much the same from 1850 to the decade 1884-1893. The number of sheep show a downward trend since 1884. The number of swine have remained about stationary since the eighties. The number of beef cattle have decreased 22 per cent since 1894, whereas the human population has increased 62 per cent. Dairy cattle are the only kind of livestock (other than poultry) to show a consistent increase in numbers throughout the entire period represented on the chart. From 1890 to 1920 the number of dairy cattle, however, increased only 27 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent increase in population.

The agricultural development of the northern Great Plains in particular is delayed in a measure by the lack of a forage crop adapted to the cool semiarid conditions. In the southern Great Plains the introduction of the sorghums has made possible the utilization of millions of acres of land for crops that would otherwise have remained in less productive pasture; but in much of the northern plains the growing season is too short for sorghum, and only dwarf early varieties of corn will mature. The lack of satisfactory forage crops is one of the reasons the present agricultural depression is more severe in the northern plains than elsewhere.

The trend in American agriculture during the past 30 years has been toward the increase of forage-producing crops principally at the expense of pasture, and this trend appears likely to continue. Land is becoming more expensive; and unless the pastures are im-



BEEF CATTLE ON CLOVER PASTURE.

FIG. 9.—Red clover is noted as a "soil builder." Plowing under the entire crop secures the greatest possible manurial value, but as a rule it is more economical to graze the clover and plow under the residue. Most of the clover is grown mixed with timothy.

proved and made to yield larger returns, they will slowly give place to crops. But after the production of forage crops has been developed to the utmost, there will remain vast areas of arid or rough land in the West suitable only for grazing, probably 600,000,000 acres in all, or nearly one-third of the land area of the United States. These lands are dedicated by nature to the production of beef cattle and sheep. They provide cheap forage and give assurance that however great the population may become, the American people will never be wholly without meat. In the humid eastern portion of the United States also, there is much land better suited to pasture than to crops. Many of these pastures, however, being located in regions of denser population and more intensive agricultural production,

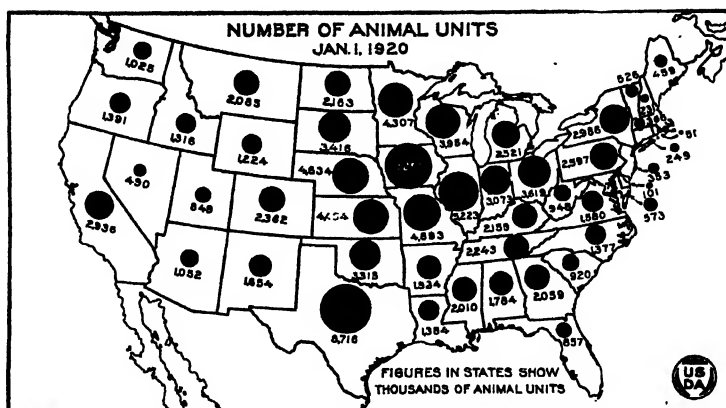


FIG. 10.—Nearly half the animal units in the United States are in the Corn Belt and Great Plains States. Yet even the eastern Corn Belt does not produce enough livestock to supply its needs for meat and other animal products. (See fig. 11.) It will be noted that livestock are most abundant in the regions of heavy crop production (see fig. 2) rather than in the West, where arid grazing land predominates.

will be used mostly for dairy cattle and horses, and, to a lesser extent, for hogs and poultry.

Relations between Livestock and Human Population.

The numerical relations between people and domestic animals are complex and the subject has been but little explored.⁷ The number

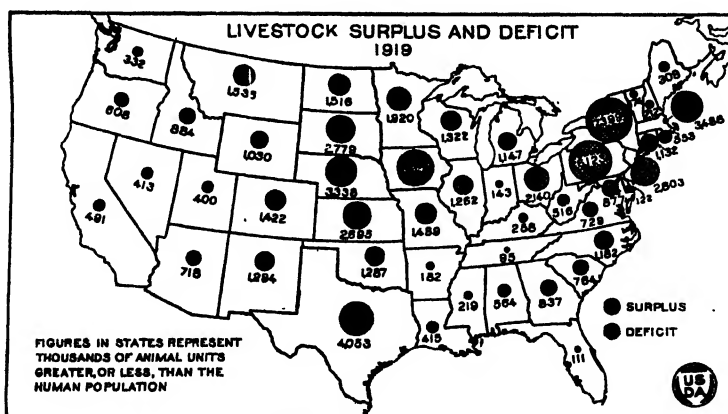


FIG. 11.—In the United States there was approximately one animal unit for each person in 1919. The above map shows for each State the number of animal units in excess or in deficiency of a number equal to the national proportion. Illinois had a deficiency because of the large industrial population of Chicago and vicinity, while Arkansas, Mississippi, and Vermont show a surplus chiefly because these States are without any large cities. The Great Plains and the western part of the Corn Belt produce most of the surplus meat which goes to support the manufacturing centers in the East (compare with fig. 10).

⁷ Exception to this general statement should be noted in the case of the study by E. W. Shanahan, entitled "Animal Foodstuffs," London, 1920.

of animals in any country or in any State is the result of constant adjustment to economic conditions; some areas produce a surplus for export, others are dependent on imports.

If all the domestic animals in the United States are reduced to hypothetical "animal units" equal to adult cattle in feed requirements, there were in the United States January 1, 1920, nearly 106,000,000 animal units, or almost exactly one such animal unit to each person. The average number of animals for 1919 was about 4 per cent greater than on the above date, or 110,000,000 animal units. In the different States the proportions vary widely, some States having a surplus over the national average, others a deficiency. In States where there is a very large urban population in proportion to rural population, the number of animals per capita tends to be reduced correspondingly. These variations are shown in Table 1 and in Figures 10 and 11.

TABLE 1.—Human population and livestock (animal units), January 1, 1920.

Division and State.	Human population.	Livestock (animal units).	Ratio 1 to—	Surplus of animal units.	Deficiency of animal units.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
United States.....	106,711,000	106,688,000	1.0		
Geographic divisions:					
New England.....	7,401,000	1,882,000	.25		5,519,000
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,000	5,936,000	.27		16,325,000
East North Central.....	21,476,000	18,390,000	.86		3,086,000
West North Central.....	12,544,000	31,128,000	2.48	18,584,000	
South Atlantic.....	13,990,000	8,422,000	.60		5,568,000
East South Central.....	8,893,000	8,197,000	.92		696,000
West South Central.....	10,242,000	15,350,000	1.50	5,108,000	
Mountain.....	3,336,000	11,032,000	3.31	7,696,000	
Pacific.....	5,567,000	5,352,000	.96		215,000
New England:					
Maine.....	768,000	459,000	.60		309,000
New Hampshire.....	443,000	231,000	.52		212,000
Vermont.....	352,000	526,000	1.49	174,000	
Massachusetts.....	3,852,000	306,000	.10		3,486,000
Rhode Island.....	604,000	51,000	.08		553,000
Connecticut.....	1,381,000	249,000	.18		1,132,000
Middle Atlantic:					
New York.....	10,385,000	2,906,000	.29		7,399,000
New Jersey.....	3,156,000	353,000	.11		2,803,000
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,000	2,597,000	.30		6,123,000
East North Central:					
Ohio.....	5,759,000	3,619,000	.63		2,140,000
Indiana.....	2,930,000	3,073,000	1.05	143,000	
Illinois.....	6,485,000	5,223,000	.81		1,262,000
Michigan.....	3,668,000	2,521,000	.69		1,147,000
Wisconsin.....	2,632,000	3,954,000	1.50	1,322,000	
West North Central:					
Minnesota.....	2,387,000	4,307,000	1.80	1,920,000	
Iowa.....	2,404,000	7,251,000	3.02	4,847,000	
Missouri.....	3,404,000	4,893,000	1.44	1,489,000	
North Dakota.....	647,000	2,163,000	3.34	1,516,000	
South Dakota.....	637,000	3,416,000	5.36	2,779,000	
Nebraska.....	1,296,000	4,634,000	3.58	3,338,000	
Kansas.....	1,769,000	4,464,000	2.52	2,695,000	
South Atlantic:					
Delaware.....	223,000	101,000	.45		122,000
Maryland.....	1,450,000	573,000	.40		877,000
District of Columbia.....	438,000	7,000	.02		431,000
Virginia.....	2,309,000	1,580,000	.68		729,000
West Virginia.....	1,464,000	948,000	.65		516,000
North Carolina.....	2,559,000	1,377,000	.54		1,182,000

* The "animal unit" is employed to reduce the different kinds of livestock to one class, in so far as their relation to the consumption of feed is concerned. It is roughly estimated that the amount of forage required to maintain 1 adult cow one year would be sufficient to maintain for the same period 1 horse, mule, or steer, 5 hogs, 7 sheep or goats, or 100 poultry. Colts, calves, pigs, and lambs are estimated to require one-half as much feed as the adult animal. These ratios have been used in farm management surveys for many years, and have proved fairly satisfactory.

TABLE 1.—*Human population and livestock (animal units), January 1, 1920—Continued.*

Division and State.	Human population.	Livestock (animal units).	Ratio 1 to—	Surplus of animal units.	Deficiency of animal units.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
South Atlantic—Continued.					
South Carolina.....	1,684,000	920,000	.55		764,000
Georgia.....	2,886,000	2,059,000	.71		827,000
Florida.....	968,000	857,000	.88		111,000
East South Central:					
Kentucky.....	2,417,000	2,159,000	.89		258,000
Tennessee.....	2,338,000	2,243,000	.96		95,000
Alabama.....	2,348,000	1,784,000	.76		564,000
Mississippi.....	1,791,000	2,010,000	1.12	219,000	
West South Central:					
Arkansas.....	1,752,000	1,934,000	1.10	182,000	
Louisiana.....	1,799,000	1,384,000	.77		415,000
Oklahoma.....	2,028,000	3,315,000	1.63	1,287,000	
Texas.....	4,663,000	8,716,000	1.87	4,053,000	
Mountain:					
Montana.....	549,000	2,085,000	3.80	1,536,000	
Idaho.....	432,000	1,316,000	3.05	884,000	
Wyoming.....	194,000	1,224,000	6.31	1,030,000	
Colorado.....	940,000	2,362,000	2.51	1,422,000	
New Mexico.....	360,000	1,654,000	4.59	1,294,000	
Arizona.....	334,000	1,052,000	3.15	718,000	
Utah.....	449,000	849,000	1.89	400,000	
Nevada.....	77,000	490,000	6.36	413,000	
Pacific:					
Washington.....	1,357,000	1,025,000	.76		332,000
Oregon.....	783,000	1,391,000	1.78	608,000	
California.....	3,427,000	2,936,000	.86		491,000

NOTE.—Due to rounding the figures the different items do not in every case add to the total, but the totals are correct.

In Canada the ratio of animal units to population is about 1.4 to 1. In Australia and New Zealand the ratios are 5.3 to 1, and 5.2 to 1, respectively. In these countries low death rates, absence of illiteracy, large per capita wealth and similar criteria indicate a high degree of widespread well-being, but the productive wealth is very largely agricultural, the percentage of income from manufacturing being much smaller than in the United States and Canada. Exports of agricultural products from Australia and New Zealand are relatively larger and manufactured products are received in exchange. Under these conditions of large pastoral area and small manufacturing development, it is to be expected that the number of animal units per capita of the population would be several times higher than in the United States and Canada. Canada, however, exports a much larger proportion of her agricultural products than the United States, roughly 30 per cent at present as compared with about 15 per cent for the United States.

In western European countries before the World War the number of farm animals per person was less than in the United States, except in Denmark where there were relatively more animals than in the United States (Table 2). In general, after allowing for imports of meat and dairy products, there seems to have been a consumption of animal products equivalent to about two-thirds of an animal unit for each person. In all of western Europe before the war, there were apparently only a slightly greater number of animal units than in the United States.

TABLE 2.—*Ratios of human population to animal population in western Europe.*

Country.	Population, 1911.	Livestock (animal units) aver- age, 1911- 1913.	Ratio of persons to animal units, 1 to—
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
Germany.....	64,925,000	31,182,000	0.48
Belgium.....	7,424,000	2,419,000	.33
France.....	39,602,000	22,156,000	.56
Great Britain and Ireland.....	45,221,000	19,062,000	.42
Spain.....	19,951,000	7,815,000	.39
Denmark.....	2,757,000	3,295,000	1.20
Netherlands.....	5,858,000	2,811,000	.48

Relation of Different Classes of Livestock to Human Population.

Ratio of dairy cattle to population.—Dairy cattle, from the standpoint of value, are now the most important class of livestock on American farms. If we consider an average family to be five people, there is one milk cow to-day for each family in the United States. This ratio, however, varies considerably in different regions (fig. 12). In the Cotton Belt there is 1 dairy cow to 5.8 people, in the corn and winter wheat region 1 to 6.3 people, in the Corn Belt 1 to 3.4 people, and in the hay and dairying region 1 to 5.6 people. (See Table 3.) This last region, however, contains nearly two-fifths of the population and dairy cows of the nation. In the western half of the United States there is 1 dairy cow for every 5 people.

TABLE 3.—*Ratios of dairy cattle to human population in the different agricultural regions of the United States, January 1, 1920.*

Region.	Population.	Dairy cattle (all ages).	Dairy cows 2 years old and over.	People per head of—	
				Dairy cattle.	Dairy cows.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
United States.....	105,710,620	31,364,459	19,675,297	3.4	5.4
Subtropical coast.....	2,682,450	247,987	151,914	10.8	17.7
Cotton belt.....	18,179,211	5,536,022	3,117,859	3.3	5.8
Corn and winter wheat belt.....	21,097,430	5,147,168	3,347,233	4.1	6.3
Corn Belt.....	12,263,229	5,773,957	3,612,164	2.1	3.4
Hay and dairying belt.....	41,032,968	11,291,651	7,364,735	3.6	5.6
Great Plains.....	2,662,822	1,335,501	806,494	2.0	3.3
Rocky Mountain.....	1,313,228	378,513	229,699	3.5	5.7
Arid interior plateaus.....	1,556,132	475,279	272,391	3.3	5.7
South Pacific.....	2,826,599	610,465	395,925	4.6	7.1
North Pacific.....	2,099,551	567,916	373,883	3.7	5.6

In European countries the ratios of dairy cows^a to people is much the same as in the United States. Previous to the war this ratio in

^a In many European countries dual-purpose cattle are very common and the statistics often do not distinguish carefully between dairy and beef animals. The ratios given are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those for the United States, but it is believed they are satisfactory for a broad comparison of this kind.

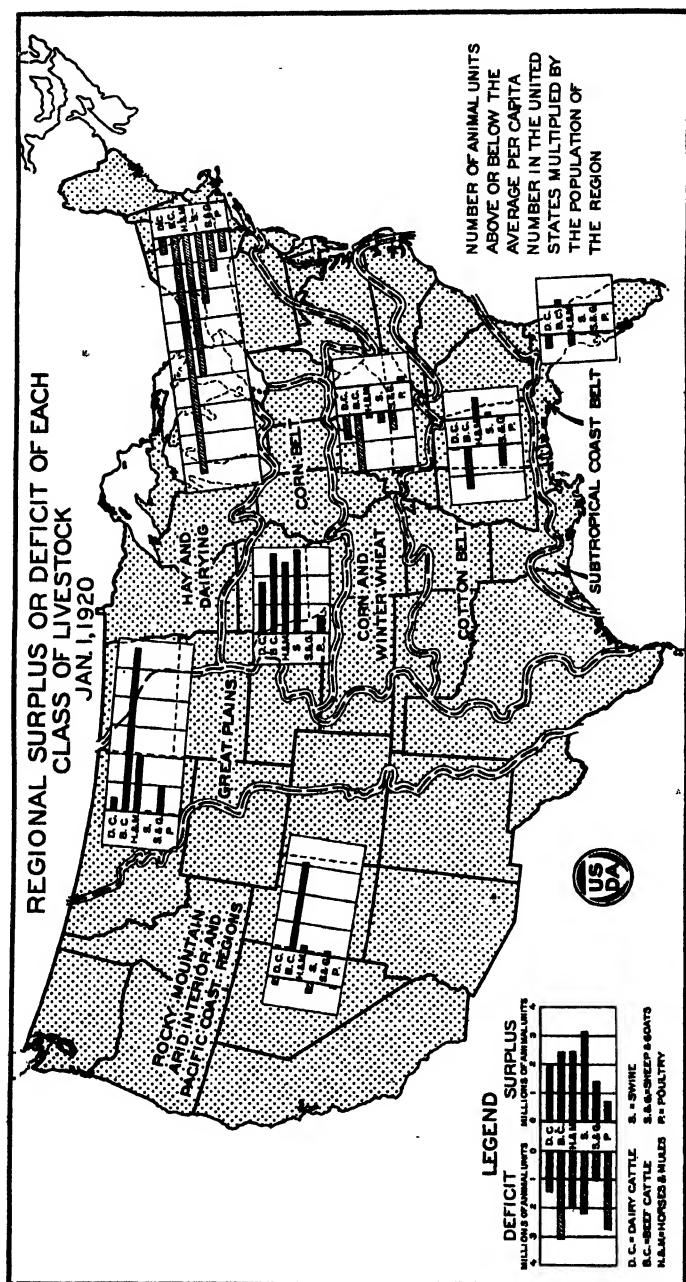


FIG. 12.—The principal regions of surplus livestock production are the Corn Belt and the Great Plains. These two regions produce a surplus of all classes of livestock. The area of greatest deficit is the Hay and Dairying region, where the large urban population has to depend in part upon other portions of the United States for its Animal Foodstuffs, especially for its beef and pork. This region, however, supplies almost its entire need for dairy products. The Cotton Belt also, and even the corn and winter wheat region, depend on the Corn Belt and Great Plains for a large part of their beef.

France, Germany, and Austria was 1 cow to 5 or 6 people; in Ireland, and Sweden (also in Canada), 1 to 3, and in Denmark 1 to 2 people. In Great Britain it was 1 cow to 15 people. England imports much of its dairy supplies from Ireland and the Scandinavian countries.

Ratio of beef cattle to population.—Beef cattle are slightly more numerous than dairy cattle in the United States, but their value is less. The number of people was almost exactly three times that of beef cattle on January 1, 1920. This ratio of beef cattle to human population is highest in the Great Plains region (over three head per person) and lowest in the hay and dairying region (15 persons per head). (See Table 4.) The Great Plains and the Corn Belt are the principal regions of surplus beef production (fig. 12).

TABLE 4.—*Ratios of beef cattle to human population in the different agricultural regions of the United States, January 1, 1920.*

Region.	Population.	Beef cattle (all ages).	People per head of beef cattle.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
United States.....	105,710,620	35,288,100	3.0
Subtropical coast.....	2,682,450	1,082,791	2.5
Cotton Belt.....	18,176,211	4,020,492	4.5
Corn and winter wheat belt.....	21,097,430	4,565,209	4.6
Corn Belt.....	12,263,229	8,110,509	1.5
Hay and dairying belt.....	41,032,968	2,779,890	14.8
Great Plains.....	2,662,822	8,163,965	0.3
Rocky Mountain.....	1,313,228	1,626,722	0.8
Arid interior plateaus.....	1,556,132	3,713,905	0.4
South Pacific.....	2,826,599	871,020	3.2
North Pacific.....	2,099,551	353,591	5.9

Ratio of horses and mules to population.—Next to the dairy cow, the numerical relation of people to work animals (horses and mules) seems to be most constant. There are approximately 4 people in the United States to each horse or mule, including those in cities. In most European countries the ratio is much higher. In France, there are 12 people to 1 horse or mule, in Germany 15 to 1, in Great Britain 20 to 1. This relative scarcity of horses and mules in western Europe is due in part to the large industrial population and in part to the greater use of man labor on farms. In our hay and dairying region, which contains many large cities, the ratio is 10 to 1. In the Great Plains region, on the other hand, there are about as many horses and mules as there are people.

Of equal significance is the fact that there were 17 acres of harvested crops in the United States to each mature horse and mule on farms in 1919. As horses and mules constitute the principal source of power on farms, this ratio of acreage of crop land to number of horses and mules in the different regions of the United States is interesting. The number of acres in crops per work animal is remarkably uniform in the different agricultural regions. (See Table 5.)

TABLE 5.—*Ratios of horses and mules on farms to human population in the different agricultural regions of the United States, January 1, 1920.*

Region.	Population.	Mature horses and mules (2 years old and over).	People per head of horses and mules.	Acres of crops per mature horse and mule on farms.
United States.....	Number. 105,710,620	Number. 21,872,594	Number. 4.8	Number. 17.2
Subtropical coast.....	2,682,450	248,230	10.8	15.0
Cotton Belt.....	18,176,211	4,576,982	4.0	16.8
Corn and winter wheat belt.....	21,097,430	4,170,818	5.1	18.6
Corn Belt.....	12,263,229	4,809,384	2.5	18.6
Hay and dairying belt.....	41,032,668	4,012,762	10.2	19.3
Great Plains.....	2,662,822	2,235,677	1.2	16.1
Rocky Mountain.....	1,312,228	569,143	2.3	13.8
Arid interior plateaus.....	1,556,132	728,105	2.1	8.8
South Pacific.....	2,826,599	343,035	8.2	17.3
North Pacific.....	2,099,551	180,048	11.7	12.6

In the United States there are about 2 work animals (mature horses and mules) on farms per person engaged in agriculture, whereas in Great Britain the ratio is about 1 to 1, and in Germany there are 2 people engaged in agriculture to each work animal. In Italy there are over 4 persons engaged in agriculture to each work animal.

Ratios of hogs and sheep to population.—On January 1, 1920, there were about 2 persons in the United States to each head of swine, the largest ratio, 1 person to 2 hogs, being in the Corn Belt. In the Cotton Belt there were 3 persons to 2 head, and in the corn and winter wheat region there were 2 persons to 1 head. The Corn Belt usually supplies whatever deficiency in pork and lard may exist in other portions of the United States, and also contributes nearly all the exports.

Sheep and goats are found mostly on the arid and semiarid lands of the West, the highest ratio to human population (5 sheep per person) being in the arid interior plateaus region. The average for the United States is 1 sheep to 3 persons.

Poultry are found mostly in regions of abundant feed production, particularly in the Corn Belt and the corn and winter wheat region.

Relations Between Livestock and Forage Production.

Although the function of livestock as consumers of waste on the farm and as a means of utilizing forage on extensive grass areas is apparent, this use of animals affords no adequate explanation of their numerical status in modern agriculture. Even if we add to this the fact that farm animals tend to keep up soil productivity, much yet remains to be said. The importance of the primary products of domestic animals, namely, meat, hides, milk, eggs, wool, and of the use of such animals as beasts of burden, is clearly evident, and it is for these that farm animals are mainly utilized and not for the incidental relations to productivity. On no other theory is the fact intelligible that the product of seven-tenths of our tilled land is fed to animals.

The distribution of livestock in the United States is determined primarily by the quantity and kind of forage available, and secondarily by location with reference to markets and suitability of the land for other agricultural purposes. The introduction of refrigerator cars and the development of large central packing plants have made location, with respect to the ultimate market, of less importance in the production of animal products than the forage supply. Most of the pork consumed in the Atlantic seaboard cities comes from the Corn Belt; most of the beef from the Corn Belt and Great Plains regions; and much of the mutton from the far western States, three-fourths of the distance across the continent. Abundance of corn has made possible the vast development of pork production in the Corn Belt; the grass of the Great Plains, supplemented by the corn of the Corn Belt, has made these two regions the principal centers of beef

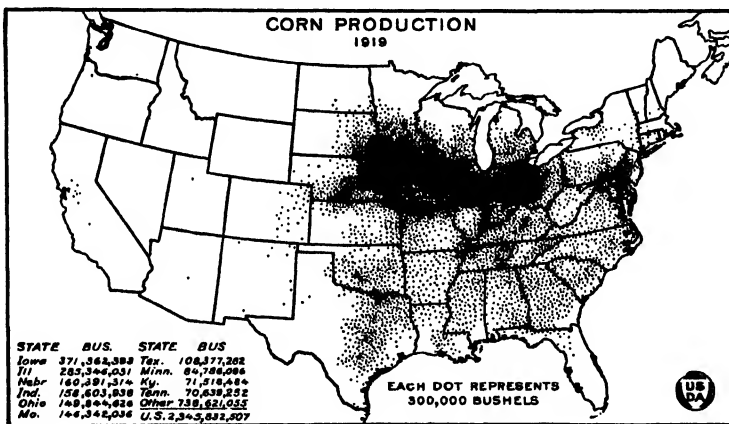


FIG. 13.—Corn is by far our most important forage crop. It supplies over half the harvested forage produced in the United States and is the real foundation of our vast meat-packing industry. More than half of the crop is produced in the Corn Belt (see fig. 12); but corn is the leading crop in value also in the corn and winter wheat region, and is the all-important cereal in the Cotton Belt.

production; and sheep are found on the arid grazing lands of the West, because they can best utilize the scanty forage. Dairying is about the only livestock industry that shows a tendency to develop near the centers of consumption, and the location of the intensive dairying districts mostly in the northeastern quarter of the United States is due as much to favorable conditions for the production of hay and silage as to the proximity of large markets. Intensive poultry production is, in part, located near large markets, but its distribution in the United States is correlated principally with grain production.

Forage Production in the Different Agricultural Regions.

The quantity of forage produced in different sections of the United States varies widely, according to the suitability of the soil and climate to a general system of farming and the influence of cost of production and price upon the selection by the farmer of competing

crop and livestock enterprises. The principal agricultural regions are outlined in Figure 12.

The Corn Belt produces more forage, probably, than any other area of equal size in the world. It may not inappropriately be called the heart of American agriculture. Into it flow the stocker and feeder cattle from the West for fattening, to supplement its home-grown stock, and out of it flow more than two-thirds of the beef and pork consumed in the eastern, northern, and, to a lesser extent, in the southeastern sections of the country (fig. 12). It supplies, moreover, most of the large exports of pork and lard; and, in addition, ships corn and hay in vast quantities to the eastern and southern markets. Although the Corn Belt includes only 8 per cent of the land area of the United States, it produced over 50 per cent of the Nation's corn crop in 1919 (fig. 13), and possessed over 20 per cent of the cattle, 25 per cent of the horses, and 41 per cent of the hogs of the Nation. It contained, on January 1, 1920, about 21,500,000 animal units, or 94 animal units per square mile, which is equivalent to a horse or steer for every 6.8 acres.

The Corn Belt produces on the average 5,000 bushels of corn per square mile, and in addition about 2,500 bushels of oats (fig. 27), over 1,000 bushels of wheat (fig. 35), more than one-quarter of which becomes mill feed for stock, 150 tons of hay and fodder (fig. 14), and provides about 150 acres of pasture. Several counties in the Corn Belt produce annually over 10,000 bushels of corn per square mile in addition to other crops, or over 40 bushels per acre of land in corn.

The next most important forage-producing region is the hay and dairying region, which adjoins the Corn Belt on the north and east, and may now be made to include the former spring-wheat area of western Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas. This region includes about one-seventh of the land area of the United States, and possesses about one-third of the dairy cows and one-fifth of the horses and poultry, but less than one-eighth of the sheep, one-tenth of the hogs, and only one-twentieth of the beef cattle. The region contained over 18,000,000 animal units on January 1, 1920, an average of 45 animal units per square mile. In some of the richer counties, however, there are over 100 animal units per square mile. It produced in 1919 about 125 tons of hay and fodder per square mile (fig. 14), largely timothy and clover (figs. 31 and 33); and, in addition, about 600 bushels of corn, mostly grown along the southern margin, 670 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of wheat, 120 bushels of barley, and 400 bushels of potatoes, of which, however, probably less than 10 per cent is used for feeding stock. In addition to the corn grown for grain and for fodder (figs. 13 and 15), a large acreage is cut for silage (fig. 16). Only 29 per cent of the land area was in harvested crops in 1919.

Of almost equal importance in the production of feed is the corn and winter wheat region, which occupies the area between the Corn Belt and the Cotton Belt and extends up the Atlantic coast as far as New York City. In this region, agriculture is intermediate in character between the northern and southern systems. The average production of corn per square mile of land area is about 1,400 bushels, of wheat 900 bushels, of oats 300 bushels, and of hay and forage 80 tons. Only about one-third of the land is in crops, the remainder being used for pasture and forest. The region includes a little over 10 per cent of the land area of the United States, and contains about

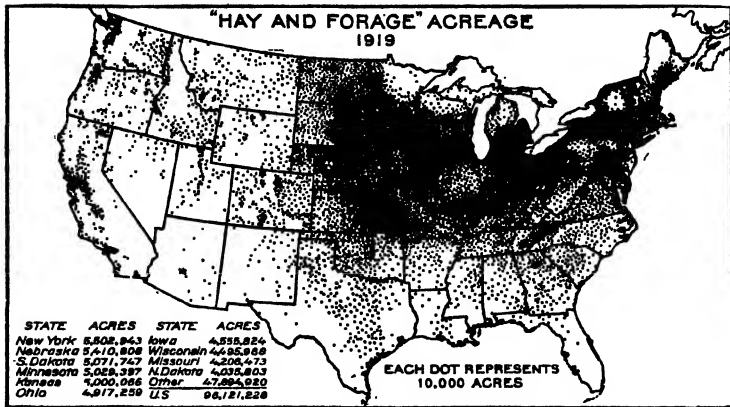


FIG. 14.—"Hay and forage" crops in the census reports include only the crops that are used as roughage for livestock, principally hay, fodder, silage, and roots. The distribution of these crops is heaviest in the north-central and northeastern quarter of the United States, especially around the margin of the Corn Belt and in the hay and dairying region. These regions produce a large proportion of our meat and dairy products.

23 per cent of the horses and mules, 12 per cent of the cattle, 17 per cent of the hogs, 7 per cent of the sheep, and 25 per cent of the poultry. These livestock totaled 15,000,000 animal units on January 1, 1920, an average of 48 per square mile.

The Cotton Belt contains almost as much livestock as the corn and winter wheat region—about 15,000,000 animal units in all. The average number of animal units per square mile, however, is only 34, the Cotton Belt having a larger area. Horses and mules constitute a larger proportion of the livestock than in the other agricultural regions since cotton and corn, which require much more horse and mule labor than the other major crops, constitute nearly three-

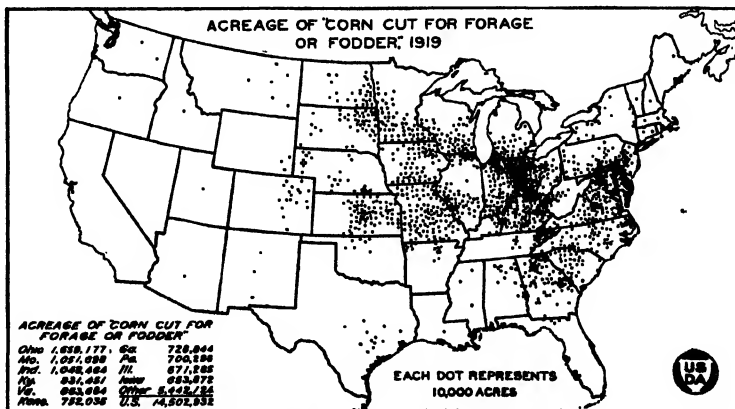


FIG. 15.—The practice of harvesting corn as fodder is less common in the areas of intensive corn production than it is on the outskirts of the Corn Belt. This method of harvesting results in a higher feed value for the crop, but requires too much labor to become popular on farms with a large corn acreage. It is probable that the corn from two-thirds of the acreage shown on this map was husked from the cured fodder and utilized separately as grain.

fourths of the crop land. Corn is the principal feed, the production averaging about 870 bushels per square mile in 1919. In addition, the region produced 200 bushels of oats per square mile, 115 bushels of wheat, mostly in the Texas and Oklahoma portion, 17 tons of hay and fodder, and 12 tons of cotton seed. Only 28 per cent of the land was in crops in 1919.

Extending along the Gulf and South Atlantic coast from Matagorda Bay, Tex., to Charleston, S. C., there is a coastal strip from 30 to 100 miles wide which has an agriculture distinct from that of the Cotton Belt. In much of this subtropical coast region forage crops have become very important, but as only 6 per cent of the land area is in crops, the production of forage per square mile is small. Corn is the principal forage crop, occupying 36 per cent of the crop land in 1919, and hay and roughage, mostly velvet beans, cowpeas, peanuts, and Bermuda grass, occupied nearly 20 per cent. Beef cattle constitute 55 per cent of the total animal units in this region, which is about the same proportion as in the Great Plains region and more

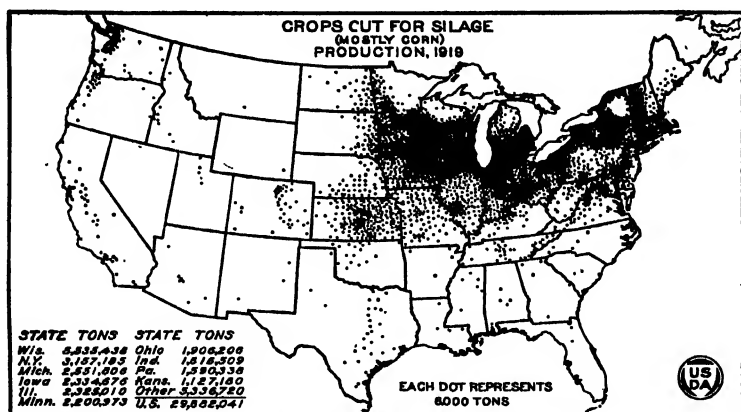


FIG. 16.—The distribution of silage production is correlated closely with the intensity of the dairy industry. The storing of corn and the sorghums in silos is also now becoming common in many of the dry-farming areas of the central and southern Great Plains region and in the irrigated districts of the West.

than double the proportion in any other eastern region. There are many large cattle ranches in southern Florida and along the Texas coast.

These five regions constitute the eastern or humid half of the United States. The rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, except that in the western and southeastern sections a larger amount occurs during the summer than in other seasons. In these humid regions the harvested crops—the cereals, hay, fodder, straw, and silage—contribute much more to the sustenance of the livestock than do the pastures. In the western half of the United States, which is largely semiarid or arid, the pastures provide the larger proportion of the forage. This western half of the nation, like the eastern, may be divided into five agricultural regions; however, moisture and altitude are here the principal factors in determining the use of the land and the systems of agriculture, hence the agricultural regions

in general extend north and south, following the mountain ranges, rather than east and west, as they do in the Eastern States where latitude and soil are the determining factors.

The Great Plains is a semiarid region with summer rainfall. It extends from the Rocky Mountains eastward to about the 100th meridian, or, to be more precise, to where humid systems of farming become dominant and the acreage of crop land exceeds the acreage of pasture. Wheat constituted 29 per cent of the crop acreage in 1919 (fig. 35), hay 25 per cent, corn for grain, fodder, and silage 12 per cent, sorghums 8 per cent (fig. 38), rye 5 per cent, oats 4 per cent, barley 3 per cent. All the feed crops (including 30 per cent of the wheat acreage) totaled about two-thirds of the crop land. However, only about 12 per cent of the land area was in crops, most of the land being used for pasture. The region contained on January 1, 1920, over 11,000,000 animal units, 55 per cent of which were beef cattle. This is an average of 24 animal units per square mile, or half the number in the eastern regions as a whole, and only about one-fourth the number per square mile in the Corn Belt.

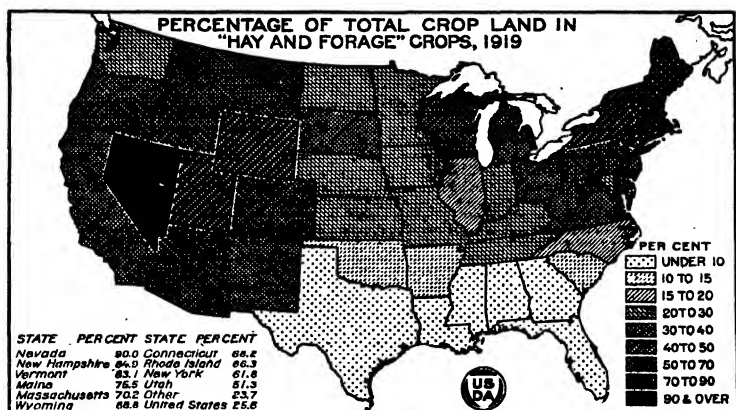


FIG. 17.—"Hay and forage" crops as considered by the census include only those crops which are used as roughage. The percentage of cultivated land devoted to such crops is highest in New England, Wyoming, and Nevada, ranging from 66 per cent to 90 per cent in these States. In most of the States north of the Cotton Belt the proportion is between 20 and 40 per cent.

The Rocky Mountain, arid interior plateau, and south Pacific regions consist, in general, of partially forested mountains with sub-humid to arid slopes, plateaus and valleys, many of which contain a considerable acreage of irrigated and dry-farmed land. The north Pacific region, however, possesses a humid climate, except during summer, and is largely in forest. From the crest of the Rocky Mountains westward, except in New Mexico and eastern Arizona, the rains come in the late fall, winter and spring, and the summers are practically rainless.

These four regions include over one-third of the land area of the United States. About 80 per cent of the land in these regions is pasture and range, very largely arid and of low carrying capacity, and only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is in crops. About 35 per cent of the crop land

was in "hay and forage" in 1919 (fig. 17), mostly alfalfa, wild hay, and grain hay (fig. 22), with a little timothy and clover in the moister valleys (figs. 31 and 33); 30 per cent was in wheat, 7 per cent was in fruit, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in oats, 6 per cent in barley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in potatoes and vegetables, 2 per cent in corn, and 1 per cent in sugar beets. Nearly two-thirds of the crop land is used to produce forage. The four regions contained on January 1, 1920, about 12,000,000 animal units, 44 per cent of which were beef cattle and about 20 per cent sheep. The average number of animal units per square mile was less than 12, which is half of the density in the Great Plains region, one-fourth that in the humid eastern portion of the United States, and one-eighth that in the Corn Belt.

Harvested Forage.

Forage is commonly divided into two broad groups—*roughages* and *concentrates*. The latter group includes all forage of high feeding value per unit of weight, such as grains, while roughage consists of feed materials of relatively low nutritive value. Six classes of roughage are commonly recognized; (1) Hays and fodders, (2) straws and stovers, (3) silage and roots, (4) green feed or soilage, (5) mature crops pastured off, and (6) pasturage.

Pasturage is so important and so different in character from the other classes of roughage that it is discussed separately in the latter part of this article. The practice of soiling or feeding crops cut green is not common in the United States, but is sometimes resorted to by dairymen for short periods of time when other roughage is scarce. However, there is no information on which to base even an approximate estimate of the quantity of feed utilized in this manner, and it is believed that much of the feed obtained in this way has been included under other items in the census classification. In this section, therefore, only the production and relative importance of the concentrates, of the three principal classes of harvested roughage, and of mature crops pastured off are considered.

Feed units.—In order to measure even roughly the relative importance of such diverse feeds, it is necessary to estimate the feeding value of each. The Danish or Scandinavian feed-unit system has been used, because it is simple and seems to be best adapted to the requirements of this article.¹⁰ It is realized that this system, like all

¹⁰ Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 37, by F. W. Woll, Table No. 1, supplied the basis for the calculation, but the feed value of a few items was slightly altered. The following theoretical annual rations per animal unit were used:

	Tons.		Tons.
Concentrated feeds:		Hays and fodders—Continued.	
Cottonseed or flaxseed meal and peanuts -----	2.10	Timothy, wild hay, miscellane- ous tame hays, and sorghum fodder -----	8.00
Corn, barley, rye, emmer, and spelt -----	2.65	Straws and stovers:	
Wheat, mixed grains, dry beet pulp -----	2.75	Corn and sorghum stover -----	10.00
Oats, sorghums, rice -----	2.85	Oat and rice straw -----	11.00
Hays and fodders:		Cottonseed hulls -----	12.00
Alfalfa, annual legumes, clover -----	5.00	Barley straw -----	13.00
Corn fodder and small-grain hays -----	7.00	Wheat, rye, and flax straw -----	15.00
		Silage and roots:	
		Silage and sweet potatoes -----	16.00
		Potatoes -----	20.00
		Wet beet pulp and roots -----	32.00

The feed value of mature crops pastured off was estimated by using for the annual legumes the same ration as for the hays, since both contain the seed; and for corn the same ration as for fodder.

others, has its defects, but it is believed to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose in view.

It is, of course, not implied that an animal could thrive satisfactorily on any one feed alone, whether grain, hay, straw, or silage; but the number of animals that definite amounts of these four feeds will sustain is the same, whether calculated each by itself or combined into a balanced ration. In other words, the number of animal units that the whole forage supply will maintain, based on the yearly rations indicated, will not be changed by figuring on the basis of practicable rather than on theoretical rations, nor if 2 animals for 6 months each be assumed rather than 1 animal for 1 year.

To provide for satisfactory growth and fattening, these theoretical rations might need to be increased materially for some farm animals. The theoretical ration used is the closest estimate that could be made of the average plan of nutrition of all livestock in the United States. That these rations are approximately correct is indicated by comparing the results of the calculations of the feed value of the crops used for forage and of the grazing capacity of the pastures with the aggregate number of animal units in the United States, as shown by the census. These calculations were made entirely independently of each other and resulted in estimates that the crops fed to livestock in 1919 had a feed value sufficient to support about 55,000,000 animal units and the pastures sufficient to support 52,000,000 animal units, a total of 107,000,000. The census enumeration indicates an aggregate of 106,000,000 animal units on farms and in cities on January 1, 1920, and after allowance is made for slaughter, deaths, and births by months during the year, it appears that the average number of animal units during the 12 months of 1919 was about 110,000,000.

Classes of Harvested Forage.

The concentrates supply more feed than all of the other classes of harvested forage combined, the hays and fodders furnish less than 30 per cent of the total harvested feed, and the aggregate feed value of the straws and stovers, silages and roots, and mature crops pastured off, is only about 13 per cent of the total. (See Table 6 and fig. 18.)

TABLE 6.—*Classes of forage (excluding pasture): Production, estimated quantity fed, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Classes of forage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Concentrates.....	122,433,000	85,494,000	31,862,000
Hays and fodders.....	106,558,000	101,918,000	15,761,000
Straws and stovers.....	169,455,000	45,420,000	4,301,000
Silages and roots.....	44,147,000	34,263,000	2,034,000
Mature crops pastured off.....	6,035,000	4,978,000	855,000
Total.....			54,813,000

Concentrates or Concentrated Feeds.

The concentrates include grains, seeds, and the by-products of grain mills, such as bran, rice polish, and oat feed; of breweries and distilleries, such as malt sprouts and brewer's grain; of oil mills,

such as the meal and cake from cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts, and soybeans. The by-products of packing houses, such as blood meal, tankage, and fish meal, are also considered concentrates, but as these are animal products they are not included in this discussion of forage resources.

Estimates of the quantity of grain and other concentrated feeds produced in the United States and consumed by farm animals in 1919, and the approximate number of animal units each item would theoretically support for one year are shown in Table 7. Certain minor concentrates, including seed screenings, sunflower seed, and molasses are omitted.

TABLE 7.—*Concentrated feeds: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*¹

Concentrates,	Acreage,	Production,	Production, less seed and net exports,	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock,	Theoretical annual ration,	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Corn.....	87,772	65,683	65,083	⁶ 58,576	2.65	22,104
Oats.....	37,991	16,883	14,743	14,256	2.85	5,002
Wheat.....	73,099	28,362	19,735	⁷ 6,555	2.75	2,384
Sorghum (grain).....	3,619	2,018	1,997	1,997	2.85	701
Barley.....	6,473	2,929	1,932	⁸ 1,519	2.65	573
Cottonseed (meal and cake).....		⁹ 1,817	1,592	986	2.10	470
Rye.....	7,679	2,128	711	510	2.65	192
Flaxseed (meal and cake).....		121	⁴ 241	241	2.10	112
Mixed grains.....	577	311	311	280	2.75	102
Beet pulp (dry).....		175	175	175	2.75	64
Rice.....	911	795	308	⁵ 90	2.85	32
Peanuts:						
Nuts.....	1,125	302	367	18	2.10	9
Cake and meal.....		² 82	82	62	2.10	30
Emmer and spelt.....	167	73	67	67	2.65	25
Field peas.....	233	81	65	52	2.85	18
Field beans.....	1,162	422	440	44	2.65	17
Sweet corn.....	272	91	90	30	2.65	11
Soybeans:						
Seed.....	113	33	10	8	2.65	3
Cake and meal.....			⁶ 8	8	2.75	3
Velvet beans.....	150	36	15	15	2.75	5
Cowpeas.....	633	91	10	5	2.85	2
Total.....	221,976	122,433	107,982	85,494	.....	31,862

¹ For methods employed in calculating the figures given see footnotes under Tables 13 to 20.

² From report of the Federal Trade Commission on Commercial Feeds, March 29, 1921.

³ Accurate data regarding the production of peanut cake and meal are not available. This estimate is based on the quantity of peanut oil produced by domestic mills in 1919.

⁴ Imports of flaxseed and products exceed exports.

⁵ There were 8,000 tons of soybean cake imported in 1919, according to the reports of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1910-1920.

⁶ Includes brewers' grains and malt sprouts.

⁷ Mill feed mostly.

⁸ Bran and polish with the accompanying broken grains or "grits."

It appears that the concentrates alone would theoretically feed nearly 32,000,000 adult cattle for one year, whereas all other harvested feed actually eaten would support about 23,000,000. Among the concentrates corn is by far the most important, providing about

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF HARVESTED FORAGE, UNITED STATES, 1919.

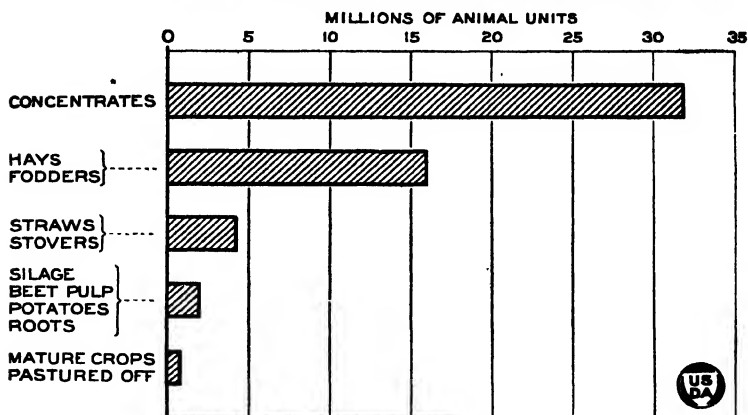


FIG. 18.—The concentrates alone provide sufficient feed to sustain over 32,000,000 animal units for one year, which is almost exactly twice the number that could be maintained on the hays and fodders, and is greater than the total of all other harvested forage.

70 per cent of the total feed value of the concentrates; oats constitute about 16 per cent, and mill feeds from wheat over 7 per cent (fig. 19). On the basis of feed value nearly half of the concentrates are produced in the Corn Belt.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT GRAINS AND THE PROPORTION FED TO FARM ANIMALS, UNITED STATES, 1919.

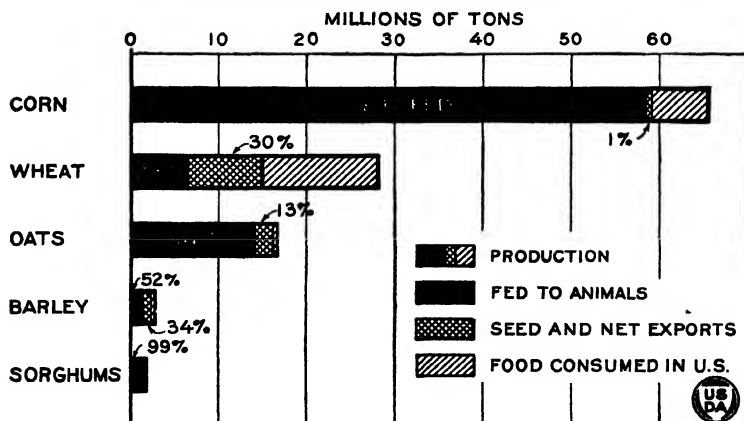


FIG. 19.—Corn is by far the most important grain feed of livestock in the United States. Oats rank second, although the total production is less than that of wheat. The wheat represented as fed to livestock consists of the bran, middlings, and other by-products of the flour mills, and an estimated 2 per cent of the grain fed to poultry and other farm animals.

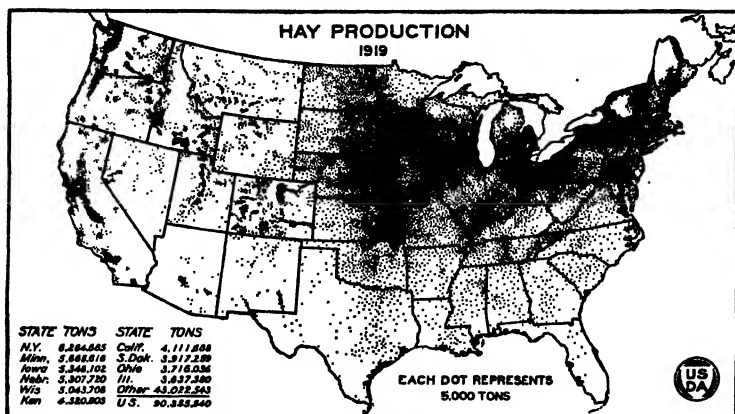


FIG. 20.—The production of hay is greatest in the hay and dairying region, in the western Corn Belt, and in the irrigated valleys of the West. New York leads all other States in production, followed closely by Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Kansas. These States produce one-third of the entire hay crop of the country.

Hay and Fodder.

The total area devoted to hay and fodder crops in 1919 was a little over 82,000,000 acres and the production about 107,000,000 tons, according to the census¹¹. The production of hay, it will be noted in

PRINCIPAL HAYS AND FODDERS: PRODUCTION AND AGGREGATE FEED VALUE, UNITED STATES, 1919.

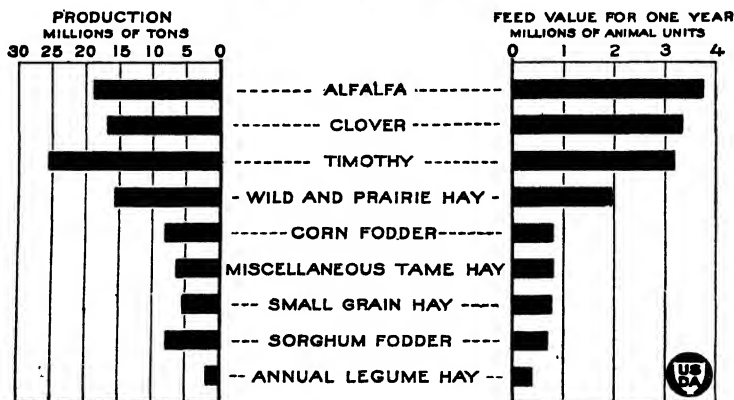


FIG. 21.—Alfalfa hay, on account of its high feeding value per unit of weight, leads all the hays and fodders in the number of animal units it will theoretically support for one year. The production of timothy hay is considerably greater than that of clover hay, but the latter outranks it in aggregate feed value. The production of timothy and clover mixed, as reported by the census, is assigned half to timothy and half to clover.

¹¹ The word "fodder" in the United States is applied mostly to harvested and dried corn or similar plants, like sorghum, when the whole plant, both herbage and grain, are fed together. It is hereafter used in that sense. In the South, corn fodder refers to the leaves and tops of the plants which are dried after removal from the living plant before the ears are mature.

Figure 20, is heaviest in the hay and dairying region, in the western part of the Corn Belt, and in the valleys of the West. The leading States in hay production in 1919 were New York, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Kansas in the order named. These States produced approximately one-third of the total hay crop of the United States. In Table 8 are given the acreage, production, estimated quantity eaten by livestock, and approximate feeding value of each of the hay and fodder crops. They are arranged in the order of the number of animal units each would support for a single year. In the feeding of hay the wastage is from 10 to 15 per cent, and this has been considered in determining the annual ration. Figure 21 shows the production and feeding value of the principal classes of hay and fodder in 1919.

TABLE 8.—*Hays and fodders: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of hay or fodder.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Alfalfa.....	8,625	18,853	18,853	5	3,771
Clover ¹	12,835	16,818	16,818	5	3,364
Timothy ¹	20,616	25,470	25,470	8	3,184
Wild grass.....	17,126	15,631	15,631	8	1,954
Corn (fodder) ²	4,500	8,100	5,670	7	810
Miscellaneous tame grass ³	6,056	6,404	6,404	8	800
Sorghum (fodder) ⁴	4,747	7,913	5,539	8	692
Oat ⁵	2,300	2,300	2,300	7	329
Wheat ⁶	1,700	1,700	1,700	7	243
Cowpea ⁷	1,100	990	990	5	198
Barley ⁸	1,500	1,313	1,313	7	198
Soybean ⁹		287	287	5	57
Peanut ⁹		307	230	5	46
Velvet bean ⁷		193	193	5	39
Rye ⁶	175	159	150	7	21
Field bean ⁶	64	92	92	5	18
Field pea ⁶	59	69	69	5	14
Vetch ⁶	30	45	44	5	9
Hay, net imports ⁹			165	7	24
Total.....	82,220	106,558	101,918		15,761

¹ Includes half of the "timothy and clover mixed" acreage and production.

² It is estimated that of the 14,502,932 acres of corn cut for forage, as given in the census, approximately 10,000,000 acres were also reported to the census enumerator under "Corn harvested for grain." Consequently only the product from 4,500,000 acres is included as corn fodder in this table.

³ Includes redtop, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, millet, Kentucky blue grass, crab grass, and Sudan grass.

⁴ Includes sugar cane cut for forage, but this is a negligible quantity.

⁵ The census gives only the total for "small grains cut for hay." This has been divided among the four small grains according to the best information available.

⁶ The census gives only the total for "Annual legumes cut for hay." This has been divided among the six annual legume crops (excluding velvet beans), according to the best information available. (See Table 20.)

⁷ The census gives only a total acreage of velvet beans; this has been divided among the different methods of harvesting according to the best information available.

⁸ In 1919 there was a net import of 165,000 tons of hay, mostly from Canada. The variety is not given, but the hay probably consists mostly of timothy and clover. It has been included only in the totals.

The relative importance of different kinds of hay in the North-eastern, Southeastern, and Western States is indicated in Figure 22. Timothy and clover mixed is the principal hay crop of the North-eastern States and timothy seeded alone stands second on the list. In the Southeastern States a large proportion of the total is con-

tributed by "other tame grasses" and by annual legumes. In the Western States alfalfa and the native grasses provide the larger part of the hay with the small grains ranking third.

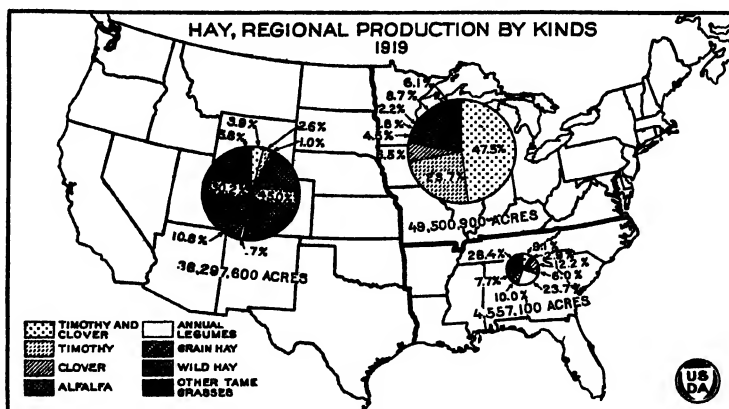


FIG. 22.—In the northeastern humid region (the States north of the Cotton Belt and east of the Great Plains) timothy constitutes nearly half the acreage of hay, and mixed with clover nearly a quarter more. In the South-eastern States the census group known as "other tame and cultivated grasses" (in this region largely Bermuda and Johnson grass) and the annual legumes are the most important hay crops, constituting each about one-quarter of the acreage. In the Western States alfalfa is the dominant hay crop, with wild hay second in importance.

Straws and Stovers.

Straws and stovers¹² are the least nutritious of all substances used as feed, if estimated on the basis of dry weight. The best of them

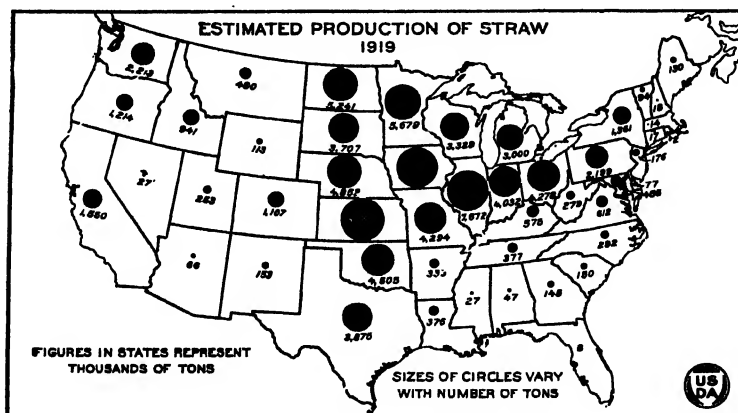


FIG. 23.—An estimate of the quantity of straw produced in each State has been made chiefly by calculating it from known ratios of straw to grain for the different cereals. Much of the straw is wasted or used for other purposes than for feeding livestock; yet on account of the immense quantity produced it forms no inconsiderable part of our forage resources. The centers of straw production are the Corn Belt and Great Plains States and the western portion of the hay and dairying region.

¹² The term "stover" is applied to the harvested and dry-cured stalks and leaves of corn and similar plants after the grain has been removed.

are scarcely good enough to keep an animal alive for any considerable period when they constitute the sole ration. Nevertheless, utilized in connection with other feeds they are far from valueless, and taken as a whole they have a feeding value over one-fourth that of the hays and fodders. In Table 9 is shown the estimated production of the principal straws and stovers, an estimate of the amount of each actually eaten, and the number of animal units that each would theoretically support for one year.

TABLE 9.—*Straws and stovers: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of straw or stover.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Corn (stover) ¹	87,772	75,000	25,000	10	2,500
Oat.....	37,991	34,000	10,000	11	909
Wheat.....	73,099	43,000	4,300	15	287
Sorghum (stover) ¹	3,957	4,946	2,473	10	247
Cotton (seed hulls) ²		1,143	1,029	12	86
Field bean.....	1,103	581	523	8	65
Peanut.....	1,125	563	422	7	60
Barley.....	6,473	3,000	750	13	58
Cowpea.....	633	316	237	8	30
Lyco.....	7,670	5,000	250	15	17
Mixed grains.....	577	508	152	11	14
Field pea.....	233	116	87	8	11
Rice.....	911	911	90	11	8
Soybean.....	113	56	42	8	5
Flax.....	1,261	315	65	15	4
Total.....	222,986	169,455	45,420	.....	4,301

¹ A large part of the corn-stover item is from stalks left standing in the field after the grain has been harvested. This forage is really pastured off and is not stover according to the commonly accepted definition of the term, but for the purpose of estimating its feeding value it has been classed with the stovers.

² Cotton-seed hulls do not belong in any of the chief groups, but are similar to straw in unit feeding value and are therefore considered here.

The most important items, it will be noted, from the standpoint of feed utilized are corn stover and oat straw. The corn stover is necessarily most abundant in the Corn Belt, and the oat straw in a crescent-shaped area bordering the Great Lakes (figs. 13 and 27). The relative importance of the States in the production of straw is shown in Figure 23.

Silage and Root Crops.

These products differ from other harvested feeds in their high water content, and hence are called succulent feeds. Silage is particularly important in connection with dairying. Most of the silage is made from corn, but an important fraction from sorghum. The geographic distribution of crops cut for silage is shown in Figure 16.

Sugar beets, although grown principally as a source of sugar, furnish a by-product, beet-pulp, which is an important item of forage. Usually only cull potatoes are used for feed in the United States. These, together with potato peelings commonly fed to livestock or poultry on farms, are estimated at about 10 per cent of the crop available for consumption. It is similarly estimated that about 20 per cent of the sweet potatoes are used for feed. Root-crops are unimportant in the United States. They are grown mostly in regions

of cool summer climate—New England, New York, the Lake States, and the North Pacific coast. The total production in 1919, of silage, wet beet-pulp, potatoes and sweet potatoes, and other root crops such as mangels, rutabagas, and turnips, the estimated amount consumed by livestock, and the number of animal units each item will support for one year are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Stlage, root-crops, and other succulent feeds: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Corn silage.....	3,924	29,284	29,284	16	1,830
Beet pulp (wet).....	.....	2,550	2,550	32	80
Potatoes.....	3,252	8,713	797	20	40
Sweet potatoes.....	804	2,343	440	16	28
Sorghum silage.....	79	398	398	16	25
Root crops.....	88	599	599	32	19
Canning pea silage ¹	104	260	195	16	12
Total.....	8,251	44,147	34,263	.....	2,034

¹ This consists of the refuse from pea canneries.

Unmarketable fruits and vegetables used for feed have been omitted. The quantity is not known, but the feeding value is undoubtedly small. It will be noted that silage is nearly tenfold as important as all the other succulent feeds.

Mature Crops Pastured Off.

An increasing proportion of the corn and annual legume crops is being utilized by turning the livestock into the fields to pasture off

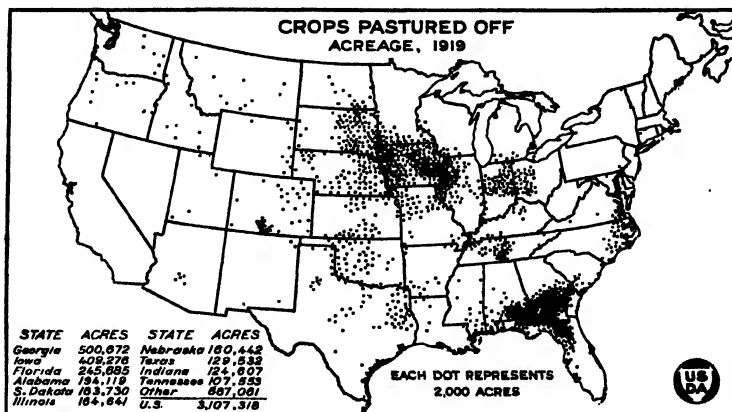


FIG. 24.—The acreage of mature crops pastured off is composed very largely of corn in the Northern States and of cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts in the Southern States. In many cases these legumes are interplanted with corn in the South, and in the Corn Belt the practice of planting soybeans in the corn which is to be "hogged off" is becoming quite common. The acreage indicated in the San Luis Valley of Colorado is very largely field peas or field beans and some small grain grown in mixture.

the crop. This saves labor, which is now so expensive, and results in the utilization of almost as large a proportion of the crop as though it were harvested by man.

The census reports 3,107,000 acres of "crops hogged off" in 1919 (fig. 24). In the North these crops were almost wholly corn and a small acreage of soybeans; but in the South much of the acreage consisted of peanuts, cowpeas, and velvet beans, grown alone or mixed with corn. In Table 11 the total acreage of the several crops is greater than the census total shown, owing to interplanting, but allowance has been made in the estimated production for the mixed crop acre yields. The proportioning among the different crops of the total acreage given by the census and the estimates of production are

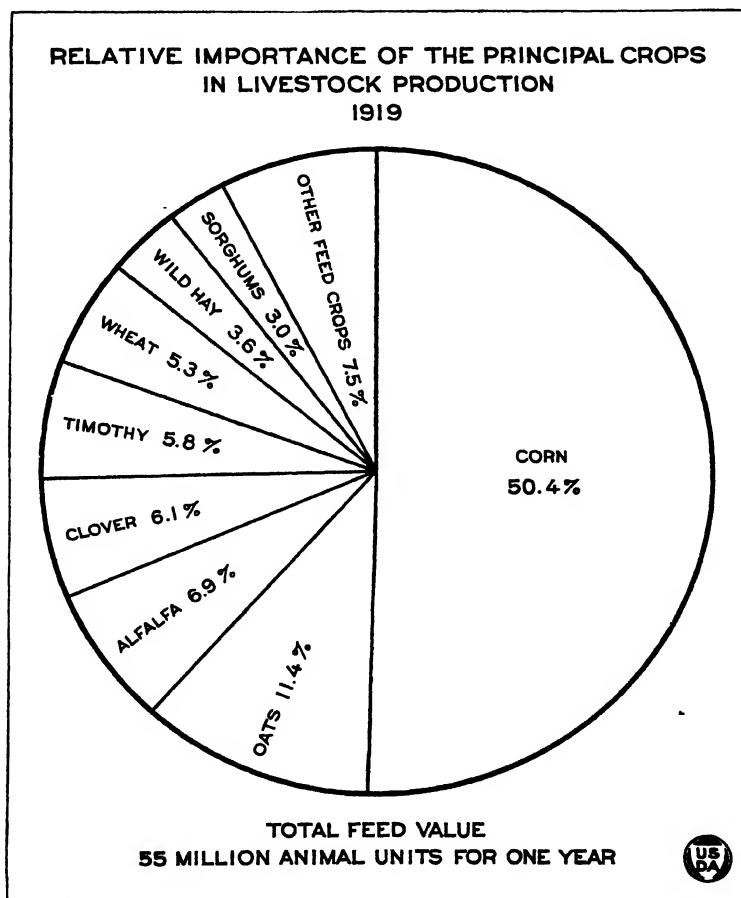


FIG. 25.—Corn contributes as much feed for our livestock as all other crops taken together. Corn originated in the Western Hemisphere, and was the chief food grain of the American Indian when this country was discovered by the white man. While it has not retained its primitive importance among the food crops, it now occupies a dominant position among the feed crops, and indirectly, in the form of pork, lard, beef, poultry, eggs, and milk, it provides a large proportion of the animal foods consumed by the American people.

TABLE 13.—*Corn: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Grain.....	87,772	65,683	58,576	2.65	22,104
Fodder.....	4,500	¹ 8,100	5,670	7.00	810
Stover.....	87,772	75,000	25,000	10.00	2,500
Silage.....	3,924	29,284	29,284	16.00	1,830
Pastured off.....	2,350	² 3,525	² 2,468	7.00	353
Sweet corn.....	272	91	30	2.05	11
Total.....	¹ 198,318				27,608

¹ The acreage of stover is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

² Average yield of corn plus the average yield of stover.

³ Average yield of corn plus the average yield of stover reduced by one-sixth for interplanting of leguminous crops in the South.

⁴ It is estimated that 70 per cent of the crop, the same as for fodder, is eaten by livestock.

Oats.

Oats are grown mostly in the moderately cool and humid north-eastern quarter of the United States with a less dense acreage extending down the prairies to central Texas (fig. 27). Three-fourths

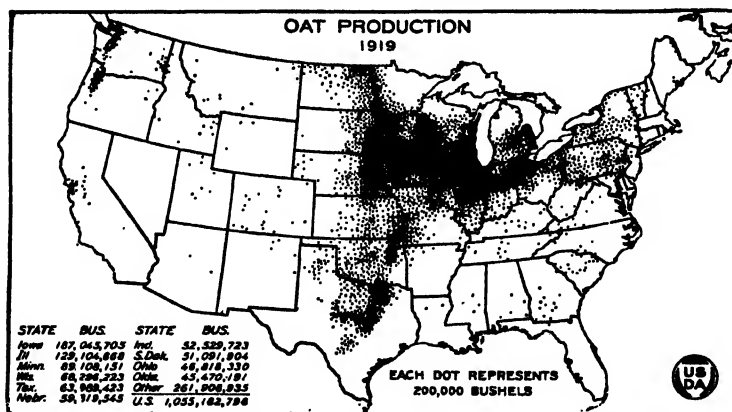


FIG. 27.—Oats rank second to corn among the crops producing harvested forage. The threshed grain is valued especially for feeding work animals. Production of oats is heaviest in the northern portion of the Corn Belt, but the crop is very important also in the hay and dairying region and in eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

of the oats are grown in the Corn Belt and the hay and dairying region (fig. 12). The oats in the Corn Belt are not grown because of peculiarly favorable climatic conditions, but rather because of the need of a grain to feed work animals and of a spring grain nurse-crop for clover which will not require attention when labor is needed for the corn and hay crops. In parts of the Corn Belt soybeans are now rapidly replacing oats. An analysis of the oat crop from a forage standpoint is presented in Table 14.

TABLE 14.—Oats: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Grain.....	37,991	16,883	14,256	2.85	5,002
Hay.....	2,300	2,300	2,300	7.00	329
Straw.....	37,991	34,000	10,000	11.00	909
Total.....	140,201				6,240

¹ The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

² This quantity represents the production less that used for seed and food and the net exports.

Oats are second in importance to corn in the production of forage. Less than 5 per cent of the grain, according to the best interpretation of the Census of Manufacturers, is used for food. The grain is, therefore, nearly all fed to livestock and the 14,250,000 tons are sufficient to support 5,000,000 animal units one year. Probably more oats are cut green for hay than any other small grain. The amount is roughly estimated at 2,300,000 tons for 1919. Oat straw is also much used as a feed, being considered superior to the straw of any other cereal. It is estimated that 10,000,000 tons were eaten by livestock in 1919. Taken as a whole, the oat crop furnished the equivalent of a full year's ration in 1919 for about 6,240,000 animal units.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa as a hay crop is exceeded in total tonnage produced only by timothy and clover mixed, but owing to its high feeding value, alfalfa leads the hays in number of animal units it will support. The

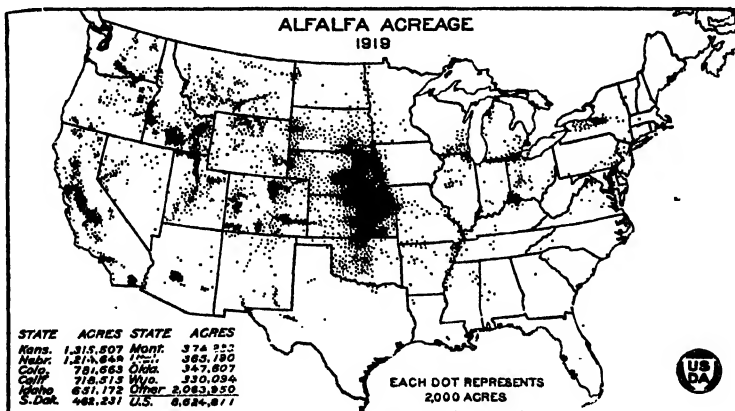


FIG. 28.—Kansas and Nebraska led in alfalfa acreage in 1919. The climate in these States is subhumid and the soil is fertile and well supplied with lime. Most of the alfalfa west of the one hundredth meridian is grown under irrigation. On the irrigated lands it is commonly the leading crop. Less than 9 per cent of the alfalfa acreage of the United States is east of the Mississippi River and only 1½ per cent east of the ninety-fifth meridian, which is approximately the eastern boundary of Kansas.

crop of 1919 was sufficient to support (theoretically) 3,771,000 animal units for one year. At present alfalfa constitutes over 19 per cent of the total hay crop of the country and 45 per cent of the hay harvested west of the eastern line of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas. Since 1899 the acreage of alfalfa in the United States has practically doubled every 10 years; and while the acreage will continue to grow, it is not at all probable that the present rate of increase will be maintained. The increase of acreage in the past 20 years has been promoted by a very active and intensive propaganda favoring alfalfa. This propaganda is now much less widespread and in many sections practically discontinued; furthermore, in the future, new land suitable for the production of alfalfa is not likely to become available in sufficient quantity so that any large increase in alfalfa acreage may be expected from this source. Notwithstanding the extensive campaign conducted in behalf of alfalfa in the eastern part of the United



ALFALFA IN STACK ON IRRIGATED FARM.

FIG. 29.—Alfalfa is the premier hay crop on the irrigated lands of the Western States. It can be cut from two to six times during the year, depending on the length of the growing season and the adequacy of the water supply. On account of its quick recovery after cutting the yield per acre is larger than that of any other hay plant and the feeding value of the hay is very high.

States there is now only 13½ per cent east of the 95th meridian which approximates the eastern boundary of Kansas. The climatic and soil relations of alfalfa, particularly the former, are very largely responsible for the relatively small acreage in the East. The distribution of the alfalfa acreage in 1919 is shown in Figure 28 and its relative standing among the crops which produce harvested forage is shown in Tables 8 and 12.

The average yield of alfalfa hay in the entire United States is 2.2 tons per acre. Most of the hay produced is fed on the farms where it is grown or sold for local use, but it finds a ready sale in all parts of the country where it is known. It is quoted regularly on the markets of Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago, San Francisco, and St. Louis. During 1920 and 1921 alfalfa hay sold at a higher price per ton than shelled corn on the

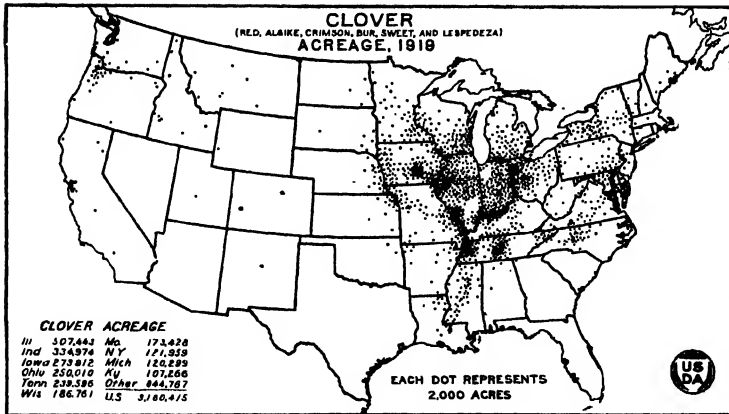


FIG. 30.—It is said that the best interests of a permanent agriculture require about 20 per cent of the cultivated acreage to be in clover or a similar crop every year. In 1919 only 2.7 per cent of the cultivated land on farms in the Corn Belt was devoted to clover. If half the acreage of timothy and clover cut for hay is considered as clover, the percentage is raised to 10, or only half the desired acreage.

Kansas City market, and appreciably above the price commanded by timothy and other hays. In New York City, where alfalfa hay is less well known, it sells at a lower price than timothy. It is estimated that approximately 300,000 tons of alfalfa hay are ground into meal. This meal is sold as it comes from the mills or is used as an important constituent of mixed feeds.

Clovers.

The clovers rank fourth among the forage-producing crops of the United States. They will (theoretically) support 3,364,000 ani-

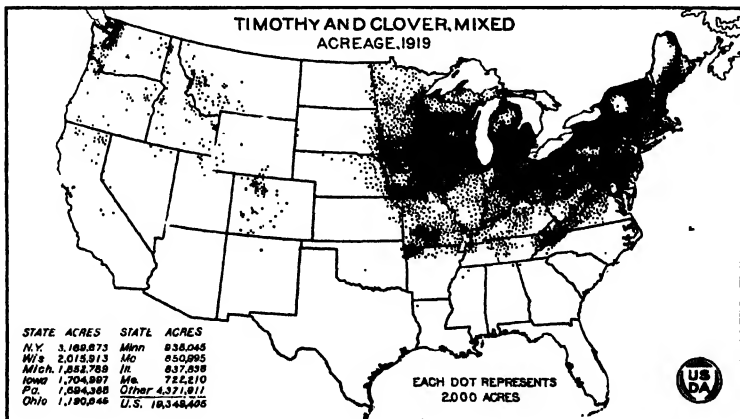


FIG. 31.—Timothy and clover, mixed, is the premier hay crop of the north-eastern quarter of the United States. The total production of this mixed hay is nearly twice that of timothy alone and over six times that of clover alone. Timothy and clover do not thrive in dry regions except when irrigated. The crop is well suited to the Puget Sound district, and is increasing in importance there. Compare with maps of alfalfa (fig. 28) and of wild hay (fig. 37).

mal units for one year. (See Tables 8 and 12.) In 1919 there were produced 4,147,050 tons of clover hay (fig. 30) and 25,341,314 tons of mixed clover and timothy hay (fig. 31) on a total of 22,509,820 acres. Of this total 93 per cent was produced in the territory east of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, and north of the southern boundary of Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina. This is the great clover region of the United States, though clovers are grown in other States; sometimes in small isolated sections, as in Louisiana and in the mountain valleys of the Rockies, and again over considerable areas, as in the Pacific Northwest and along the eastern fringe of the Great Plains States.

Clover hay, as reported by the census, includes that made from red, alsike, crimson, and sweet clover, and, in the Southern States, that made from lespedeza or Japan clover and bur clover. While no exact figures of the quantity of hay produced by each clover are available, it seems probable that in the main clover region about 65 per cent is red, 30 per cent alsike, and 5 per cent crimson and sweet clover. In the northeastern quarter of the United States the red and alsike clovers are by far the most important legumes (fig. 22); but in other sections they are of minor importance, except along the north Pacific coast.

Sweet clover is little used for hay, though the practice of cutting the first season's growth late in summer is increasing. Its chief use is as a rotation pasture crop. Sweet clover thrives and is used on a wide variety of soils. It has been found especially profitable on the two extremes of high-priced rich soil and low-priced poor soil; in the first because it carries more animals per acre than most other crops, and in the second because it is one of the few crops that can be profitably grown. It is eaten by all classes of livestock, but is especially valuable for beef and dairy cattle and horses.



HAYMAKING IN OHIO.

FIG. 32.—Haying machinery, such as the power stacker, the automatic loader, and the buck rake, are not used in the harvesting of timothy hay to the same extent that they are employed in stacking alfalfa hay. Much of the timothy crop is still harvested by the method shown here.

Timothy.

Timothy is by far the most important perennial hay grass in American agriculture, producing each year more than twice as much hay as all other tame grasses (not legumes), both annual and perennial, and including the small-grain hays. In estimating the total acreage and production of timothy, half of the census figures for "Timothy and clover" are credited to timothy (see Table 8). The

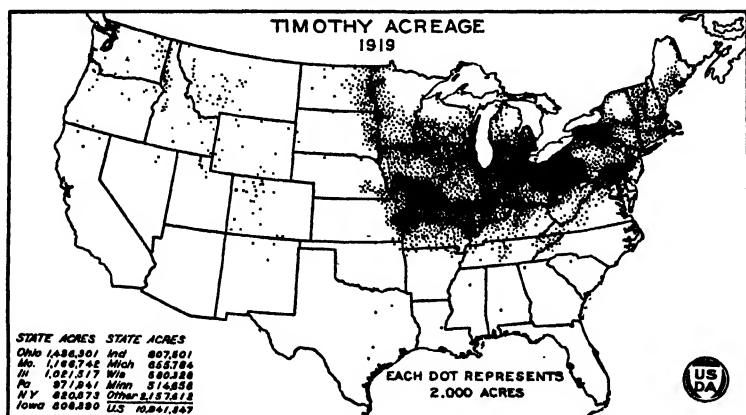


FIG. 33.—Timothy is practically confined to the northeastern quarter of the United States, except for a scattered acreage in the cool, moist valleys of the Rocky Mountain region. There were nearly 1,500,000 acres devoted to timothy cut for hay in Ohio in 1919, and Missouri and Illinois each are credited with over 1,000,000 acres. In general, timothy is grown on somewhat poorer or heavier soils than clover or timothy and clover mixed.

acreage and production of timothy show little change since 1909, the first year for which timothy figures are available. The average yield per acre, according to the census figures, is 1.24 tons. The timothy crop alone will theoretically support for one year 3,184,000 animal units.

One of the most important factors in the widespread popularity of timothy is its excellence as a market hay. For many years it has been regarded as the standard for all grass hays in the markets of large cities, partly owing to its good shipping qualities and general uniformity but more perhaps to the fact that it is valued very highly as roughage for work animals, particularly for driving horses. The market demands of large cities as well as climate have had their influence on the distribution of the timothy acreage, which is shown in Figures 31 and 33.

Wheat.

Wheat is the most important cereal used for human food, but furnishes in addition a great amount of feed for animals. According to the Census of Manufacturers, flour constituted only about 71 per cent of the wheat milled in 1919. The principal by-products are bran, shorts, middlings, and screenings. These mill feeds will theoretically support for one year 2,384,000 animal units and cause wheat to rank third in importance among our crops as a producer of concentrates. Very little wheat is fed as grain to livestock, except that some low-grade grain is fed to poultry, probably about 2 per cent of the crop. Wheat hay is an important forage, particularly in the Pacific Coast

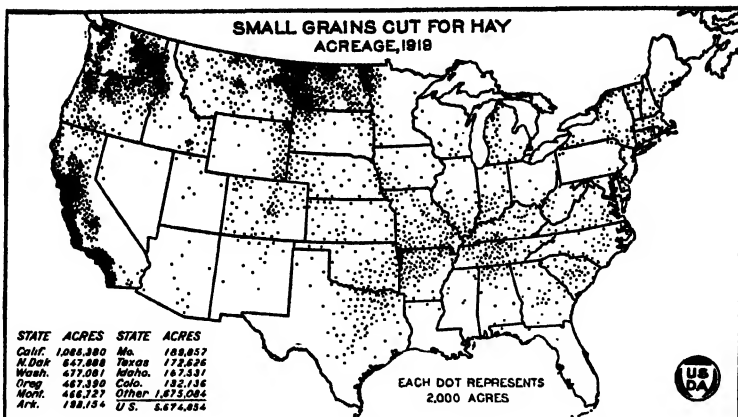


FIG. 34.—In regions where other hays are scarce a considerable acreage of the small grains is cut for hay, usually to provide roughage for work stock on the farm. Some grain hay finds its way to the city markets, however, principally on the Pacific coast. Of the 5,462,853 tons of grain hay produced in 1919, it is estimated that about 42 per cent was oat, 31 per cent wheat, 24 per cent barley, and 3 per cent rye. There was an unusually large acreage of small grains cut for hay in the northern Great Plains in 1919 on account of the failure of these crops to produce a profitable grain yield.

States, and in the northern Great Plains region also in 1919, owing to the drought (fig. 34). Wheat straw has low feeding value, and probably not more than 10 per cent is eaten by animals. Much of the straw is destroyed by burning. In Kansas and adjacent States much of the young fall wheat is pastured lightly in the winter. The value of this forage is discussed under pastures. Measured by the animal units that the various wheat products used for feed will support (Table 15), this crop ranks sixth in importance among the crops producing forage.

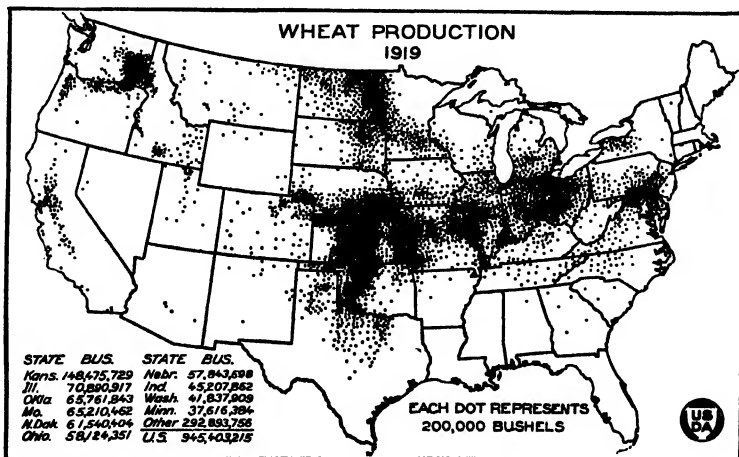


FIG. 35.—Wheat is, of course, most important as human food. However, the bran, middlings, and other by-products of the flour mills, the low-grade grain, the straw, the wheat cut for hay, and the fall pasturage of wheat fields in the winter wheat areas, altogether provide a generous contribution to our forage supply.

TABLE 15.—Wheat: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Grain.....	73,099	28,362	16,555	2.75	2,384
Hay.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	7.00	243
Straw.....	73,099	43,000	4,300	15.00	287
Total.....	* 74,799				2,914

* This quantity was estimated as indicated in the preceding text discussion.

* The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

There are four principal areas of wheat production in the United States: (1) The soft winter wheat area, extending from Maryland

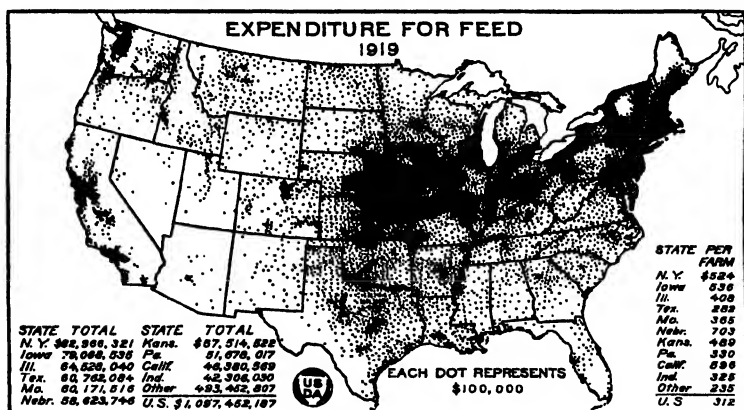


FIG. 36.—The expenditure for feed, as reported by the census. Includes mill feed, mostly wheat bran and middlings, grain, hay, and other feed not raised on the farm. The expenditure is greatest in the hay and dairying region, especially the eastern portion, where the production of grain is deficient, and in the Corn Belt, where large quantities of bran and middlings are used and where corn is freely bought and sold by the farmers. Although the figures include much more than mill feeds, the map indicates in a general way the regions where the by-products from the milling of wheat are used for feed.

and Pennsylvania to Missouri; (2) the hard winter wheat area of Kansas and adjacent States; (3) the spring wheat area of the Dakotas, western Minnesota, and eastern Montana; and (4) the mixed winter and spring wheat area of Washington, Oregon, and California (fig. 35). Of the 612,000,000 bushels of wheat milled in 1919, over 450,000,000 bushels, or about three-fourths, were made into flour and mill feed in the Mississippi Valley, mostly in the upper and central portion. Statistics for the consumption of this mill feed are not available by States; but Figure 36 shows that the regions of heaviest expenditure for feed in 1919 were in the North Atlantic States and the Corn Belt.

Wild or Native Hay.

The wild hay crop is gradually becoming relatively less important, because the acreage has remained practically constant during the last decade while that of most other forage crops increased. The native grasses still contribute, however, an important part of our hay supply, ranking fourth among the hay crops and seventh in the list of all crops producing forage (Tables 8 and 12). From the days of the first settlements of America by the white man to the present time wild hay grasses have aided largely in the settlement of the country. They have made it possible for the pioneer to take his livestock with him as he has pushed the limits of settlement westward. The grasses and sedges of the tidal and other marshes of the Atlantic coast were of great value to the early colonists before

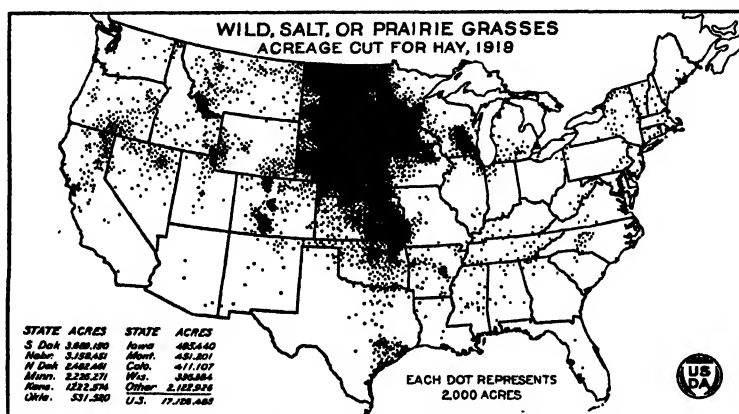


FIG. 37.—The importance of wild, salt, and prairie grasses for hay production will be appreciated when it is noted that they occupied in 1919 almost twice the acreage devoted to alfalfa and produced nearly as much hay. About three-fourths of the acreage of wild hay is found in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Kansas. The value of these grasses as a forage resource of the northern Great Plains and spring wheat areas can scarcely be overestimated.

they could clear away the timber and grow tame forage. Now they are of relatively little importance from the forage standpoint, since more valuable hay can be produced from cultivated grasses.

At present the northern Great Plains region and contiguous portions of the spring wheat belt constitute the most important native hay area of the United States (fig. 37). South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Iowa have more than three-fourths of the total acreage and produce more than two-thirds of the tonnage of the entire country. In this group of States native hay constitutes approximately 35 per cent of the entire hay crop.

Native or prairie hay is sold regularly on the markets of Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis, where it sells for more than 75 per cent as much as timothy hay of corresponding grades. While in the aggregate a large tonnage of native hay finds its way to the city markets, by far the larger part of it is consumed on the farm. If it were not for the native hay grasses in the drier parts

of the Great Plains region and westward the livestock industry would be greatly limited, because of the scarcity of cured forage with which to feed the stock during winter.

The quality of native hay varies greatly. That produced in the eastern part of Oklahoma, Kansas, southern Nebraska, and in similar latitudes where the rainfall is relatively high, will scarcely more than maintain cattle and horses. Westward and northward the native hay is much more nutritious and valuable for feeding livestock through the long periods in the winter or other seasons when it is impossible for the animals to subsist by grazing. Practically all the native hay of the Great Plains and westward is regarded as very valuable horse hay. It can be fed in unlimited quantities without causing digestive disturbances and is an excellent roughage for horses at hard work or those kept for driving.

In the eastern part of the large native-hay area extending from northern Oklahoma to the Canadian border and eastward into Minnesota and Wisconsin, the most important species of grasses are Bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), Big bluestem (*Andropogon furcatus*), Little bluestem (*A. scoparius*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and Switch-grass (*Panicum virgatum*). These species, with the exception of the first mentioned, are important as far as the western edge of the prairies; but from the 100th Meridian westward, Western wheat grass (*Agropyron occidentale* or *A. Smithii*), Slender wheat grass (*A. tenerum*), Side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), and other species of *Bouteloua* become increasingly important. In Montana, especially in the Milk River Valley, Western wheat grass is the most important species. In the southwestern part of the State this species and Bluejoint are the most important wild hay species. In the high mountain parks of Colorado, Wire grass (*Juncus balticus*) is an important hay plant. In northern Nevada, California, and southeastern Oregon the valuable wild-hay grasses include Bunch wheat grass (*Agropyron spicatum*), Nevada bluegrass (*Poa nevadensis*), Short-ligule bluegrass (*Poa brachyglossa*), and Beardless rye grass (*Elymus triticoides*). Over much of California the introduced and wide-spread wild oats produces large crops of valuable hay.

Sorghums.

The term sorghum, as here used, embraces the sorgos or sweet sorghums; the grain sorghums, such as kafir, milo, and feterita; and also broomcorn, which furnishes some forage after the brush has been harvested. A small acreage of sugar cane and Japanese cane is used as forage in the Gulf Coast States. Most of this is made into silage. In the census reports sugar cane was included with the sorghums harvested for forage, but the quantity thus used is relatively so small that it can be disregarded without serious error in the present broad consideration of forage production.

The sorghums, unlike corn, are not native on this continent. Most of the varieties now being grown in the United States originated in Africa. On account of their drought-resisting qualities they have become very important in the southern Great Plains—Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and the eastern portions of Colorado and New Mexico. The distribution of sorghum acreage in 1919, according to the census

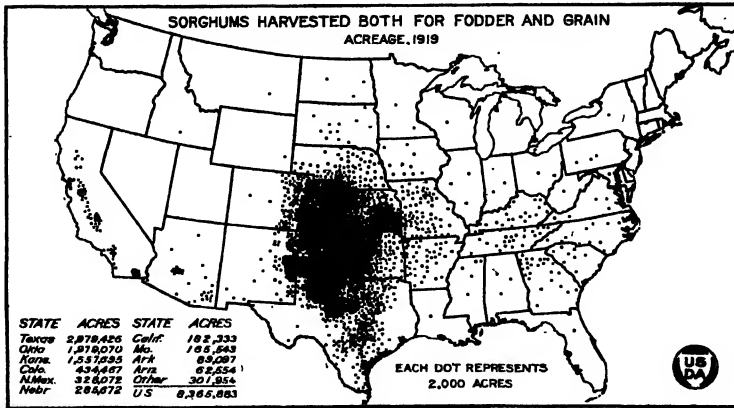


FIG. 38.—This map shows the combined acreage of all sorghums, except those grown for sirup production and broomcorn. It will be noted that the sorghum crop is confined chiefly to the southern Great Plains and the irrigated valleys of Arizona and California. The sorghums are very drought resistant and can be depended upon in the southern Great Plains to supply both fodder and grain to support the livestock industry.

data, is shown in Figure 38. That year there were over 9,000,000 acres devoted to sorghums, 482,043 acres of this being used for sirup and 337,806 acres broomcorn. This leaves a total of more than 8,000,000 acres devoted almost exclusively to the production of feed for livestock (fig. 38). The production in tons and the number of cattle which this acreage of sorghums would support for one year are shown in detail in Table 16.



HARVESTING SORGHUM FOR FODDER IN KANSAS.

FIG. 39.—In early days sorghum was harvested for fodder and silage almost wholly with a corn knife. Since the advent of the corn binder, sorghum can be quickly and economically tied in bundles, ready to shock or haul to the silo without hand labor. The acreage of the sorghums doubled from 1900 to 1910 and almost doubled again between 1910 and 1920.

The importance of this introduced crop is even greater than it appears, because of the fact that the sorghums thrive in a region of heavy livestock production where corn and other crops used as forage are uncertain, and thus provide an insurance against absolute failure of feed in years of extreme drought. About 90 per cent of the coarse forage in the southern Great Plains is derived from the sorghums, and they rank eighth in the list of forage-producing crops for the entire United States.

TABLE 16.—*Sorghums: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage. ¹	Production. ²	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock. ³	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Grain.....	3,619	2,018	1,997	2.85	701
Fodder.....	4,747	7,913	5,539	8.00	692
Stover.....	3,957	4,946	2,473	10.00	247
Silage.....	79	398	398	16.00	25
For sirup.....	482	1,644			
Total.....	9,265				1,665

¹ The acreage of grain is included also in the stover acreage; hence it is omitted from the total, which represents the actual acreage of sorghums including broomcorn.

² The production figures of grain and fodder are taken from the 1919 census. The stover production is estimated by applying to the grain sorghum acreage plus the broomcorn acreage a theoretical yield of 1½ tons per acre. The quantity of silage is based on the best information available regarding the percentage of the total silage that is made from sorghums in States where sorghum is an important crop.

³ It is estimated that all the grain not used for seed, all the silage, 70 per cent of the fodder, and 50 per cent of the stover are eaten by animals.

Barley.

Most of the barley in the United States is grown in the hay and dairying region, notably in the spring wheat section, and in the South

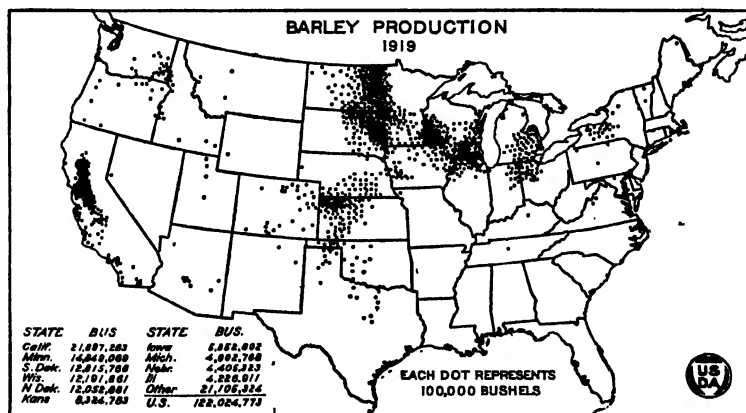


FIG. 40.—Barley ranks ninth among the forage-producing crops. Its value as a substitute for corn in the feeding of farm animals is becoming more generally recognized, especially in sections where corn is not well adapted to climatic conditions. The principal centers of production are the western portion of the hay and dairying region and the South Pacific region. It should be noted that a dot on this map represents only half as many bushels as on the maps of oat and wheat production (figs. 27 and 35) and one-third as much as on the map of corn production (fig. 13).

Pacific region, where the climate is also cool during the winter season when the barley is growing (fig. 40). In California and in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota barley is in large part a substitute for corn as a concentrated feed.

Of the grain produced by barley it is estimated that approximately 52 per cent is fed as grain to livestock. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that in 1919 about 23,375,000 bushels of barley, or 19 per cent of the crop was used in brewing and distilling. There remained as a by-product about 208,000 tons of dry brewers' grains, and 23,000 tons of malt sprouts, which jointly have a feeding value equal to about 7,700,000 bushels of grain. Barley straw is more nutritious than that of any other small grain except oats and rice, and about one-fourth of it, probably, is consumed by livestock. In the West, particularly in California, much barley is cut green for hay. In all it is estimated that the barley crop of 1919 supported the equivalent of 819,000 animal units (Table 17). This places it ninth in rank among the forage-producing crops.

TABLE 17.—*Barley: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Grain.....	6,473	2,929	1,519	2.65	573
Hay.....	1,500	1,313	1,313	7.00	188
Straw.....	6,473	3,000	750	13.00	58
Total.....	1 7,973				819

¹ The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

Miscellaneous Tame Hays.

The census item, "Other tame or cultivated grasses cut for hay," includes a number of different grasses. In Table 18 an effort has been made, on the basis of field knowledge, to estimate the acreage and yield of the principal grasses included. Both acreage and production of these miscellaneous tame grasses in the United States have increased about 50 per cent, since 1909. The geographic distribution of this acreage in the census year, 1919, is shown in Figure 41. The combined production of this group of grasses was sufficient to support 800,000 animal units for one year.

TABLE 18.—Miscellaneous tame grasses cut for hay: Estimated acreage, production, and aggregate feed value in 1919.¹

Kind of grass.	Estimated acreage.	Estimated production.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	Thousands	Thousands of tons.	Tons.	Thousands.
Redtop.....	1,000	800	8	100
Orchard grass.....	800	800	8	100
Millets.....	750	1,000	8	125
Kentucky bluegrass.....	650	400	8	50
Sudan grass.....	600	1,050	8	131
Crab grass.....	600	500	8	63
Bermuda grass.....	400	400	8	50
Johnson grass.....	400	500	8	62
Miscellaneous.....	853	954	8	119
Total.....	6,056	6,404	.....	800

¹ These estimates of the acreage and production of the different tame grasses, which were included by the census under the one item, "Other tame or cultivated grasses cut for hay" were made by C. V. Piper and others in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations. They are proposed only as tentative estimates to indicate the probable importance, as hay plants, of these miscellaneous grasses.

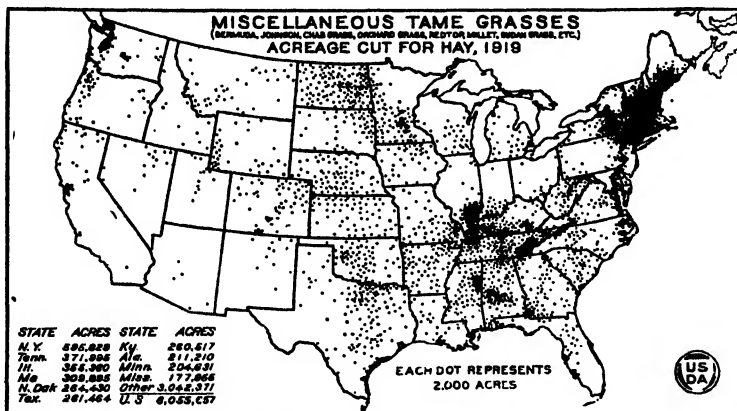


FIG. 41.—The miscellaneous tame grasses cut for hay, which include orchard grass, redtop, Kentucky blue grass, Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, Sudan grass, millet, brome grass, and others, cover an acreage only a little more than half as large as the acreage devoted to timothy alone. Nevertheless, these grasses are important because they provide hay in localities where other hay crops, such as timothy, clover, and alfalfa, do not thrive.

Cotton.

Cotton is primarily a fiber crop; but the seed, a by-product, is an important source of oil, cake, and meal. The cake and meal are valued highly as concentrates in feeding livestock. The production of cottonseed in 1919, according to the Bureau of Census, was 5,074,000 tons, of which 4,013,000 tons were crushed during the year ended July 31, 1920. This operation resulted in the production of 161,529,000 gallons of oil, used mostly for human food, of 1,817,000 tons of cake and meal, and of 1,143,000 tons of hulls. About 90 per cent of the hulls, it is estimated, was fed to livestock. There were

exported 225,000 tons of cake and meal, leaving a balance of 1,592,000 tons in this country. It is estimated that 986,000 tons of the cake and meal which remained in the United States were used as feed and 606,000 tons as fertilizer. The amount fed, supplemented by the hulls, would theoretically support about 556,000 animal units for one year, placing cotton eleventh among the crops producing feed for livestock.

Although there has been ample justification heretofore to use cottonseed meal as fertilizer, as it gave different results from chemicals carrying nitrogen, it seems in the light of recent investigations that fertilizers containing magnesium will at least in certain cases give the same results as cottonseed meal. If this proves true, it is better economy to use the cottonseed meal as feed.

Rye.

About 41,530,961 bushels of rye, or 54.7 per cent of the 1919 crop, were exported and 5,458,245 bushels were fed as grain to livestock. According to the Census of Manufacturers, 17,693,250 bushels were milled in the United States. Of the rye milled 51 per cent became flour and 49 per cent mill feeds and screenings, both of which are used mostly as feed for animals. Rye straw is very poor forage and it is roughly estimated that only 5 per cent was used for feed. It is estimated that in 1919 about 175,000 acres of rye were cut green for hay. The pasturage afforded by fields of young rye is an important item not considered in this place. Altogether the harvested forage obtained from rye in 1919 was capable, theoretically, of supporting 230,000 animal units for a year, as shown in Table 19.

TABLE 19.—*Rye: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Grain.....	7,679	2,128	510	2.65	192
Hay.....	175	150	150	7.00	21
Straw.....	7,679	5,000	250	15.00	17
Total.....	17,854				230

¹The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

Sugar Beets.

In localities where the sugar beet is grown, the pulp from sugar factories forms an important part of the feed for livestock. There were 175,000 tons of dried pulp and 2,550,000 tons of the wet pulp available for feeding animals in 1919. Experience has shown the dry pulp to be about equal to corn, oats, or the other cereal grains in feeding value. The wet pulp is similar in feeding value to other root crops and less valuable than silage. The sugar-beet crop

as a whole supplied sufficient feed in 1919 to support about 144,000 units for one year, ranking sixteenth among the crops which produce forage.

Flax.

Flax is important chiefly as a source of oil and fiber, but the meal obtained as a by-product of the oil mills is a highly prized concentrate or stock feed. The production of flaxseed in 1919 was 6,653,200 bushels, and in addition there were imported 14,019,000 bushels more than were exported. There were milled in the United States 631,458 tons, resulting in the production of 409,141 tons of cake and meal. Of this last item 168,168 tons were exported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and approximately 241,000 tons fed in the United States. It is apparent that about three-fifths of the total linseed meal or cake manufactured in the United States is fed here. The general situation is therefore very similar to that of cottonseed meal and cake, so far as feed is concerned, but no linseed meal is used as fertilizer. Apparently the large exports of these two oil meals are due to the relatively low expense of their transportation and handling.

The 241,000 tons of linseed meal, on account of its high feeding value, is sufficient to support approximately 115,000 animal units for one year. Only a small part of the flax straw is fed to animals, so that the crop as a whole is capable of supporting only about 119,000 animal units.

Mixed Grain.

"Mixed crops," according to the census, were produced in 1919 on 577,078 acres. The principal acreages were in Minnesota, 193,864; New York, 128,477; Wisconsin, 95,302; Iowa, 45,573; Michigan, 19,879; Nebraska, 16,230; and Oregon 15,591. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the mixtures were largely wheat and oats and a little oats and peas, also wheat and flax. About 16 per cent of these mixed grains was separated after harvest and sold. In New York, Michigan, Nebraska, and Iowa the mixture was mainly oats and barley, and the mixed grain was used almost wholly as feed. In Oregon the mixtures were oats and vetch and wheat and vetch. The vetch seed is either separated or the mixture used for new seedings. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the total of mixed grains is used as feed and that this is sufficient to support about 102,000 animal units for one year.

The straw from these mixed crops is roughly estimated at 508,000 tons and the quantity eaten at 30 per cent, or 152,000 tons. This straw would support an additional 14,000 animal units, making a total feed value of 116,000 animal units for one year.

Annual Legumes.

The annual legumes used in part for feed include cowpeas, field or Canada peas, soybeans, field beans, peanuts, vetch, and velvet beans. The refuse of pea canneries is also used for feed. Most of these crops are grown both for hay and for grain and large quan-

titles are pastured off. The straw remaining after threshing the grain is also a valuable forage. The census reports contain statistics of soybeans, other beans, Canada peas, cowpeas, and peanuts, harvested for seed, but furnish statistics only of the total acreage of animal legumes cut for hay (fig. 42). This total acreage cut for hay, as reported by the census,¹⁸ has been proportioned among the

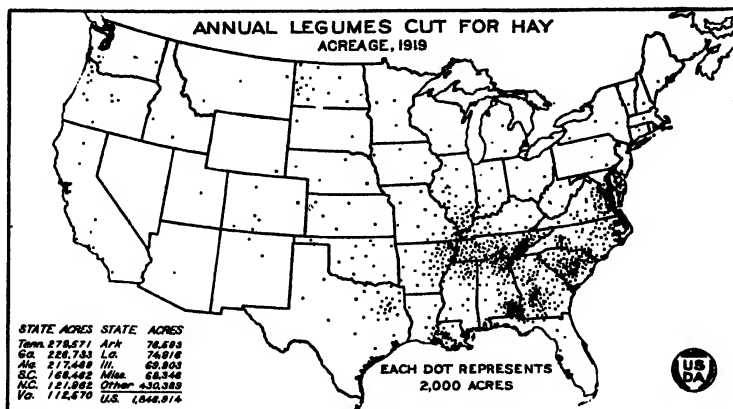


FIG. 42.—The annual legumes included in the acreage shown on the above map are cowpeas, soybeans, field peas, peanuts, and vetches. These crops are most important in the Southeastern States. That portion of the crop cut for hay represents only a small part of the total acreage of these legumes. Large acreages of cowpeas, soybeans, and vetches are plowed under as green manure or harvested for seed, while the greater part of the peanut crop is either "hogged off" or the nuts gathered for use as human food.

different kinds, according to the best information available. Similarly estimates have been made of the acreage of the different annual legumes "hogged off." These estimates are given in Table 20. The acreage of soybeans has increased greatly since 1919, particularly in the Corn Belt. Estimates of the acreage and production of certain annual legumes in 1922 and 1923 are given in the statistical appendix of this volume.

Cowpeas.

The cowpea is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous plant in the Southern States, but during the past few years the acreage has decreased to some extent. In many parts of the Corn Belt and Southern States soybeans have almost entirely replaced the cowpea, and the introduction of velvet beans has also tended to reduce the acreage of cowpeas in the Gulf States. The cowpea is grown principally for soil improvement, hay, and pasturage, necessitating the use of a large part of the seed for planting purposes. The seed, other than that required for the next year's

¹⁸The actual acreage of these legumes is very difficult to determine, owing to the extent to which they are interplanted with corn and other crops. The acreage reported by the Census is much less than that estimated by the Department of Agriculture, especially for velvet beans. (See Farmers' Bulletin 1276, p. 9, and for soybeans and cowpeas the Monthly Crop Reporter for December, 1920.)

TABLE 20.—*Annual legumes: Acreage, production, estimated quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Crop and kind of forage.	Acreage (partly estimated).	Production (partly estimated).	Production less seed and net exports (partly estimated).	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoreti- cally sup- port for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Cowpeas:						
Grain.....	633	91	10	5	2.85	2
Straw.....	633	316	316	237	8.00	30
Hay.....	1,100	990	990	990	5.00	1.8
Pastured off.....	1,000	800	800	800	5.00	160
Total.....	¹ 2,733					390
Peanuts:						
Grain.....	1,125	302	367	18	2.10	1
Meal and cake.....		82	82	62	2.10	30
Straw.....	1,125	563	563	422	7.00	60
Hay.....	1,307	230	230	210	5.00	46
Pastured off.....	1,125	750	750	750	5.00	150
Total.....	¹ 2,557					295
Velvet beans:						
Grain.....	150	36	15	15	2.75	5
Pastured off.....	800	800	800	800	5.00	160
Hay.....	193	193	193	193	5.00	39
Total.....	1,143					234
Soybeans:						
Grain.....	113	33	10	8	2.65	3
Cake (import).....			8	8	2.75	1
Straw.....	113	56	56	42	8.00	5
Hay.....	287	287	287	287	5.00	57
Pastured off.....	174	160	160	160	5.00	32
Total.....	¹ 574					100
Field beans:						
Grain.....	1,162	422	440	44	2.65	17
Straw.....	1,162	581	581	523	8.00	65
Hay.....	64	92	92	92	5.00	18
Total.....	¹ 1,226					100
Field peas:						
Grain.....	233	81	65	52	2.85	18
Straw.....	233	116	116	87	8.00	11
Hay.....	59	69	69	69	5.00	14
Total.....	¹ 292					13
Canning peas:						
Silage.....	104	260	260	195	16.00	12
Vetch:						
Hay.....	30	45	45	14	5.00	9
Total (all above legumes).....	8,659					1,153

¹ The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

seeding, is used extensively as human food in the Southern States. In 1919 the various products of the cowpea crop used to feed livestock it is estimated were sufficient to support 390,000 animal units for one year.



DAIRY CATTLE PASTURING COWPEAS IN GEORGIA.

FIG. 43.—A field of cowpeas planted for green-manure purposes in a pecan orchard in Florida. After being pastured off, the residue is plowed under to enrich the soil. Soybeans, velvet beans, and peanuts are likewise pastured off in this manner, mostly by cattle or hogs.

Peanuts.

Peanuts have much the same climatic range as cowpeas. They are used quite largely for human food in the form of oil, confections, and peanut butter, or merely roasted. The crop is, however, very important from a forage standpoint. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 acres were "hogged off" in 1919, and approximately 300,000 acres cut for hay. Besides these two items there were about 82,000 tons of peanut meal produced as a by-product of the oil mills. This meal is esteemed very highly as a concentrated feed for dairy cows. It is estimated that the crop, including the part "hogged off," will furnish sufficient feed to support 295,000 animal units for one year. More than 95 per cent of the peanut crop is produced in the Southeastern States, including Virginia.

Velvet Beans.

The relatively recent development of early maturing varieties of velvet beans has done much to extend the region in which this crop is grown. The States leading in velvet-bean acreage in 1923 were Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and North Carolina, in the order named. According to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture the total for these eight States was 2,315,000 acres. The velvet bean is interplanted in fields of corn and Japanese cane very extensively in the above-named

States, and the crop "hogged off" when the beans are ripe. Probably 75 per cent of the crop is used for pasture and green manure. No other legume appears so well adapted to the climatic conditions prevailing in the Gulf States. It produces heavy crops of seed of high feeding value, which are particularly free from insect injury and but little affected by the moisture and heat that make it so difficult to store seed grains in the Southern States. An estimate, based on census data, indicates that the velvet bean crop in 1919 was sufficient to support 204,000 animal units for one year.

Soybeans.

The large recent increase in the acreage of the soybean crop (see statistical appendix) seems to indicate that it will become in the near future a farm crop of much greater importance in the United States. Although used mainly as a forage crop, for which purpose the acreage has grown steadily, there has been a considerable increase in the acreage for seed production, especially in the Corn Belt States. In some parts of this region the soybean has proved a more profitable crop than oats, which it is replacing in many rotations. In the central Corn Belt mills are now being erected and others equipped with machinery for extracting oil from soybeans. It seems likely that an appreciable part of the crop will in the future be used in this way to produce oil for human food and industrial purposes. The by-product, oil meal, will be used mostly as stock feed. It has been estimated that the different products of the soybean crop were sufficient in 1919 to provide an annual ration for 100,000 animal units.

Field Beans.

The straw is the most important part of the field-bean crop used for forage, but the cull beans, estimated at 10 per cent of the crop, are also used for feed. The bean straw in the New York and Michigan districts is largely used for feeding sheep. The total contribution of the crop to the sustenance of farm animals is estimated as sufficient to support 100,000 animal units for one year.

Field Peas.

The field pea can be grown successfully only in a cool climate, and its utilization as a summer crop is confined principally to the States bordering on the Great Lakes, the Pacific Northwest, and to high altitudes in the Rocky Mountain region. It is grown to a limited extent as a green manure crop in California and the Gulf States. No accurate estimate of the field-pea acreage is possible. It appears, however, that there were in 1919 about 233,000 acres harvested for seed and about one-fourth that much cut for hay. When grown for hay purposes, the field pea is usually seeded in mixture with some small grain. It is estimated that field peas furnished sufficient forage to support 43,000 animal units in 1919, not taking into consideration that small portion of the crop pastured off.

Vetch.

There are several kinds of vetches, the most important of which are the common or spring vetch and the hairy vetch. The vetches are

ordinarily seeded with some small grain, such as rye or oats, and are cut for hay, plowed under for green manure, or harvested for seed. They are grown chiefly on the Pacific coast, around the Great Lakes and in the Southeastern States. A much larger acreage of vetch would be sown in the United States if the seed were less expensive. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 acres of vetch are cut for hay annually, and that the product of this acreage will support 9,000 animal units for one year.

Rice.

Rice is essentially a food crop and is only of minor importance as a forage producer. Very little of the crop except parts of the mill waste, known in the trade as rice bran and rice polish, is fed to animals. The census of manufacturers reported 71,492 tons of rice bran and 18,099 tons of rice polish produced in 1919.

Feeding experiments in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana indicate that these rice products can be profitably fed in combination with other feeds, but can not be successfully employed as the sole concentrate in a ration. Very often commercial rice bran or polish contains as much as 25 per cent of "grits" or broken grains. The contribution of the rice crop toward the support of our animal population in 1919 is shown in Table 21.

TABLE 21.—*Rice: Acreage, production, quantity eaten by livestock, and aggregate feed value in 1919.*

Kind of forage.	Acreage.	Production.	Estimated quantity eaten by livestock.	Theoretical annual ration.	Animal units each item would theoretically support for one year.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Thousands of tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Grain.....	911	795	90	2.85	32
Straw.....	911	911	90	11.00	8
Total.....	1 911				40

¹ The acreage of straw is included also in the grain acreage, hence it is omitted from the total.

Potatoes.

In years of low prices large quantities of potatoes are fed to livestock in the United States, but normally only cull potatoes are so used. In western Europe, on the other hand, potatoes are an important forage. Although the proportion fed to livestock in the United States is small, estimated to average about 10 per cent, the large quantity produced results in an estimated feed value sufficient to support 40,000 animal units for one year.

Sweet Potatoes.

In the Southern States sweet potatoes are a much more important crop than potatoes. Although they are grown primarily for human food, it is estimated that about 20 per cent are fed to livestock. Their feeding value is somewhat higher than that of potatoes, so that the proportion of the crop fed is estimated to be capable of supporting 28,000 animal units for one year.

Emmer and Spelt.

The total acreage of emmer and spelt reported by the Bureau of Census for 1919 was 166,829 and the production was 2,607,868 bushels. Practically all the grain, except that required for seeding, and perhaps 10 per cent of the straw, were fed to livestock. The crop was sufficient to support 25,000 animal units one year, not taking the straw into consideration. Most of the emmer and spelt is grown in the Great Plains region and the Lake States.

Root Crops.

Root crops for forage ordinarily include beets or mangels, rutabagas, turnips, carrots, artichokes, and parsnips. They are grown extensively for forage in northern Europe and eastern Canada, but are of little importance as forage in the United States. The total area of root crops grown for forage in 1919 was only 88,333 acres and the production 598,945 tons. This would be sufficient to support about 19,000 animal units for one year. The low place which roots occupy in our long list of forage crops is due partly to the lack of extensive areas with moist, cool summers, such as prevail in northern Europe, and in part to the large amount of hand labor required in growing and harvesting.

Pasturage.¹⁴

The area of land in the United States used for grazing, excluding crop land pastured part of the year, is about 1,055,000,000 acres, or 55 per cent of the total land area of the country. This is over four times the area of crops used for feed, but the total sustenance supplied by pasturage is somewhat less than that produced by crops. The low productiveness of our pasture land compared with crop land is owing in part to the fact that over half is arid grassland and desert shrub land too dry for crop production; over one-fifth is forest and cut-over land, the use of which for pasture is usually less important than its use for the production of wood; and more than one-tenth is hilly upland in humid regions, mostly too rough and stony for the production of crops (fig. 44). Only a little over one-tenth of the total area is improved land in rotation pasture or in permanent pasture which could be used for crops.

This low productiveness is also due to the neglect of pastures which has characterized American agriculture since pioneer times. Pasture was cheap along the frontier, and was especially abundant on the prairies and plains, in which areas most of our agricultural expansion has occurred during recent decades. This low valuation of pastures has persisted among farmers. Recent studies show that the gains made by cattle on pasture cost, in general, only one-half to one-fourth as much as those made when the animals are fed crops (page 412), owing in large part to the low rentals charged for pasturage.

The neglect of the pastures by American farmers is further shown by comparing the carrying capacity of improved pastures in the humid northeastern portion of the United States with that of the

¹⁴ *Pasturage* includes all herbaceous feed gathered directly by domestic animals. When the plants are shrubs or trees the pasturage is called "browse." Feed consisting of acorns and other nuts that have fallen from forest trees is termed "mast." This term is also extended to include the berries of palm trees and the seeds of pine trees.

pastures in northwestern Europe. Although the average acre-yields of the crops in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, considered jointly, are only about a half greater than those in the United States, the carrying capacities of the pastures are, apparently, fully double the capacities of comparable kinds in the United States.¹⁵

Pastures in the United States have not received from the agricultural scientists the attention they deserve. One would expect that a method of land utilization which contributes nearly as much to the sustenance of our livestock as all the crops combined would have been made the subject of much study and investigation. Although some good work has been done, the scientific literature relating to pastures is small compared with that concerning crops.

ESTIMATED AREAS OF HUMID AND ARID GRASSLAND AND FOREST PASTURES, IN FARMS AND NOT IN FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1919.

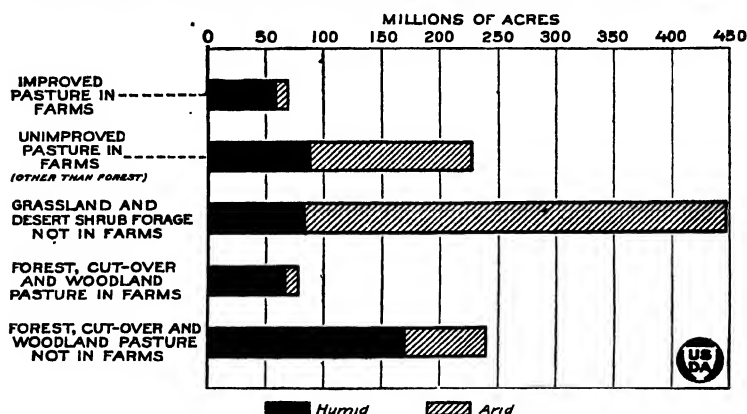


FIG. 44.—Although improved pasture in farms occupies a smaller acreage than any other class of pasture shown in the graph, it carries about 25,000,000 animal units during the 6-months season, or nearly one-fourth of the total animal units in the United States (see Table 22). Unimproved pasture in farms carries another quarter of the livestock for a somewhat longer season on the average. Grassland and semi-desert shrub land not in farms includes a larger acreage than that of both improved and unimproved pasture in farms. This class of pastures, however, carries a much smaller number of animal units than either of the above classes of farm pasture; but it is grazed, in general, during a longer season. The forest and cut-over lands used for grazing contribute only about one-tenth of the sustenance supplied by all pastures.

Relegated largely to land too poor or too rough to till, neglected commonly by the farmer, often abused by the grazier, ignored by most investigators, our permanent pastures, both tame and wild, still furnish nearly four-tenths and our rotation and temporary pastures over one-tenth of all the feed consumed by domestic animals. Pasture is the key to the profitable utilization of millions of acres of semiwaste land now lying idle or unproductive. "Better pastures" should be made the keynote in the promotion of American agricultural progress.

Probably less than 10 per cent of the total pasture area, or about 100,000,000 acres, is suitable for crops in its present condition and, therefore, comparable with crop land in productivity.¹⁶ The carry-

¹⁵ See next article, *The Utilization of the Land for Crops, Pastures, and Forests*, p. 469.

¹⁶ See "The Utilization of Our Land for Crops, Pasture, and Forest," p. 427.

ing capacity of this 100,000,000 acres is between 3 and 4 acres per animal unit for a 6-months' season, whereas it required only 2½ acres of crops to support an animal unit for six months in 1919. The pasture land that may be used for crops often occupies the less productive fields. In general, the amount of feed per acre produced by pasture is somewhat less than that produced by crop land of the same quality. This conclusion is supported by the figures secured in farm management surveys in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Minnesota, and North Dakota. The labor required for the maintenance of pasture is, of course, very much less than that required for the production of crops.

Area and Carrying Capacity of Certain Classes of Grazing Land.

Grazing conditions vary according to the type of vegetative covering and its use. Open grasslands used exclusively for pasture normally have a higher carrying capacity than forest areas, where

**PASTURE AND RANGE LAND IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP, 1919.**

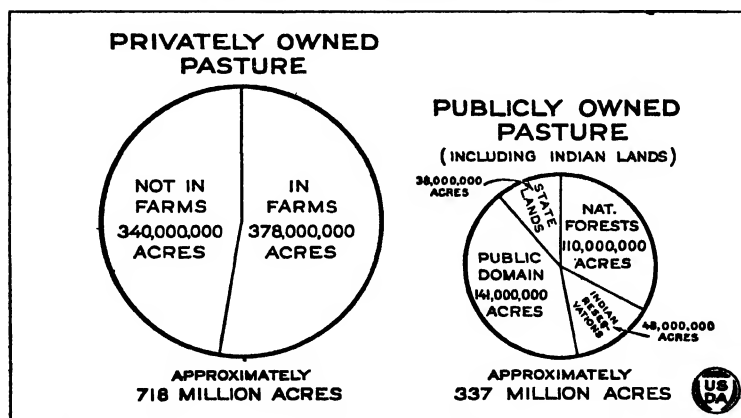


FIG. 45.—Over two-thirds of the land used for grazing is privately owned. Of the privately owned grazing land slightly over half is in farms. The privately owned land not in farms includes a vast area in the West, belonging to railroad and lumber companies and to large livestock producers, and a smaller area in the East of forest and cut-over land used for grazing, belonging to lumber companies and individuals. Over 40 per cent of the publicly owned or administered grazing land is in the public domain and 30 per cent more is in the national forests. The Indian lands are not publicly owned, but they are administered by a Government agency.

the trees reduce the growth of forage plants. They also furnish more grazing than crop lands pastured in the fall after the crop has been harvested. Each kind of pasture varies according to the amount of rainfall, the length of growing season, and the soil conditions. For these reasons it has been helpful in estimating the amount of livestock the various types of land will support to classify the grazing lands into four general groups: (1) Humid grassland, (2) semiarid and arid grazing land, (3) forest and cut-over pasture land, and (4) temporary pastures. These classes in turn have been subdivided into various groups based partly on their ownership and partly on their productivity (Table 22).

RELATIVE AREAS OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF PASTURE, IN FARMS AND NOT IN FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1919.

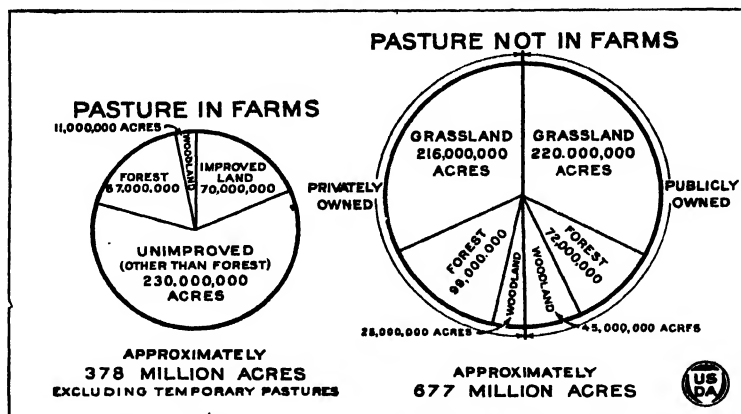


FIG. 46.—Although pasture land in farms includes only 36 per cent of the total grazing land of the United States, it carries 60 per cent of the total animal units grazed (excluding temporary pasture). Improved pasture is the most productive. It includes only 7 per cent of the total pasture area (in farms and not in farms), but contributes 25 per cent of the total sustenance obtained by grazing. Pasture not in farms is almost equally divided between publicly owned and privately owned land. Nearly two-thirds of each kind is grassland and desert shrub land and one-third is forest and woodland.

The area of privately owned grazing land is more than double that of publicly owned (fig. 45), and the number of animal units the privately owned pastures would maintain for one year is seven-eighths of the total for all pasture land. Nearly half the privately owned pasture land is not in farms, consequently the area of pasture not in farms is much greater than that in farms (fig. 46). The average carrying capacity per acre of the pasture land in farms, however, is nearly double that of the pasture not in farms. The two principal

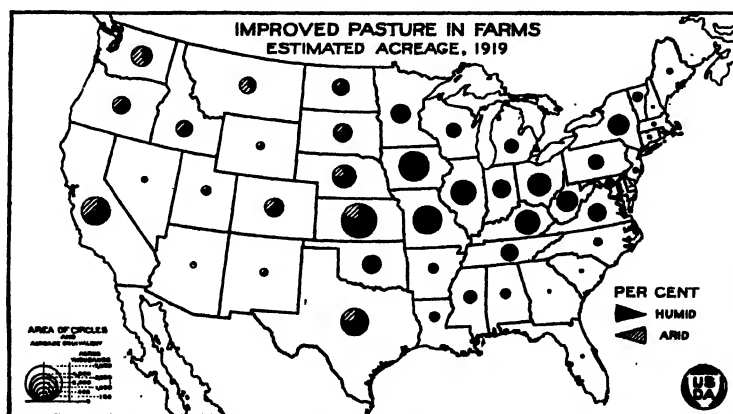


FIG. 47.—The Corn Belt and the Great Plains States contain the largest areas of improved pasture. In the Western States a considerable amount of arid and semiarid pasture which has been fenced has been included evidently in improved land. The proportion of this arid pasture, as shown on the map, is only a rough estimate. This map and Figure 48 are based on tabulations of 1909 census returns, altered to allow for changes since, as indicated by tabulations now in progress of the pasture returns of the 1920 census.

classes of pasture land in farms are improved and unimproved. The distribution by States of these two kinds of pasture is shown in Figures 47 and 48. The improved pasture, although it includes only about one-fifth of the pasture land in farms, contributes nearly half the sustenance supplied by farm pastures.

TABLE 22.—*Animal units carried by pasture in the United States.*¹

[Estimated number in the year 1919.]

	Acres.	Acres per animal unit and length of season.	Number of animal units carried.	
			Season.	Year long equivalent.
Humid grassland:	<i>Thousands.</i>		<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Improved in farms.....	60,000	24 for 6 months....	24,000	12,000
Unimproved in farms—East.....	73,000	5 for 6 months....	14,600	7,300
Unimproved in farms—West.....	15,000	10 for 9 months....	1,500	1,125
Privately owned not in farms.....	70,000	10 for 9 months....	7,000	5,250
National forest (alpine).....	2,000	6 for 3 months....	333	83
Indian reservations.....	3,000	8 for 9 months....	375	281
Other publicly owned.....	8,000	10 for 9 months....	800	600
Total.....	231,000		48,608	26,639
Semiarid and arid grazing land:²				
Grassland and desert shrub—				
Improved in farms.....	10,000	10 for 6 months....	1,000	500
Unimproved in farms.....	142,000	15 for 9 months....	9,466	7,100
Privately owned not in farms.....	146,000	20 for 9 months....	7,300	5,475
National forests.....	14,000	15 for 6 months....	1,718	339
Indian reservations.....	38,000	35 for year long....	1,000	1,000
Other publicly owned.....	27,000	27 for 8 months....	1,000	667
Public domain (excluding next item and woodland).....	116,000	55 for 6 months....	2,109	1,054
Mohave-Gila Desert.....	13,000	55 for 2 months....	236	39
Pinon-juniper and chaparral woodland (including 30,000,000 acres in national forests ³).....	81,000	50 for 9 months....	1,620	1,215
Total.....	587,000		24,509	17,439
Forest and cut-over land:⁴				
In farms.....	66,400	20 for 6 months....	3,320	1,660
Privately owned not in farms.....	98,000	25 for 6 months....	3,920	1,960
National forests.....	65,000	24 for 5½ months....	2,708	1,241
Indian reservations.....	5,600	24 for 6 months....	233	117
State forests.....	2,000	25 for 6 months....	80	40
Total.....	237,000		10,261	5,018
Temporary crop land pastures:				
Hay aftermath.....	24,600	3 for 1½ months....	8,000	1,000
Stubble fields ⁵	45,000	5 for 2 months....	9,000	1,500
Winter grain fields.....	8,000	5 for 3 months....	1,600	400
Total.....	77,000		18,600	2,900
Total pasture.....	1,132,000			51,996

¹ These estimates, which are subject to change, are based on 1920 and 1910 census statistics; data supplied by the Forest Service, Indian Office, Land Office, and other Federal bureaus; reports of various State commissions; and on correspondence with State officials and others.

² It is estimated that at present about 57,000,000 acres of desert are too dry for grazing, but with the development of wells and tanks this area may ultimately be reduced to about 30,000,000 acres. There are also about 20,000,000 acres, mostly in the West, of rocky peaks and rock out-crops unusable for pasture.

³ The remaining 51,000,000 acres of pinon-juniper and chaparral used for grazing are located in Indian reservations, the public domain, and privately owned land in farms and not in farms. These items, as given in the table, have been correspondingly reduced.

⁴ Of the forest, cut-over, and burned-over land, it is estimated 246,000,000 acres are not pastured.

⁵ Does not include corn fields pastured off, nor corn stalks grazed, which have been included under crops. See Table 13.

⁶ The forage supplied by pasture is, therefore, almost equal to that supplied by all the crops (Table 12). In order that responsibility may be placed for these basic estimates, it may be noted that the rations of the various crops and crop products, as measured in tons, required (theoretically) to support an animal unit for one year, were supplied by Mr. Sheets and Mr. Semple, that the resulting tables of feeding value of the crops (Tables 6 to 21) were prepared by Miss Bradshaw under the joint direction of Mr. Vinall and Mr. Baker, and that the estimates of the acreage and carrying capacity of the pastures and range lands (Table 22 above) were prepared by Mr. Baker.

Although the humid grassland pastures include only about one-fifth of the total grazing area, the amount of forage supplied by them is more than half the total for all pasture and range. On the other hand, the arid and semiarid grazing lands, although including

over half the total pasture and range area, supply only about one-third of the total feed; and the forest and cut-over lands used for grazing, which include over one-fifth of the total grazing area, contribute only one-tenth of the total feed. Temporary crop-land pastures, the least important of the four major classes, are none the less of great significance; and cost of production studies (page 410) suggest that the estimates in Table 22 of the extent to which hay and grain fields are used for pasture in the fall and winter are probably too small.

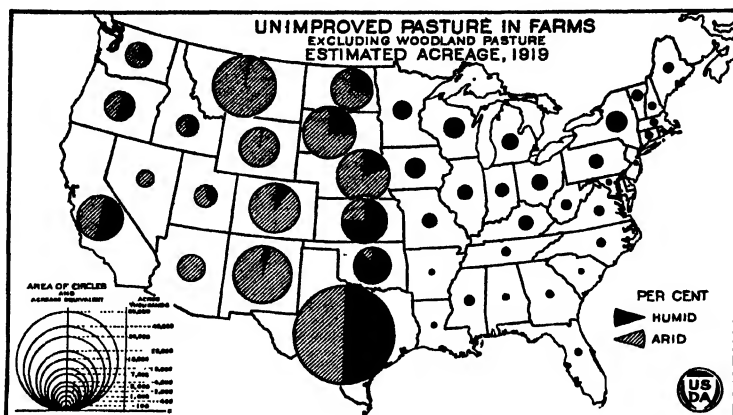


Fig. 48.—The Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States contain most of the unimproved pasture in farms. Much of this pasture in the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Arid Interior regions is arid or semiarid. In the East it is mostly upland pastures, often hilly and stony. In the Lake States and along the North Pacific coast it is largely stump land and poorly drained land used for pasture. The carrying capacity per acre of the humid unimproved pasture in the East averages about three times that of arid unimproved pasture in the West.

Terms Relating to Pastures.

The preceding classification of grazing land was necessarily determined in large part by the available statistics, which were tabulated geographically. From an agronomic standpoint, the classification is inadequate, and although statistics are almost wholly lacking for the following kinds of pasture, it is necessary to recognize the distinctions made and define the meaning of the terms used in this discussion.

Definition of Pasture Terms.

Permanent or long-lay pastures are those covered with perennial or self-seeding annual plants, usually both, and are kept in grass for a long period of years. In many cases such pastures are seldom or never plowed. Rotation or short-lay pastures are those sown to perennial grasses for one to three years' lay and then plowed up. Temporary pastures are those used for grazing during a few weeks. These include miscellaneous crop-land pastures, such as seedling pasture, stubble pasture, aftermath pasture, fallow pasture, and crop pasture.

Tame pastures are those composed largely of domesticated grasses. Native, wild, or natural pastures are areas covered wholly or mainly with native plants useful for grazing; when extensive, such an area

is called a "range." Shrub or brush pastures are those covered largely or mainly with shrubs; on such pastures the feed is called "browse," and the act of feeding, "browsing." A forest or woodland pasture is one in which more or less grass and other forage plants grow in among trees. A stump or cut-over land pasture is one on land which has been deforested, and may or may not be growing a new crop of trees.

Periods and Degree of Grazing.

(1) **Season-long grazing**—grazing a pasture continuously during the whole season; if grazed during entire 12 months, then called "yearlong" grazing.

(2) **Continuous grazing**—grazing constantly throughout the season.

(3) **Rotation grazing**—grazing two or more pastures or areas in regular order, with definite resting periods. This method, where only two fields are involved, is sometimes called "alternate" grazing.

(4) **Intermittent grazing**—grazing a pasture now and then, regardless of definite periods.

(5) **Premature grazing**—turning animals on the pasture too early in the season, before the ground is firm and before the grasses have gained a sufficient start.

(6) **Deferred grazing**—keeping animals off a pasture until after the seed crop is mature, primarily to insure natural reseeding, but also in many cases to stimulate vegetative reproduction.

(7) **Season-long resting**—no grazing during one whole season, and incidentally natural reseeding.

Of the above, deferred grazing and season-long resting definitely provide for natural reseeding, while the others do not include such provision.

The above terms relate to the period of grazing. Other terms are used mostly to denote the degree of grazing.

(8) **Carrying capacity** is the ratio of animals to the unit of area that will furnish ample sustenance; thus 1 cow to 2 acres; 3 sheep to 1 acre.

(9) **Close or heavy grazing**—pasturing as many animals on a given type of pasture as will furnish good feed to the animals and at the same time not injure or destroy the plants.

(10) **Overgrazing**—grazing which results in the destruction of desirable vegetation, sometimes called "destructive grazing."

(11) **Undergrazing or light grazing**—pasturing below the carrying capacity of the area. In humid regions undergrazing often results in pasture deterioration by the ingress of weeds.

Systems of Grazing.

In a series of fields or pastures any one of the grazing-period methods may be used first on one field and then on another. This grazing may be continuous or intermittent, light or heavy, as may be desirable. The animals may be all of one kind or of two or more, grazed together, or in succession. A definite method of grazing used in respect to two or all of these three factors—periods of grazing, rate of grazing, and kind or kinds of animals used—may be called a grazing system. There are many possible systems of grazing and there yet remains a great field of investigation to determine the best for each type of pasture.

Grazing Systems in Different Pasture Regions.

In the northern humid region the farm animals are usually kept on pasture throughout the grazing season or until all the forage has been utilized. During the fall months, the regular pastures are generally supplemented by giving the livestock the run of various farm fields for a month to six weeks. Occasionally, farmers are found who move their animals from one pasture to another in order that the pastures may be rested for a time, or who change the classes of livestock from year to year, as from sheep to cattle. Many dairymen have what is termed "a night pasture," where for convenience the cows are allowed to graze and rest during the night.

In the Southern States, where there are still vast areas of unfenced land, much of the livestock is allowed to run loose throughout all or the greater part of the year. In recent years the establishment of permanent tame pastures and the growing of special winter pasture crops have been increasing.

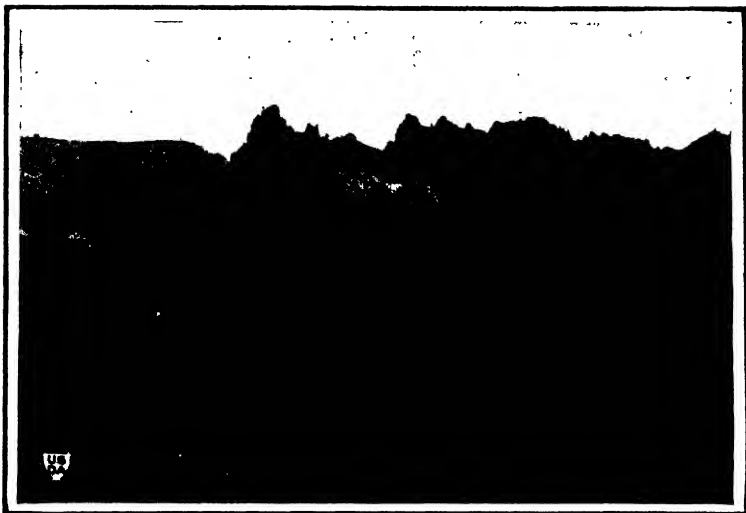
In the far Western States, where there are large areas of land usable only for grazing purposes, most of the livestock is grazed during as much of the year as possible. A number of farmers, especially in the semiarid Great Plains region, divide their lands into summer and winter pastures. On some of the larger cattle ranches these are further subdivided into a number of pastures. They may run cows in one pasture, yearlings in another, and the older steers in still a third. In some sections the more progressive cattlemen also follow the practice of using pastures in rotation, whereby given areas are grazed for only a definite part of the year. Sometimes one of the pastures is held until the grasses have matured a seed crop before being grazed. The practice of running more than one class of animals on the same pasture is also becoming common, especially in Texas.

Kinds of Pasture.

The different kinds of pastures are classified, first, according to the length of time they are to be used into permanent, rotation, and temporary; second, on the basis of the plants that make up the pasture into tame and wild.

Permanent Pastures.

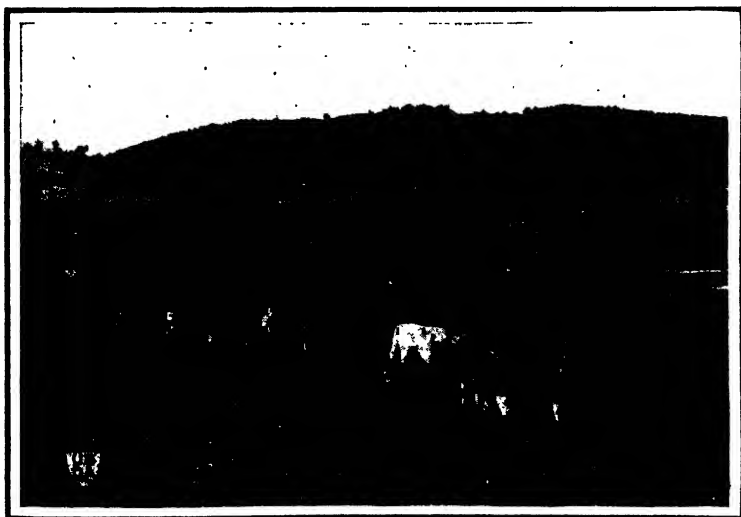
Permanent pastures are most common on land that can not wisely be tilled. Such lands include steep hillsides, which erode easily, and lands too dry, too wet, too poor, or too remote from markets to produce crops profitably. On permanent pastures two types of grasses need to be distinguished, as they differ greatly in character: *Bunch grasses*, those which grow in clumps and have no creeping branches; and *creeping grasses*, those with horizontal branches either on the surface or below the surface. Typical bunch grasses are timothy, orchard grass, broom sedge, wire grass, and many of the western range grasses (fig. 49). Characteristic creeping pasture plants include bluegrass, white clover, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, and some of the wild short grasses of the West—notably buffalo grass and mesquite grass (fig. 50). Bunch grasses weaken greatly under continuous mowing or constant grazing, so that sooner or later many of the plants die. Orchard grass and sheep's fescue apparently withstand continuous grazing better than the other bunch



CATTLE ON BUNCH-GRASS PASTURE IN COLORADO.

FIG. 49.—A bunch-grass pasture in one of the valleys of the Uncompahgre National Forest of Colorado. This illustrates the better class of pastures which are found in the mountain valleys of the West. They provide much of the grazing in the national forests.

grasses. The creeping grasses are rarely killed out by heavy continuous grazing. Two of the larger creeping grasses, however—Johnson grass and quack grass—almost disappear under continuous grazing or constant mowing. With creeping grasses or other plants, close grazing is the best practice, provided it is not begun too early in the spring. Bunch grass pastures must be grazed carefully, as



A BLUE-GRASS PASTURE IN VIRGINIA.

FIG. 50.—Blue-grass pastures of southwest Virginia. The cattle usually graze the higher areas and the fields in the valley are used for corn and hay.

they will not withstand continuous grazing unless it is light or moderate up to the time of seed maturing. They may then be grazed close or heavy as previously defined.

Growing with either type of perennial grasses there may be various annuals such as lespedeza, hop clovers, crab grass, wild oats, alfilaria, bur clover, and black medick. Annual plants may be either winter annuals, as bur and hop clovers in the South, and alfilaria in California, or summer annuals, as lespedeza and crab grass. The most valuable annual plants for pasture produce seed even when kept closely grazed. Some, indeed, when closely mowed or grazed, produce creeping branches, as do the crab grasses.

Rotation or Short-Lay Pastures.

Rotation pastures are fields in a cropping system that have been sown to perennial grasses. These pastures are most important in the Corn Belt and the southern portion of the hay and dairying region north and east of the Corn Belt. The common rotation in these regions is corn, oats or wheat, clover and timothy, the last frequently being pastured for one or two years before being plowed up for corn. In New England and eastern New York orchard grass, redbtop, and the bent grasses partially replace timothy. There are about 140,000,000 acres of crops in these regions, but not all this acreage is in a rotation involving pasture. It appears likely that about 30,000,000 acres in these regions are in rotation pasture, and that there are, probably, 5,000,000 acres in other parts of the United States. This total of 35,000,000 acres would include over half of the improved humid pasture of the country (see Table 22).

Temporary Pastures.

Temporary pastures are very diverse in type and are here considered to include various types of crop fields used as pastures for short periods.

Fallow pastures.—Fallow land is often pastured to keep down weeds. This practice is common in Oregon and Washington.

Seedling pastures.—Fields of young wheat, rye, oats, clover, etc., are frequently grazed for a time in the fall and winter, and in particular regions this is regarded as beneficial to the subsequent grain or hay crop. The largest acreage of wheat pastured in this way is found in Kansas and adjacent states. It is roughly estimated that about 8,000,000 acres of winter grain are pastured in this way. Some plants may be pastured continuously from the seedling stage to maturity. Thus, rye is frequently sown wholly for pasturing during the cool part of the year, and Sudan grass is much employed for summer pasture.

Stubble pastures.—This term refers to fields other than meadows from which the main crop has been harvested and the stubble and weeds then pastured. This practice is common with small grain crops, which altogether occupy about 127,000,000 acres. It is estimated that 45,000,000 acres of small grain fields are pastured after harvest. This figure is largely a guess, but stubble pasture on the whole is an important item.

Aftermath pastures.—Hay meadows are very commonly pastured in the fall after the hay is cut. The proportion pastured varies in different parts of the United States and with the kind of hay, prob-

ably over half the wild hay land being pastured and less than one-fourth of the alfalfa. It appears safe to assume that one-third of all hay land is thus incidentally used for pasture. There were nearly 73,000,000 acres in hay in 1919, and it is roughly estimated that about 24,000,000 acres were pastured.

Crop pastures.—Mature or well-developed crops are often utilized by pasturing. Such might be considered either as pasturage or as crops. From a statistical standpoint they are here regarded as crops and are thus discussed (see p. 340). A considerable proportion of the cowpeas, velvet beans, soybeans, rape, and peanuts is pastured off when green or approaching maturity, but the proportion of the acreage is impossible to estimate.

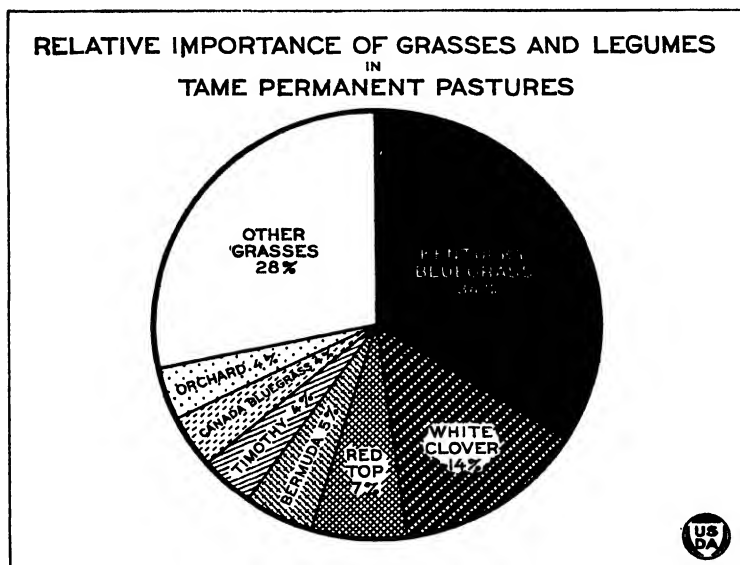


FIG. 51.—Of the various tame grasses and legumes which form the vegetation of permanent tame-grass pastures in the United States, Kentucky blue grass constitutes about one-third of the total, while white clover, redtop, Bermuda grass, timothy, Canada blue grass, and orchard grass jointly form 38 per cent. The remaining 28 per cent is made up of numerous other plants. Detailed statistics not being available, the above figures represent the best estimates of six well-qualified students of the subject. Their estimate is based on the assumption that 65 per cent of all the permanent tame pasture is in the northern humid region, 15 per cent in the southern humid region, and 20 per cent in the West.

Tame Pastures.

Tame pastures include all rotation pastures and such permanent pastures as are composed principally of tame grasses. The tame pastures of the United States constituted probably three-fourths of the improved pasture in farms in 1909, or about 60,000,000 acres, and probably a little over one-third of the unimproved pasture (excluding woodland pasture), or 40,000,000 acres (fig. 52). The total area in 1909, therefore, may be roughly estimated at 100,000,000 acres. The acreage is probably somewhat less to-day, since much improved pasture which was plowed up for crops during the war has not yet been restored to grazing.

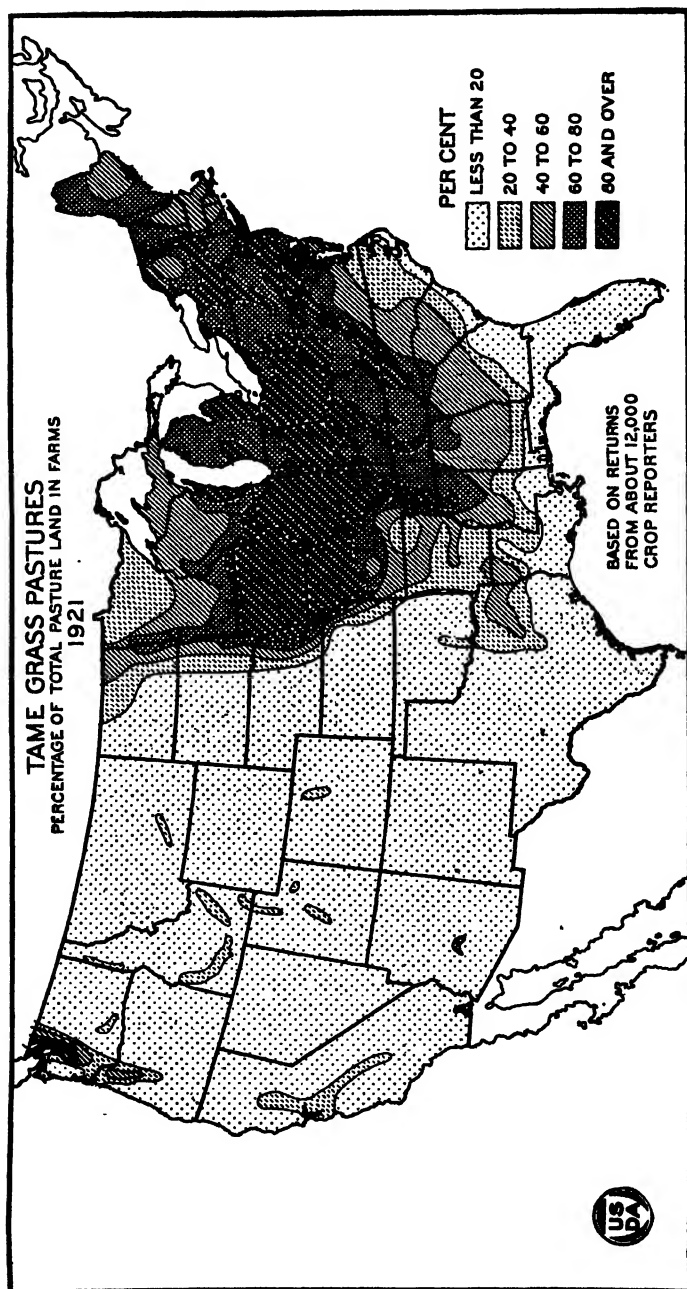


FIG. 52.—Most of the tame-grass pastures are in the northern humid region. In the Corn Belt, where tame grasses constitute 80 per cent or more of all pasture, rotation pastures, largely timothy and clover, are very important. In the South little attention has been given to tame pastures in the past, but owing to the depredations of the cotton-boll weevil greater interest is now being taken in their establishment. In the West much of the country is too arid for tame grasses. These are important, however, in the humid North Pacific region and in some of the irrigated districts.

The principal grasses and other plants which make up these tame pastures and their importance are shown in Figure 51. The carrying capacity of some of these pastures is as high as one steer per acre for six months. Good bluegrass pasture will carry one steer to 2.5 acres for six months and furnish considerable feed for two or three months longer. For all of the tame pastures it is assumed that 3 acres will carry a steer for 6 months. In parts of the East, especially in certain more humid portions, observations and experiments indicate that the average tame pasture composed of creeping grasses is grazed at little more than half of its capacity. The farmer fears pasture shortage and hence tends to undergraze his tame pastures, overlooking the fact that in these regions the grass that is allowed to grow tall is never grazed. Tame pastures of creeping grasses in this region are seldom "overgrazed" in the sense that injury results to the grasses. Indeed, heavy grazing keeps such pastures in far better condition than does the light grazing ordinarily practiced, because such closely grazed grass keeps green and growing, whereas if allowed to flower and to seed it becomes dormant. Undergrazing is often harmful, too, because it encourages the growth of weeds, which tend to kill the grass by shading. With more intelligent management tame pastures of creeping grasses in humid or irrigated regions will carry at least 50 per cent more animals and the pastures will be improved by such heavier grazing.

Wild Pastures.

Native or wild grass pastures cover about 10 times as large an acreage as tame-grass pastures and supply fully twice as much sustenance. They include the forest and cut-over land pastures of the more humid portions of the country, the native tall-grass pastures of the prairies, the short-grass pastures and range lands of the Great Plains and other semiarid portions of the West, the bunch grass areas of the western plateaus, foothills, mountains and valleys, and the desert-shrub areas of the arid regions (fig. 53). The carrying capacity of the best humid prairie pastures along the edge of the Corn Belt is as high as that of tame pasture, but in most of the West it requires from 10 to 100 acres to maintain one steer during the grazing season. Whereas some of the tame-grass pastures of the more humid regions of the East are undergrazed and deteriorating as a consequence, much of the wild-grass range of the West is overgrazed and deteriorating even more rapidly. The problems of pasture improvement are very different in different portions of the United States, consequently it is necessary to consider the pasture situation by regions.

The Pasture Regions.

From the standpoint of pasture utilization the United States may be divided into three main regions and one lesser region: The northern humid region, the southern humid region, the western range, and the Pacific humid region. The first two regions embrace all of the humid grassland areas, except the belt along the northern Pacific coast, and small scattered areas in the range States. They also include two-thirds of the forest and cut-over lands used for grazing. The western range region covers practically all of the arid and semiarid grassland and desert shrub areas, limited areas of the humid grassland, and nearly one-third of the forest and woodland pasture.

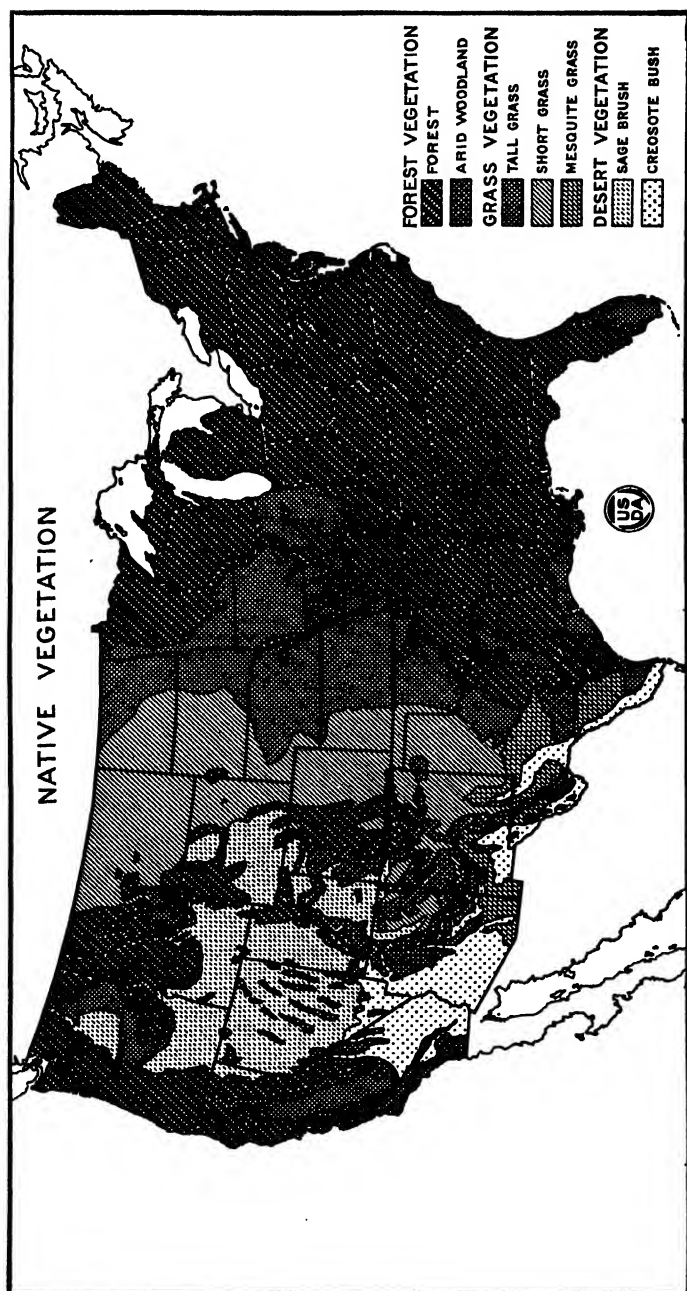


FIG. 53.—Forests, including semiarid woodland (pinon, juniper, mesquite, chaparral, etc.), originally covered about 830,000,000 acres in the United States. About 270,000,000 acres have been cleared for agriculture and 350,000,000 acres have been cut over or devastated. About 670,000,000 acres of land in the United States were covered originally with grass, interspersed commonly with other herbaceous plants. Nearly 200,000,000 acres of this grassland have been plowed up and used for crops or for pasture in rotation with crops, including about 7,000,000 acres irrigated. Semi-desert vegetation characterized about 400,000,000 acres of land in the United States, of which about 12,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by irrigation. Half of the present area of forest and cut-over land is pastured, practically all of the grassland and nearly all of the semi-desert.

In the northern humid region the pasture lands are mostly included in farms and are used largely to supplement the crop lands. In the southern humid region, where the livestock industry is, in general, not yet highly developed, grazing is largely on unimproved lands, considerable areas of which, although privately owned, are open range. In the western range country much of the agriculture is based on the utilization of the vast areas of grazing lands, largely unfenced, and some of which are publicly owned. Pasture lands in the Pacific humid region are handled in much the same manner as those of the northern humid region.

The Northern Humid Region.

The northern humid region includes practically all lands lying north of the Cotton Belt and extending westward to where conditions

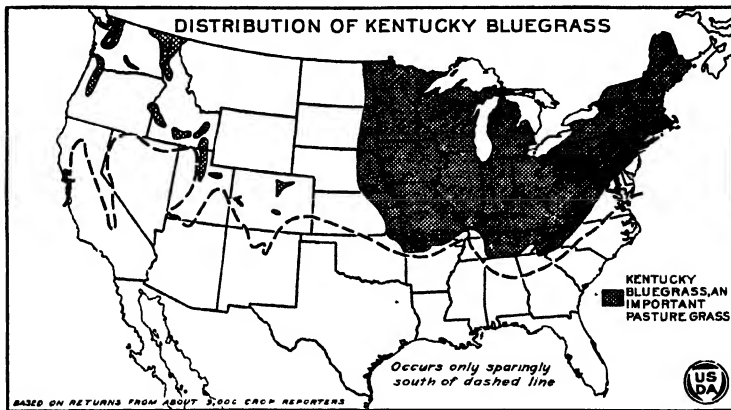


FIG. 54. —Kentucky blue grass is the most important pasture plant in the northern humid region and is undoubtedly the leading tame-pasture grass in the United States. It is also important in the valleys of the Pacific humid region, and occurs in many of the irrigated pastures and some of the mountain meadows of the northern range States, where its use is increasing.

become too dry for the successful growth of timothy and Kentucky bluegrass. For convenience in discussion, the southern boundary of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri may be taken as the dividing line on the south, although the region properly includes the southern Appalachian area in western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia, also the mountains of northwestern Arkansas. The 98th meridian is approximately the western boundary.

The pasture grasses.—Originally this region was forested, except for the triangular prairie portion extending from central Illinois northwestward to North Dakota and southwestward to Oklahoma (fig. 53). Interspersed throughout the timbered region were numerous openings, often the result of Indian occupation, where native grasses, such as the lyme grasses and broom sedges, prevailed. In the prairie country the dominating grasses were the bluestems, and these grasses are still largely used for both hay and pasture in Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas.

In the forested parts of the region, after the land was cleared of timber and converted into farms, various tame grasses became es-

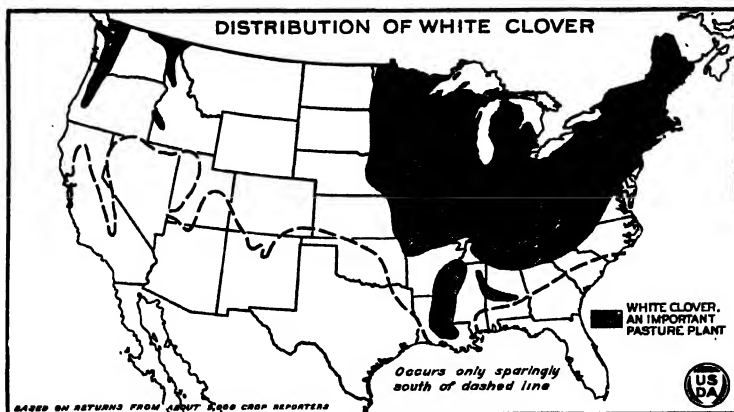


FIG. 55.—White clover occurs in most pastures of the northern humid region. It grows much farther south than Kentucky blue grass, extending in places to the Gulf of Mexico. It is also found in many of the humid valleys and mountain areas of the West.

tablished. These introduced grasses have replaced wholly or in large part the native grasses. In this northern region the principal introduced grasses are Kentucky bluegrass, white clover, redtop, Rhode Island bent, and Canada bluegrass. These introduced plants are far superior to the native plants as producers of pasturage, and add materially to the average carrying capacity. They are mostly of a creeping habit, whereas the native species were bunch grasses.

Kentucky bluegrass (sometimes called "June grass") is the leading tame pasture plant of the region (fig. 54). It tends, however, to occupy only the richer soils. White clover stands next to Kentucky bluegrass in importance. It occurs with more or less frequency in most bluegrass pastures, although it does not form so large a percentage of the total sod. This plant also extends southward to the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana (fig. 55). Redtop fre-

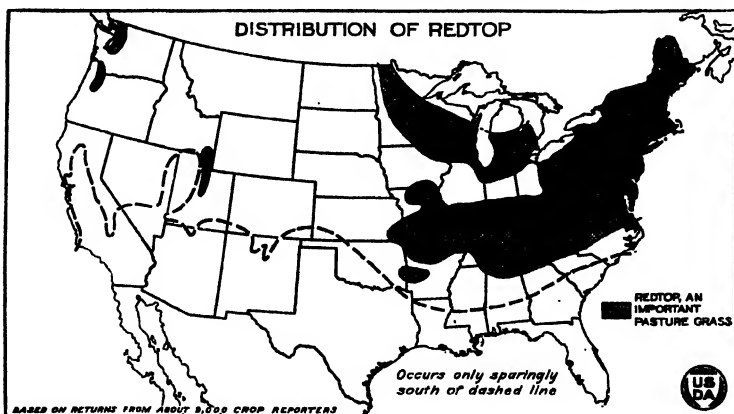


FIG. 56.—Redtop (including the bent grasses) occupies a prominent place in many of the pastures of the northern humid region and the more mountainous portions of the southern humid region. In west-central Ohio, central Indiana and Illinois, and in most of Iowa, where more than 50 per cent of the tame-grass pasture is rotation pasture and where the land has been pretty well drained, this grass is not reported as important in pastures.

quently forms the basis for pasture sods on the poorer and undrained soils where Kentucky bluegrass does not thrive (fig. 56). In southern Illinois, on heavy clay soils, redtop tends to dominate. In New England, Rhode Island bent is the most abundant grass on the poorer lands, where it is generally accompanied by redtop, white clover, and hop clover. Canada bluegrass also occupies a prominent place in many of the poorer areas where conditions are not favorable to the growth of Kentucky bluegrass and white clover. Orchard grass is important in New England, eastern New York, and the southern Appalachians.

The grazing season.—In the northern humid region the grazing season varies according to the length of time the ground is free from snow, the duration of the growing season, the occurrence of drought, and the kind of vegetation. In the northern part the normal season is about five months, while in the southern part it lasts nearly seven months, the average for the whole region being not far from six months (fig. 57). In the western part the pasture season is

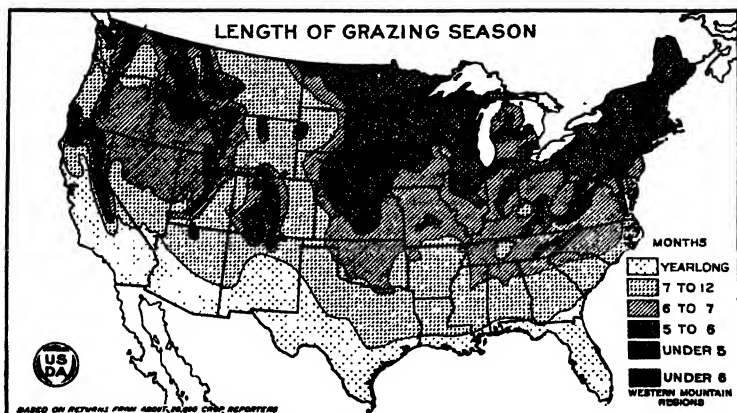


FIG. 57.—The average length of grazing season for the entire United States is about 6½ months. In the hay and dairying region of the North and in those parts of the Corn Belt where late summer droughts are frequent and the feed used up early in the fall the grazing season is less than 6 months. In the mountains of the West the grazing season also is mostly under 6 months. In the corn and winter wheat belt and on the plateaus of northern Nevada and southern Oregon and Idaho the season is from 6 to 7 months. In regions where there are extensive areas of pasture and where the ground is fairly free from snow the grazing season lasts from 7 months to a year. Along the southern margin of the United States and in most of California there is yearlong grazing.

usually cut short by a dry period in late summer. In many portions of the region, especially the western, the grazing season is often extended by two to six weeks grazing on the various crop fields.

Throughout the northern half of this region the cattle are usually turned on pasture during the last week in April or the first two weeks in May, at which time the grass has attained a fair growth. In the more northern sections many farmers wait until the middle of May. In the southern half most of the cattle are turned out during the first three weeks in April. Cattle are generally taken off pasture during the last week in October or the first week in November, except in the western part of the region where they may be transferred to other fields early in October and sometimes in

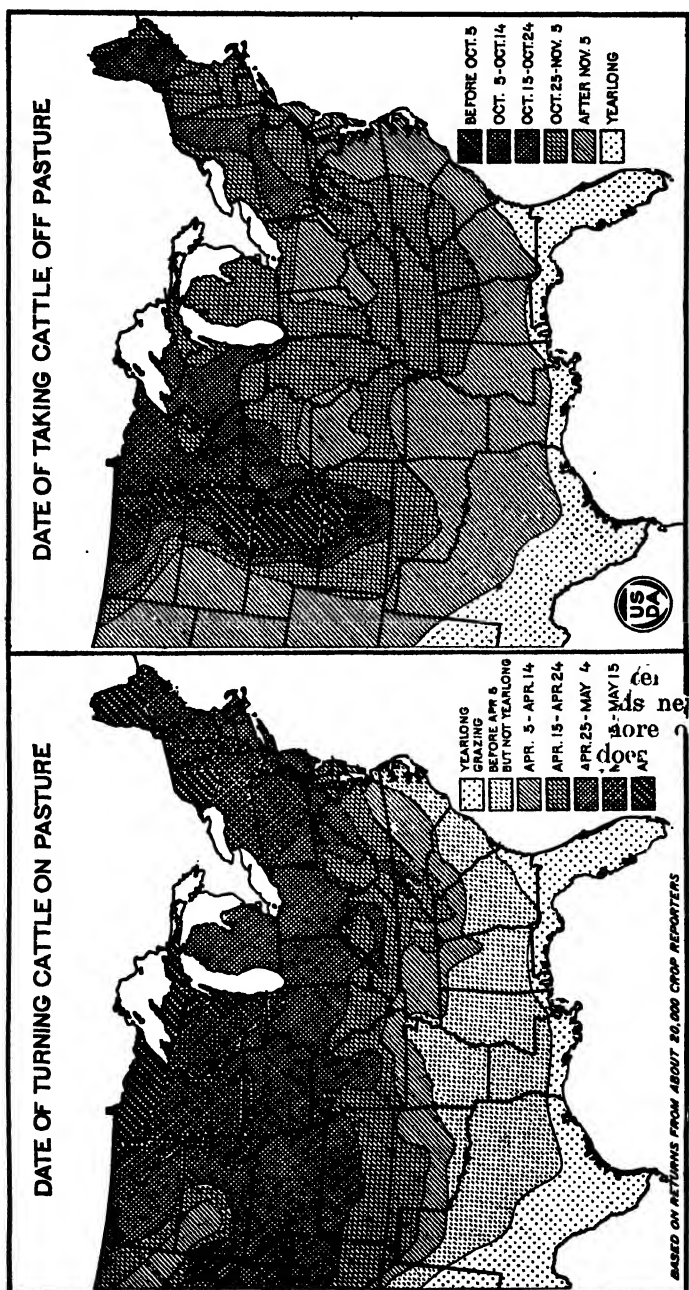


FIG. 58.—In the northern part of the eastern humid region cattle are mostly turned on pasture about May 1, at which time the grass has made a fair start. In the southern part they are mostly turned out in April, except where they are allowed to graze throughout the entire year. In sections where the pasture gives out early because of shortness of feed, due to dry weather or insufficient acreage, cattle are taken off pasture as early as October 1. Where there is an abundance of feed they may be left out until snow falls. Sheep, which graze on a large variety of vegetation, are usually turned out a week or two earlier and kept on pasture a little later in the fall.

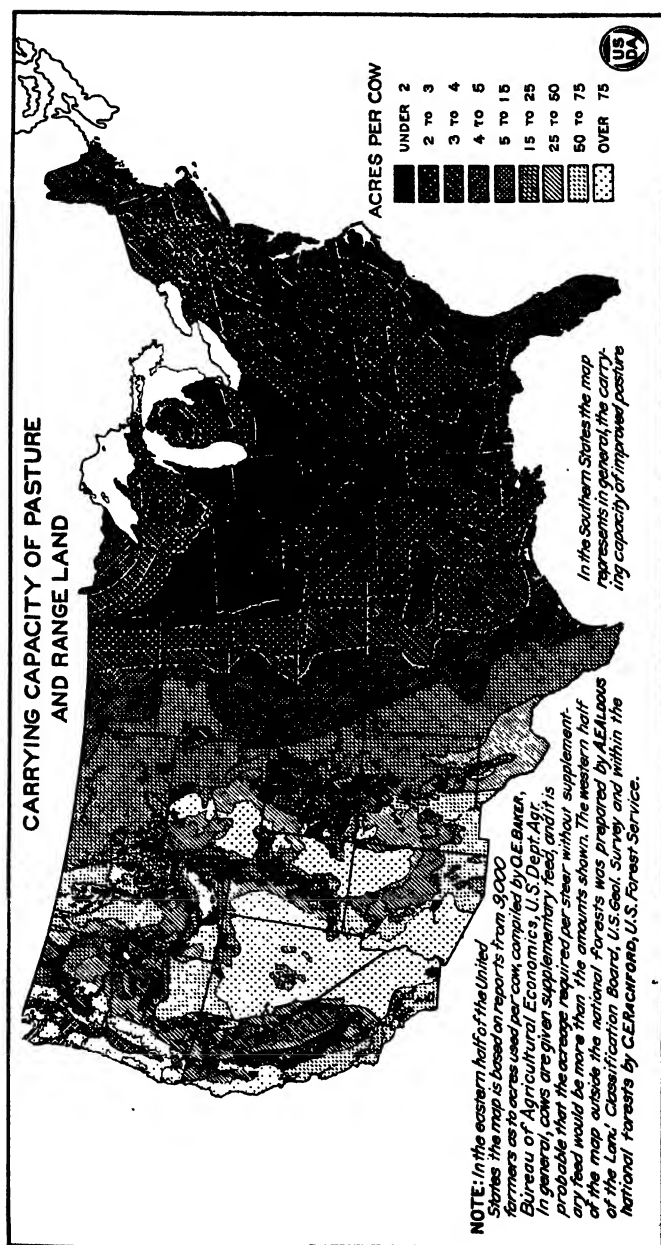
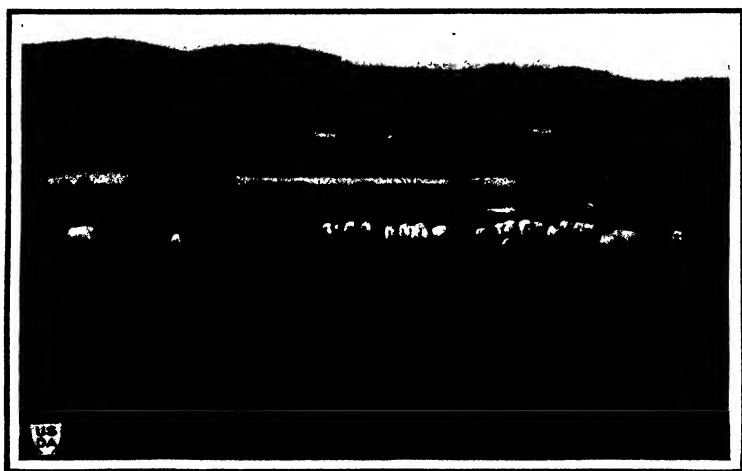


FIG. 59.—In the Corn Belt and in the southwestern portion of the hay and dairying region, where the soil is naturally rich and where there is ample rainfall, most of the pastures will carry an animal unit on 1 to 2 acres. The lowest carrying capacity, over 75 acres per animal unit, is in the arid interior plateau region and in the dense forests of the North Pacific coast. A comparison with Figure 51 shows that the areas having the greatest percentage of tame pastures generally have the highest carrying capacity.

September (fig. 58). Where bluegrass pastures are especially luxuriant they are frequently grazed until December and even January.

Carrying capacity.—The permanent pastures in this region will carry an animal unit for a 6-months' season on from 1 acre to 5 acres or more. The average is probably close to 3 acres. Rotation pastures will average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres per animal unit. In Iowa the carrying capacity of rotation pastures, averaging the 350 reports for the State, is about 1.7 acres, as against 1.8 for permanent tame-grass pastures. In New York and Pennsylvania the figures are 2.5 as against 2.8. The average carrying capacity of the dominant type of pasture is shown in Figure 59. Among the temporary pastures, the stubble fields that are pastured will carry apparently about 1 animal unit to 5 acres for 6 to 10 weeks, and cornstalk fields commonly carry an animal to the acre for nearly a month. The



SHEEP ON A NEW ENGLAND HILLSIDE PASTURE.

FIG. 60.—A pasture in northern Vermont on which sheep have been grazed for several years. It has an excellent stand of blue grass and is comparatively free from weeds.

aftermath pasture of hay fields may be roughly estimated at 3 acres per animal during a 6 weeks' period. The forest and cut-over land pastures in this region average about 20 acres to the animal unit for the 6 to 7 months' season; the brush-land pastures average a somewhat smaller acreage per animal.

The place of pasture in the agriculture of the region.—In the northern humid region forage crops are very important; and, in general, pasture occupies a secondary position as a source of feed. The region produced in 1919 over two-thirds of the crops fed to livestock and over three-fifths of the vegetable food for man harvested in the United States. It also possesses about three-fifths of the total animal units in the nation.

With the exception of the forest and cut-over areas of the Lake States and some of the more mountainous areas, there is little grazing land outside of farms and this is of relatively low carrying capacity.

Of the land in farms about one-third is in pasture. The relative amounts of land in pasture and the kinds of pasture vary greatly within the region. In the New England States and eastern New York, where the area of crop land is relatively small and where much of the farming is based on the production of dairy products, all of the rougher lands not covered with timber are utilized as pasture. Some of these pastures are fairly productive (fig. 60), but the majority are on rather poor soil or are more or less covered with brush and timber. It is probable that these pastures furnish about half of the total subsistence of the dairy cows during the six warmer months. In the central and southern Appalachian areas, which include southern New York, most of Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, pastures are also important. In regions accessible to in-



JACK PINE PLAIN IN MICHIGAN.

FIG. 61.—Jack pine and scrub oak are characteristic of the sandy plains of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. So long as these pine plains are subject to fires they are incapable of either forest or pasture improvement. In their present condition they afford only very poor grazing.

dustrial centers these pastures are largely used by dairy cows, but in the more remote sections beef cattle and sheep dominate. In the cut-over section of the Lake States much of the pasture is land that has not been sufficiently cleared for crop production. In the sandy jack-pine areas the pastures are very scanty owing to the poor soil (fig. 61). These cut-over lands are not fully utilized as a rule, because not enough feed crops are grown to carry the animals through the winter.

In the Corn Belt and in part of the corn and winter wheat region, permanent pastures are largely confined to the rougher land or shallow soils. The less rolling lands are kept mostly in crops and rotation pasture. In the Corn Belt, where large quantities of roughage are available, the hayfields in the rotation system are used for a year or two longer as pasture, the livestock being fattened on corn.

The Southern Humid Region.

Nearly all of this area was originally covered with timber, and over half is still in timber or has been cut over and is growing up to brush and trees. As in the northern humid region, there were oc-

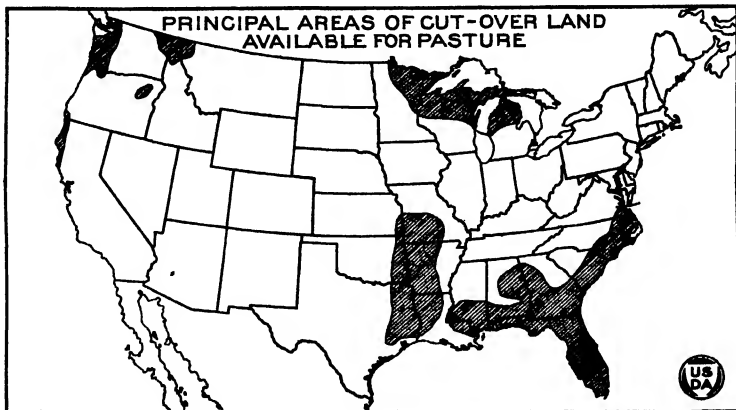


FIG. 62.—The principal areas of cut-over land available for grazing purposes are in the piney-woods regions of the south Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain and the upper Lakes region of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Much of this land is sandy, although good soils are also to be found. There are smaller areas of cut-over land in the Pacific Northwest.

casional prairies where broom sedges, panic grasses, and wire grasses grew.

In practically all of this region relatively little attention has been given to the development of tame-grass pastures and the production of livestock. The farmers have devoted most of their time to the growing of cotton, corn, and tobacco. Until recently a large percentage of them did not even grow sufficient feed for their own work

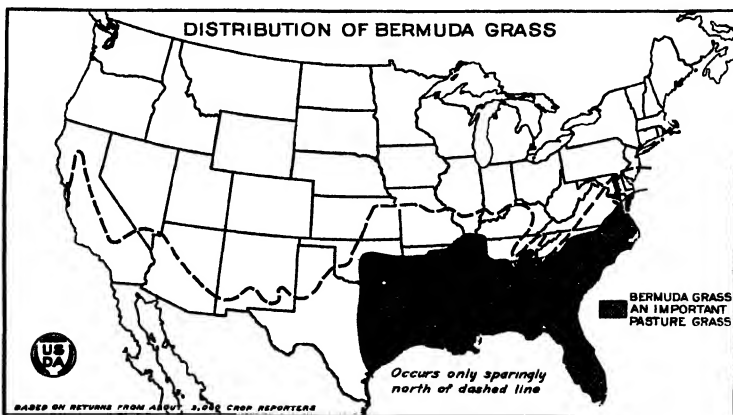


FIG. 63.—Bermuda grass is unquestionably the best summer-pasture grass of the South, where it occupies the same relative position as Kentucky blue grass in the North. It also occurs in many of the irrigated valleys of California and Arizona. On the best lands it frequently has a carrying capacity, between frosts, of two cows to the acre.

animals, much of the grain and hay being shipped in from the West-Central States. As there was plenty of unimproved land in the hilly areas, in the swamps, and in the vast areas of forest and cut-over lands (fig. 62), the animals were generally able to find sufficient feed to maintain themselves. The livestock were often given the run of the crop lands during the winter months.

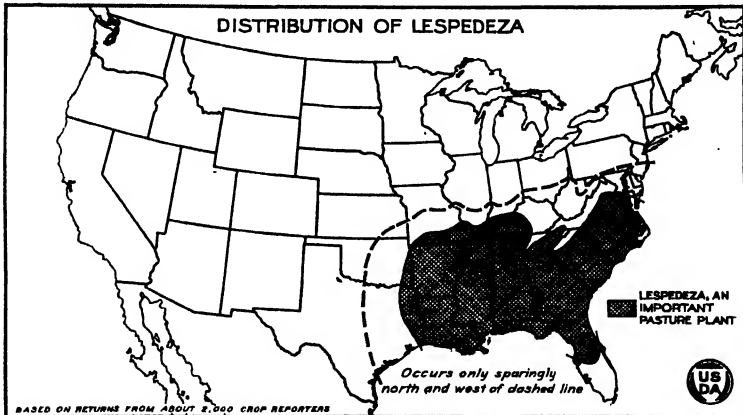


FIG. 64.—Lespedeza occupies a prominent place as a pasture plant in most of the Southeastern States. While it will grow on poor soils, it does best on rich loams. It is spreading over a large area of the southern cut-over lands, where it furnishes excellent feed after the wire grass has become unpalatable. On the more productive valley lands of the Cotton Belt it is sometimes cut for hay.

In recent years, especially after the advent of the boll weevil, greater interest has been taken in the production of livestock, principally hogs and cattle. This, in turn, has made it necessary to give more attention to the growing of feeds and the improvement of pastures. The enactment of laws which prohibit the turning out of livestock to range at will has also compelled farmers in many sections to improve their pasture lands.

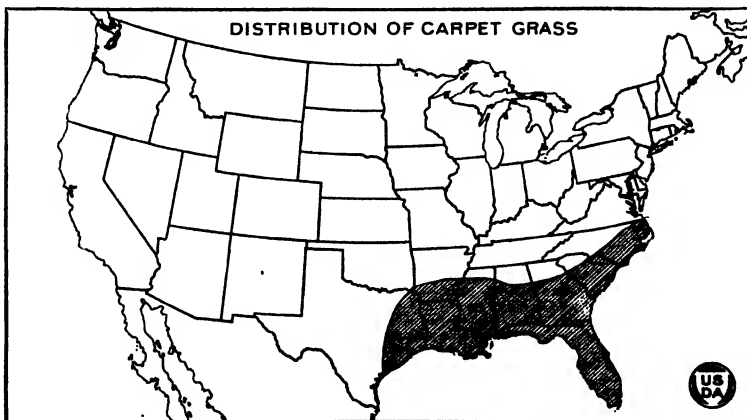


FIG. 65.—Carpet grass is becoming one of the most important pasture grasses in the southern humid region. On many soils it has demonstrated its ability to crowd out most other grasses. It is common around small towns where burning the pastures is not customary and close grazing is practiced.

The pasture grasses.—Introduced species have not replaced the native grasses in this southern humid region to nearly the extent that they have in the northern. However, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, lespedeza, Dallis grass, and crab grass are rapidly spreading in the forest and cut-over lands. Most of these introduced grasses are destroyed by the annual burning of the forests and poorer pasture lands, a common practice in the South, whereas few of the native grasses are injured by this practice. Indeed, the purpose of this burning is to destroy the unpalatable old growth and to encourage the young growth of the native grasses. When the fires are kept out and the pastures closely grazed, carpet grass and lespedeza tend to displace the native plants, especially on the better soils. However, these native grasses, of which broom sedges and wire grasses are the most important, still supply most of the grazing in the open forests and



CHARACTERISTIC FLORIDA FLATWOODS RANGE.

FIG. 66.—Typical forest range in the lake region of central Florida. The longleaf pine, palmetto, and wire-grass vegetation is characteristic. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are allowed to run loose throughout the year. Wire grass and broom sedge furnishes most of the grazing. Approximately 10 acres of such range are needed to carry a steer a year.

other unimproved land, especially during the spring and early summer months.

Although there are comparatively few permanent tame pastures in this region, it is not difficult generally to establish such fields, except on the very sandy soils. With the increasing interest in livestock production, the acreage of tame pasture will undoubtedly increase greatly in the next few years. Bermuda grass is the leading tame pasture grass and occupies much the same relative place in the South that Kentucky bluegrass does in the North (fig. 63). White clover (fig. 55), lespedeza (fig. 64), and carpet grass (fig. 65), on the better soils are also being used quite commonly in improved pastures.

The grazing season.—The season in the Cotton Belt lasts from 7 to 12 months, depending on local conditions and practices (fig. 57). The period of turning out to pasture is somewhat variable. Those

who do not practice yearlong grazing generally turn their animals out during the latter half of March or the first week in April (fig. 58). Usually the animals are allowed to run on pasture until about the first of January. In the Gulf coast region, where the growing season is long, and where there is a vast extent of grazing land, livestock are generally allowed to run on pasture throughout the year.

In the Cotton Belt the practice of using unimproved pasture during the summer season generally prevails. However, in the late summer and fall, when the native pasture grasses become dry and woody, the livestock are frequently turned into fields of corn, often mixed with cowpeas or velvet beans, and allowed to graze on the cornstalks and legumes after the corn is harvested. Peanuts are extensively grown to be pastured off by hogs. Many farmers now seed vetch, crimson clover, rye, and winter oats in the fall to serve as winter pasture.

Carrying capacity.—The pastures of the South vary greatly in carrying capacity. The "piney woods," and, indeed, most of the forest and cut-over lands used for pasture, probably average about 20 acres per animal unit. In the more open woodlands the grazing capacity may rise to 10 acres per steer on yearlong range (fig. 66). The best Bermuda pasture, on the other hand, will carry as high as two animal units to the acre. The carrying capacity of improved pastures is in general 2 to 3 acres per animal unit (fig. 59), and of the unimproved pastures, mostly forest and cut-over land, 5 to 25 acres.

The place of pastures in the agriculture of the region.—Throughout the greater part of the South, farm pastures, which are largely unimproved, occupy a relatively unimportant place. The vast areas of unfenced forest available for grazing, and the greater remuneration to be derived from growing cotton, have prevented the development of improved pastures. But with the coming of the boll-weevil conditions have changed, and undoubtedly improved pastures will become more common. The pastures will be supplemented during the fall and winter by turning the animals into fields of velvet beans, cowpeas, and other forage crops.

Nevertheless, the forest, cut-over, and other unimproved grazing lands will doubtless provide for many years a greater aggregate quantity of feed than the improved pastures. There are over 100,000,000 acres of cut-over land in the South, a large part of which is now unproductive and rapidly growing up to brush. The best of these lands will undoubtedly be cultivated in time, but as there is little demand for new lands at present and as clearing is an expensive process, large areas can still be best utilized for grazing, or for grazing while timber is becoming established. Even after all the lands available for grazing have been developed, there will remain large areas of sandy or sterile soils of more value for forest than for any other purpose.

The Pacific Humid Region.

The Pacific humid region, except for a few prairie districts, was originally heavily forested and largely remains so. The more accessible forests have been and are being cut; but much of this cut-over land, owing to the high cost of clearing, is reverting to forest and brush, especially the rougher lands. Some, however, is being cleared,

and pastured meanwhile by cattle, sheep, and goats. Farm land in this region, other than forest, constituted only 11 per cent of the land area in 1919.

The general usage of pastures in this region is not greatly different from that in the northern humid region. The native prairie grasses, mostly lyme grasses, fescues, bluegrasses, bents, and bromes have been largely replaced by introduced tame grasses. The most important of these grasses from the pasture standpoint are Kentucky bluegrass (fig. 54), white clover (fig. 55), Italian and perennial rye-grasses, velvet grass, and the bent grasses. Because of the moist, mild climate, the grazing season lasts the greater part of the year (fig. 57). The improved pastures have a relatively high grazing capacity, the best pastures varying from one-half acre to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per cow. The forest lands used for pasture, on the other hand have, in general, a very low grazing value, owing to the dense stand of trees. Most of the forest land is not pastured, and some that is pastured has a capacity of only one animal unit to 75 or 100 acres. The cut-over lands (fig. 62) will carry an animal unit on 25 to 35 acres.

The Western Range Region.

The western range region embraces practically all of that part of the country west of the 98th meridian, except the humid belt along the North Pacific coast. In the eastern part of this region lie the semi-



A SHORT-GRASS RANGE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ARIZONA.

FIG. 67.—A "park" or open space in the yellow-pine forests of the higher plateau region of Arizona. Grama grass and other short grasses prevail, although some weeds and browse occur. These parks, which sometimes contain several hundred acres, are used mostly as summer range for cattle and sheep.

arid Great Plains, a vast expanse of grassland. Along the eastern edge of the plains tall prairie grasses prevail, but the greater part of the area is covered by short grasses, notably grama grass in the northern part, buffalo grass in the central plains, and mesquite grass south of the Red River. In the Rocky Mountains and other high mountain areas, where there is adequate moisture, forests and woodlands occupy much of the area. Scattered throughout these forests

are numerous parks or open places, which are covered with grasses and other herbaceous plants that furnish excellent summer grazing.

Between the Rocky and the Sierra-Cascade mountains is an arid intermountain region consisting mostly of high plateaus and basins, both cut through by narrow river valleys. Sage brush is the characteristic vegetation of the northern and central portions of this intermountain region, and creosote bush and cacti of the southern portion (fig. 53). The Columbia Basin is almost encircled by forested mountains. The Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon nearly cut off the Columbia Basin from the Great Basin to the south. On the higher plateaus of the Columbia Basin and on the foothills of the mountains to the north, east, and west of the Great Basin, the pasturage is largely bunch wheat grass. On the plateaus of western New Mexico and northern Arizona, short-grass vegetation prevails, mostly grama in the northern and mesquite grass in the southern portions (fig. 67).

The valleys of California, like the moister portions of the Columbia Basin, were originally covered with a bunch-grass vegetation. These native grasses were early overgrazed and largely destroyed. They have been replaced by annual grasses and other plants introduced



DRY FOOTHILL RANGE IN UTAH.

FIG. 68.—One of the numerous small valleys of Utah. These are best utilized in the production of hay and other crops that are fed in winter to the livestock using the surrounding range. The foothills furnish spring and fall grazing for the animals, and the higher mountain areas provide summer grazing.

from Europe, especially from the Mediterranean region. In the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains, the highlands are covered with timber with numerous grassy parks intervening and alpine meadows above timber line. In the north, the eastern foothills of these mountains are covered largely with the bunch wheat grasses, but in the south both slopes at the lower levels are largely covered with thickets of woody shrubs, called chaparral.

The grazing season.—In the greater part of this region the livestock are grazed for as much of the year as possible, and the animals may travel many miles in going from one grazing ground to an-

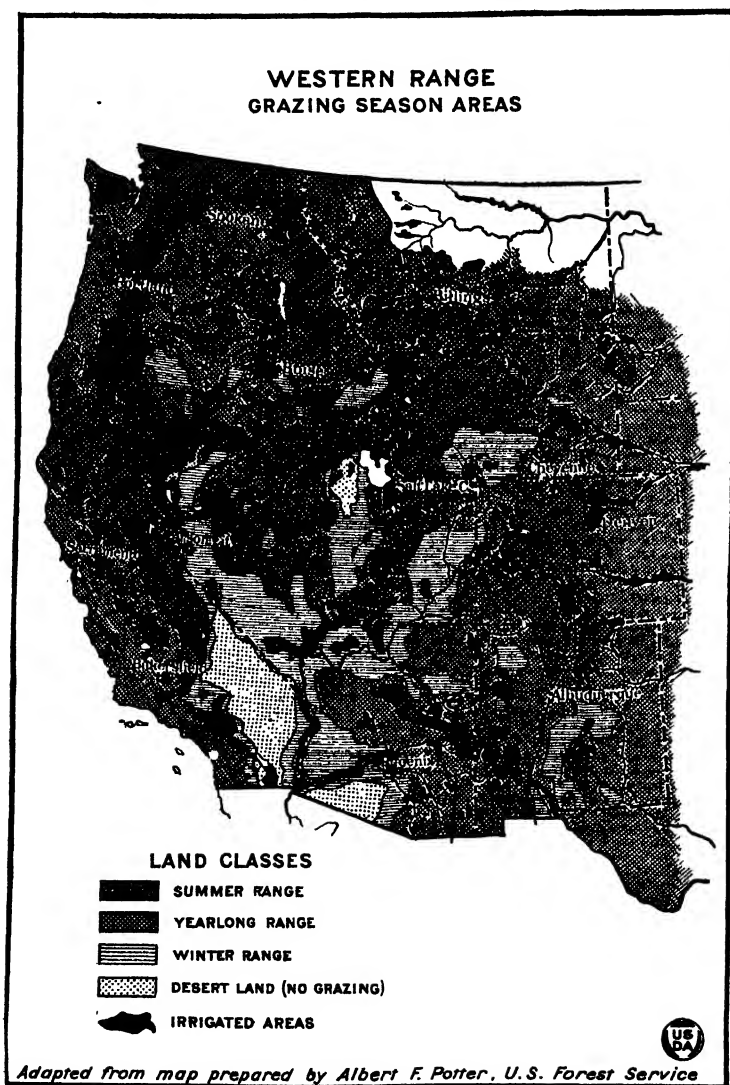


FIG. 69.—The great variety of climatic and soil conditions existing in the Western States results in very decided differences in the possible grazing seasons as well as the character and value of the herbage. The higher mountains furnish from 8 to 6 months of excellent grazing in summer (when the ground is free from snow). Although the foothills and plateau areas are available for grazing most of the year, the extent of the range is not sufficient generally to carry the animals grazing upon these areas for more than six to eight months without a change of pasture, except on the southern range. The desert or winter ranges, because of lack of water, are available to livestock, principally sheep, only during the winter months. Some of the Arizona-California desert region is, because of a lack of water, practically unusable for livestock. Much of the range livestock is now fed in irrigated valleys during the winter.

other. During the summer months much of the livestock is grazed in the mountains; the spring and fall months will find them in the foothills and higher plateau areas, and in winter many of them will be on the desert or semi-desert lands, in the irrigated districts, and on the stubble fields of the dry-farming areas. In areas where there is insufficient winter range, the animals are often fed for a period of from three to five months (fig. 68).

The time of the year that a given range area is grazed depends largely on when it is available for use and partly on the general system of livestock production followed. In general, the western range country may be subdivided according to the season of its availability as (1) summer range; (2) yearlong range, and (3) winter range (fig. 69).



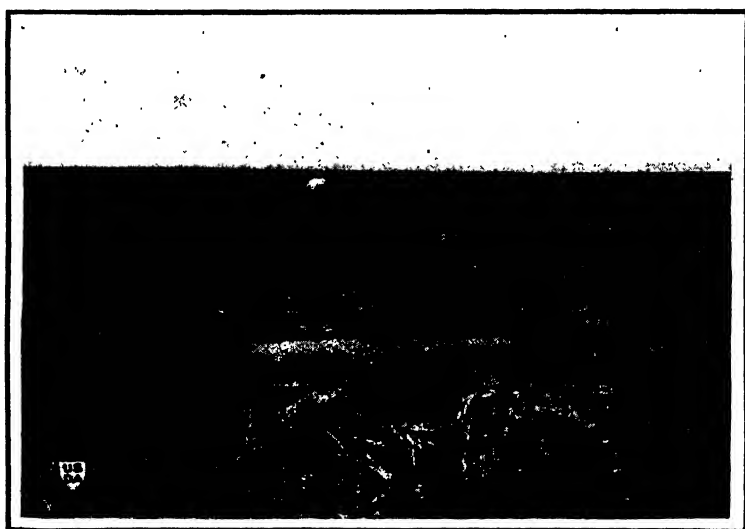
A MOUNTAIN MEADOW IN CALIFORNIA.

FIG. 70.—A typical mountain meadow (altitude 7,000 feet) in the Sierra Nevada. The meadows and surrounding open-timber areas furnish excellent summer grazing for cattle. The top of the ridge in the background is better adapted to sheep.

Summer range.—The summer ranges are mostly in the mountains and, because of the shortness of the growing season, are available only during the warmer months (fig. 70). The grazing season varies from approximately three months in some of the higher altitudes in the northern range States to about six months in the mountains of the Southwest. Most of these lands are in the national forests, although some summer grazing is obtained in forest areas belonging to lumber companies and others.

Yearlong range.—The “yearlong ranges” are those areas where grazing can be carried on during practically the entire year. Most of the yearlong ranges are covered with grass, and in the northern range States are fairly free from trees and brush. A large portion of the less rolling yearlong range in the northern Great Plains and Columbia Basin, where there is sufficient rainfall for the growing of crops, has in recent years been converted into farms.

In the semiarid Great Plains region the grazing season is now largely dependent on the farm practice. Formerly yearlong grazing prevailed throughout the region. The rapid settlement of much of this region in recent years has so greatly reduced the area available for pasture that it has generally become necessary to shorten the pasture season and resort to winter feeding. A ranchman who is primarily engaged in the production of livestock and who has extensive pasture lands will graze his animals throughout the greater part of the year and, except in unusually severe winters, will give them comparatively little supplemental feed. Under such circumstances the range is frequently divided into summer and winter pastures. On the other hand, a small farmer with a limited acreage and with only a small number of animals seldom has sufficient pasturage to last longer than six to eight months.



A TYPICAL SAGE-BRUSH RANGE.

FIG. 71.—Characteristic sage-brush range of southeastern Oregon. Although such lands can be grazed the year round, they are now, because of insufficient range, mostly used during the spring and fall months. From 50 to 100 acres of such range are needed to carry a cow a year.

In the northern portion of the Great Basin the range, although it can generally be grazed throughout the greater part of the year, is now so restricted in area that it will carry only a part of the total livestock. For this reason it is generally reserved for spring and fall grazing, and serves to a large extent as an intermediate range for animals traveling between the summer range and the winter range or feed lots (fig. 71).

In the southern range States, where conditions are generally too arid for farming, there are still large areas of yearlong range (fig. 72). Here, however, it is often customary to use the higher levels during the warmer season, and the lower levels in winter. The distance traveled from one to the other is comparatively short, frequently being only a few miles.

Winter range.—The winter ranges are restricted mostly to the valleys and basins of the intermountain and southern range States, where the rainfall is light and where water or snow is available for livestock only during the winter months. The vegetation in such areas consists largely of shrubs and weedy annuals, many of which are not relished by cattle but are readily grazed by sheep. In the more northern desert areas the winter ranges are available for a 4- or 5-months' period, whereas in the Mohave-Gila desert the grazing period is usually restricted to a few weeks in the late winter and early spring. In case the spring rains fail, these latter areas are usually unavailable.

In the irrigated and dry-farming districts, much late fall and early winter grazing is obtained by giving the animals the run of stubble fields, the aftermath of hay fields, especially alfalfa, and by pasturing them on marshy lands. In fact, in California many of the sheep get their entire winter subsistence by grazing on crop lands after harvest, or in orchards and vineyards.



SEMI-DESERT RANGE IN ARIZONA.

FIG. 72.—Semi-desert grassland range with considerable browse. The grasses are mostly perennials that cure standing and the browse plants are usable at any time. Such lands are best used as yearlong range for cattle, though they are sometimes used temporarily for sheep when the adjacent desert range fails.

Carrying capacity.—Owing to the very diverse moisture and temperature conditions, the carrying capacity varies widely in different parts of the range region. It is shown in a general way in Figure 59, and is summarized for some of the more important grazing districts in Table 23. This table also indicates briefly the character of the pasture and duration of the grazing season.

TABLE 23.—*Character of forage and estimated capacity of the western grazing areas of the United States.*

Areas.	Chief forages.	Length of season.	Area to support a cow.
		<i>Months.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Northern Great Plains.....	Grass, buffalo, needle, and wheat grasses	5 to 10	10 to 20
Southern Great Plains.....	Grass, buffalo, bluestem, beard, and mesquite grasses; scrub oaks.	8 to 12	15 to 35
Black Hills.....	Grass, buffalo, and bluestem grasses.....	3 to 5	25 to 30
Central Rocky Mountains.....	Blue, fescue, wheat, brome, and redtop grasses; Baltic rush; and "weeds." ¹	3 to 6	15 to 25
New Mexico-Arizona mountains..	Grass, fescue, beard, and wheat grasses; scrub oak, mountain mahogany.	5 to 8	12 to 25
West-central Montana foot hills and high plains.	Fescue, wheat, blue June, porcupine, brome, and grass grasses.	5 to 7	15 to 30
Northern Rocky Mountains.....	Pine, wheat, blue, brome, and fescue grasses.	3 to 6	20 to 150
Central Idaho.....	Pine, wheat, brome, fescue, and blue grasses.	3 to 7	25 to 30
Wasatch, Uinta, and Wyoming Mountains.	Wheat, porcupine, fescue, and blue grasses; blue-bells and other "weeds;" ¹ browse.	3 to 7	8 to 25
Northeastern Nevada, southern Idaho, and central Oregon.	Wheat, blue, and fescue grasses; sagebrush, shadscale, greasewood.	4 to 8	35 to 40
East-central Nevada mountains..	Wheat, blue, and fescue grasses; browse.....	4 to 6	25 to 50
Wyoming semideserts.....	Salt grasses; sagebrush, shadscale, greasewood...	2 to 6	35 to 100
Utah, Nevada, Arizona deserts...	Salt, grass, three-awn, and annual grasses; annual "weeds;" ¹ sagebrush, winter fat, greasewood, shadscale, mesquite, palo verde, cacti.	2 to 5	50 to 150
New Mexico-Arizona foothills and basins.	Grass, tobosa, galleta, three-awn, muhlenbergia, and salt grasses; sagebrush, shinnery, and other browse.	4 to 12	15 to 75
San Luis Valley of Colorado.....	Blue, salt, and fescue grasses, Baltic rush; sagebrush.	7 to 9	30 to 40
Utah foothills and valleys.....	Wheat, porcupine, and June grasses; sagebrush..	5 to 7	20 to 30
Nevada semideserts.....	Salt, and lyme grasses; greasewood, shadscale, sagebrush.	1 to 4	75 to 150
Southeastern Oregon and Snake River plains.	Fescue, wheat, and lyme grasses; sagebrush.....	2 to 5	50 to 100
Columbia River Basin.....	Blue, fescue, wheat, lyme, and salt grasses; sagebrush, greasewood.	7 to 9	10 to 50
Eastern California mountains.....	Short, blue, wheat, needle, oat, and brome grasses; deerbrush and other browse.	3 to 6	15 to 35
Western Oregon mountains.....	Fescue, brome, wheat, pine, and bent grasses; deerbrush and other browse.	3 to 7	30 to 100
Southwestern California mountains.	Deerbrush and other browse.....	6 to 12	40 to 60
California and southwestern Oregon foothills and valleys.	Browse; "weeds;" ¹ annuals, including wild oat, rye, brome, barley, and fescue grasses, bur and wild clovers; alfalfa.	6 to 8	15 to 50

¹ On the range "weeds" refers to miscellaneous herbaceous plants.

Improvement of Methods in the Western Range Region.

While the western range lands include over half of the grazing lands of the United States, they support at present only about one-third of the total livestock carried on pasture. This is largely owing to the prevailing arid conditions, but also much of the range land has been overgrazed and its carrying capacity greatly reduced. The experience of numerous ranchmen and the work of State and Federal investigators prove that these lands can be restored to their original carrying capacity and be thus maintained. The methods that have proved most effective deserve mention.

Avoidance of premature grazing.—The keeping of livestock from the range until the grass has had a chance to get a fair growth will tend to increase its total carrying capacity. On the national forests, the prevention of premature grazing has had much to do with range improvement.

Prevention of over grazing.—Not only is too close grazing harmful to the range, but it is usually reflected in the lack of gains made

by the animals. However, a pasture on which stock cattle are run can be slightly overgrazed without causing any appreciable effect on the animals. Whether a range is being overgrazed can generally be determined by watching the gradual disappearance of the grasses and their replacement by less desirable vegetation. Recent experiments with range pastures at Mandan, N. Dak., composed largely of grama grasses and needle grasses, lead to the conclusion that from 15 to 25 per cent of the foliage covering should remain on this type of pasture at the close of the season, if overgrazing is to be prevented. This conclusion applies also to ranges farther west covered with perennial bunch grasses.

Deferred grazing.—On some types of grasslands, notably in the mountains, the use of deferred grazing methods have resulted in great improvement. The plan is to permit the desirable grasses on a portion of the range to mature seed before grazing is commenced. Thus, quantities of seed are scattered and to some extent trampled into the soil.

Rotation grazing.—In the improvement of ranges it is a desirable practice to graze a series of pastures in a regular succession, leaving each year one field for deferred grazing. This method gives the grasses and other forage plants a better chance to reestablish themselves. Usually it is only necessary to defer the grazing on any particular area once in three years in order to maintain the stand of desirable plants. Sometimes it is desirable to use the same field for deferred grazing two years in succession.

Grazing with two or more kinds of animals.—Two or more kinds of animals are often used on the same range, either at the same time or in succession. In Texas it has been found on many ranches that a certain number of sheep and goats can be run in addition to the cattle without decreasing the number of cattle; in fact, in some instances the carrying capacity for the cattle has been slightly increased. On such ranges the sheep prefer the weedy plants that the cattle do not care for and prevent these plants from encroaching on the grasses. On some of the Texas ranges where there is much browse which neither sheep nor cattle relish, the addition of goats has been helpful in keeping the oaks and mesquite from crowding out the grasses.

Improved methods of grazing sheep.—An important step in improving ranges where sheep are run is to avoid having the animals "bed down" in the same place for more than two or three nights in succession. The constant traveling between the bed grounds and the grazing areas results in the destruction of much vegetation through trampling. It has also been found that sheep do much better and that less damage is done to the vegetation where, instead of being "close herded," they are allowed to scatter while grazing. In Texas it has been found that nearly twice as many sheep can be carried on the same area when they are allowed to run loose in fenced pastures than under the herding system.

Development of watering places.—The development of well-located and adequate watering places is important. Without plenty of water within a reasonable distance animals can not make satisfactory gains. The watering places should be so distributed, if possible, that cattle do not travel much over 2 miles in going to water, and in a very rough country not much over half a mile. Frequent watering places

aid also in preventing the formation of trails, which in time form rain channels and may lead to erosion. Well-located watering places are helpful also in opening up areas that were formerly but little grazed.

Proper distribution of salt.—On cattle ranges much can be done in equalizing the grazing by placing salt at suitable distances from the watering places and in such localities as to draw the cattle away from the heavily grazed areas to those only lightly grazed. Systems of salting have been found to be an excellent means of regulating grazing on unfenced ranges.

Building trails.—The grazing capacity of many ranges can be increased by building trails in rough country or through timber to open up numerous small areas which, because of their inaccessibility, are little grazed. Many stockmen have found that it is profitable to build trails which save the energy of the animals and prevent trampling of the vegetation.

The importance of introduced range plants.—The idea has often been expressed that better pasture plants can be found that will thrive in the different section of the western range country. Judging from what has happened in other parts of the country there are reasons for the belief that properly chosen introduced plants will greatly increase the carrying capacity of the range lands. In the northeast quarter of the United States the pastures are entirely made up of introduced grasses—bluegrass, white clover, redtop, timothy, etc.—all from Europe and all so aggressive that the native vegetation can not compete. In the South, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, lespedeza, Johnson grass, Dallis grass, and others have been of similar importance. In California 80 per cent of the lowland forage is now produced by introduced plants mainly from the Mediterranean region, such as wild oats, bur clover, wild barleys, alfalaria, and many others, all introduced by chance. Many of these plants are now spreading in the Columbia River Basin. It is true that some plants introduced by chance in each region are undesirable. However, by using proper precautions it is not likely that undesirable plants will be introduced.

Important results may be obtained in the range region by introducing desirable plants from regions with similar climatic conditions. For the most of our range lands the source is central Asia, from whence came alfalfa and sweet clover, the two most valuable forage plants of the West; also Russian thistle, rosy saltbush, and tumbling mustard, which have spread of their own accord over large areas of the ranges in less than 10 years. These last three plants are not particularly desirable, but there can be little question that excellent forage plants which will spread with comparable vigor can be found by intelligent search. There is every reason to expect that desirable wild range plants from central Asia will add as much wealth to the West as did alfalfa, the great cultivated forage from the same region. One of these, crested wheat grass, is already giving very promising results.

Seeding with tame-pasture plants.—The cultivated grasses and legumes now in use in this country are not adapted to the greater portion of the western range country. Excepting in the more humid areas, most of the seeding experiments have yielded poor results. The cheapest and apparently the best method of reseeding with native grasses is by the method of deferred grazing. In many of the

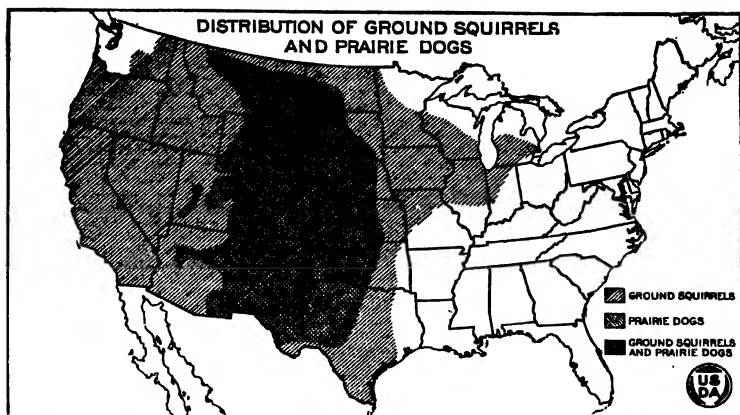


FIG. 73. Prairie dogs and ground squirrels eat the more valuable grasses throughout the area in which they occur. Where they are numerous pasturage is commonly reduced from 10 to 25 per cent and at times the forage value of infested land is entirely destroyed. Organized community campaigns have proven effective in destroying these animals and have resulted in marked betterment of the range.

mountain meadows, however, the conditions are very favorable for such plants as bluegrass, redtop, the fescues, and white clover, and it is highly probable that these plants will eventually become important in such areas.

Elimination of rodents.—In increasing the carrying capacity of the range, much can be accomplished by the destruction of the various rodents, particularly prairie dogs, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, pocket gophers, and mice. Prairie dogs and ground squirrels select the richer valley and bench lands, and are direct competitors with livestock for the use of the more palatable and nutritious forage (fig. 73). Prairie dogs often destroy the grass roots and denude

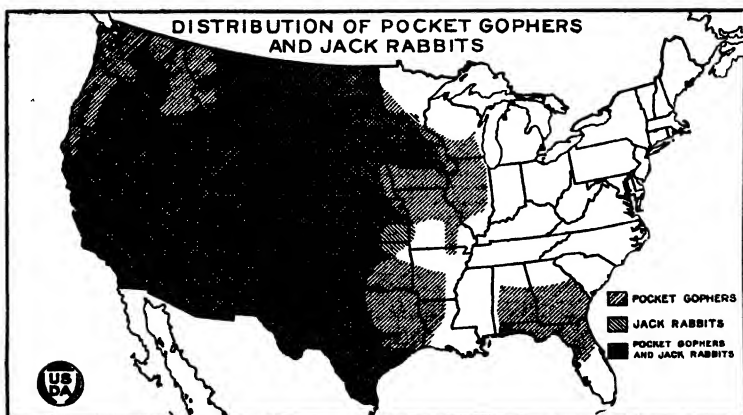


FIG. 74.—Jack rabbits often become excessively numerous over great areas and destroy much growing forage. As many as 10,000 are sometimes killed in a single organized drive. Pocket gophers greatly reduce the quantity of feed available by burrowing under ground, eating and breaking off grass roots, thus injuring the stand; and by piling up mounds of dirt which cover considerable areas of grass. They frequently so undermine the ground that the trampling of the burrows by livestock causes permanent injury to the range.

the lands, rendering them barren wastes occupied only by plants of little or no forage value and subjecting them to permanent damage by erosion. Their constant migrations into new feeding grounds result in the establishment of new towns and the extension of their devastation. Ground squirrels, because of their greater numbers and more general distribution (fig. 73), consume even larger quantities of grass.

Jack rabbits, which inhabit most of the range country (fig. 74), also subsist largely on the grasses. Their numbers fluctuate greatly from time to time, and consequently the amount of damage caused by them. Meadow mice and pocket gophers also destroy grass, and when numerous the gopher burrows interfere seriously with handling the livestock.

Effective and economical methods for poisoning and otherwise destroying these pests have been worked out, and extensive poisoning campaigns inaugurated in recent years in nearly all of the range States. These are conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (Biological Survey) in cooperation with the various State agencies and organizations of stockmen and farmers. Several million acres of grazing land have been freed of rodents, and a marked increase in forage production has resulted. In Arizona a 3-year united effort on the part of over 800 stockmen cooperating with the Biological Survey to exterminate prairie dogs, was entirely successful, an area 120 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles wide being wholly freed of this pest.

The elimination of predatory animals and wild horses.—It is estimated that predatory animals, until recent years, took an annual toll of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of livestock on the western ranges. The Department of Agriculture (Biological Survey) is now cooperating with State and county officials and livestock associations in the destruction of these wild animals, approximately 500,000 having been destroyed since 1915 (see page 265 of preceding article, "The Sheep Industry"). The destruction of the large numbers of wild and practically worthless horses, which on some areas number thousands, would also increase the capacity of the range in many districts. Their presence not only decreases the number of valuable livestock, but they are an actual source of injury to the range. In many instances they are so wild and the country is so rough that it is impossible to round them up or remove them. Even if rounded up they have no commercial value, except for fertilizer or for poultry feed.

The elimination and avoidance of poisonous plants.—Poisonous plants cause heavy loss among western livestock, especially sheep and cattle. These losses are much more prevalent on the western ranges than on eastern pastures, because the animals graze in large herds and the plants sometimes grow in dense masses. It is important that livestock producers be able to recognize the poisonous plants, in order that so far as possible they may prevent their animals from grazing upon them. The most important are the death camas, milkweeds, larkspurs, and locoes.

Some of the milkweeds, which are rather widely distributed (fig. 75), are exceedingly poisonous. They kill not only sheep, but also many cattle and some horses. Larkspurs, which grow on all of the mountain ranges of the West, as well as in some of the Eastern

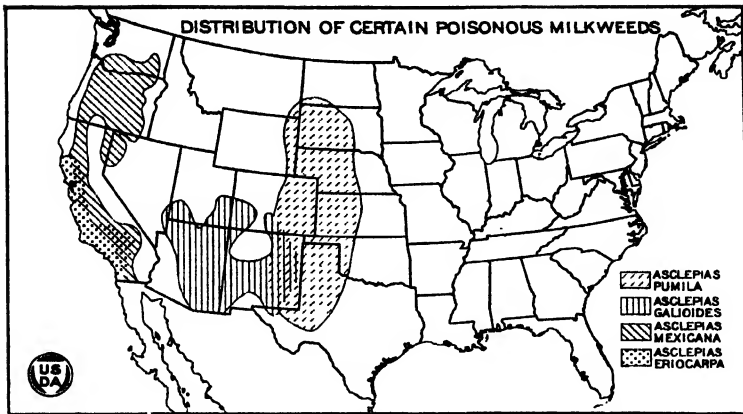


FIG. 75.—*Asclepias pumila*, *A. galiooides*, and *A. mexicana* are all whorled milkweeds. The *A. pumila* grows in the Great Plains region and does comparatively little harm. The *A. galiooides*, the worst of the whorled milkweeds, is confined to the Southwestern States, while *A. mexicana* is limited to Nevada and the Pacific Coast States. *A. eriocarpa*, the woolly-pod milkweed, is a broad-leaved milkweed of a specially dangerous character and is limited to the coastal region of California. These milkweeds are especially destructive to sheep.

States (fig 76), are the most dreaded by cattlemen of all of the poison plants. There are several kinds, but apparently all are poisonous. As cattle must eat about 3 per cent of their weight in order to be poisoned by these plants, scattered patches of larkspur do little harm. The plants sometimes grow in canyons in thick masses, and it is when hungry cattle drift into these places that heavy losses occur. The destruction of these large patches helps greatly to lessen losses. The saving of cattle resulting from the destruction of large patches of these plants in the national forests has much more than paid for the work involved. It is not feasible wholly to exterminate

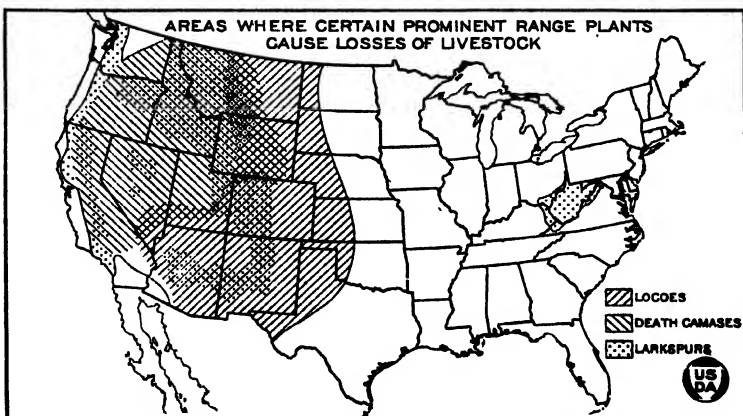


FIG. 76.—The locoos, larkspurs, and death camases are widely distributed in the western half of the United States. The death camases are particularly characteristic of the foothill regions. The larkspurs are largely mountain plants and are distributed over practically all of the western mountain regions and to a limited extent in the East. The locoos, which may be considered as the most destructive of all stock-poisoning plants, are characteristic of the Great Plains region.

larkspur, but the danger from it can be greatly lessened. As horses and sheep are not poisoned by larkspur some of the infested ranges can be used by these animals.

The locoes, which have perhaps caused more losses than all the other poisonous plants combined, are widely scattered throughout the Great Plains country (fig. 76). Of the several different species, the white loco or rattle weed, the purple or woolly loco, and the blue loco are the most important. Much of the area where these plants occur has been taken up for farming purposes within the last few years, and the losses though still large are much less than formerly. It has been shown to be profitable to dig out the loco plants in inclosed pastures, but there is no feasible method of controlling loco trouble on the open range.

Not only is it important to know which plants are poisonous, but also that, generally speaking, the greatest losses usually occur at times of feed shortage. Losses seldom occur when the animals have sufficient good pasturage.

Control of Grazing Lands in the Western Range Region.

The majority of livestock producers in the northern half of the range country now own or lease the greater part of their grazing lands. During the past 20 or more years they have purchased large areas of railroad lands and patented homesteads. They have also leased considerable areas of State, Indian, and lumber company lands. A large proportion of the stockmen depend on running as many as possible of their cattle and sheep on the national forests during the summer months. Those who have access to the unrestricted public domain usually try to use these lands for a part of the year. As there is generally insufficient range for all, a large number of them now depend on feeding their animals for from three to five months of the winter.

In the southern range States (excluding Texas, where all the lands are privately owned) the percentage of land owned by livestock producers is considerably less. This is owing largely to the greater aridity of the land, so that the inducement for homesteading has been less. It is also partly because much of the land is too unproductive to justify any great expenditure in acquiring control of it. However, the majority of the producers own, in addition to a headquarters ranch, at least sufficient land on which water can be developed, so that they can control the remaining range. Many of these men lease large areas of railroad, State, and Indian lands. A large number of them depend on grazing a part of their stock on the national forests for at least a part of the year. They also use considerable areas of the remaining free range. For the most part they do not use supplemental feeds, except during periods of severe drought.

Control of the Federal, State, and Indian Lands.

About half of the western grazing lands are publicly owned or controlled. These may be classified according to their control, as State lands, Indian lands, national forests, and unreserved, unappropriated public domain.

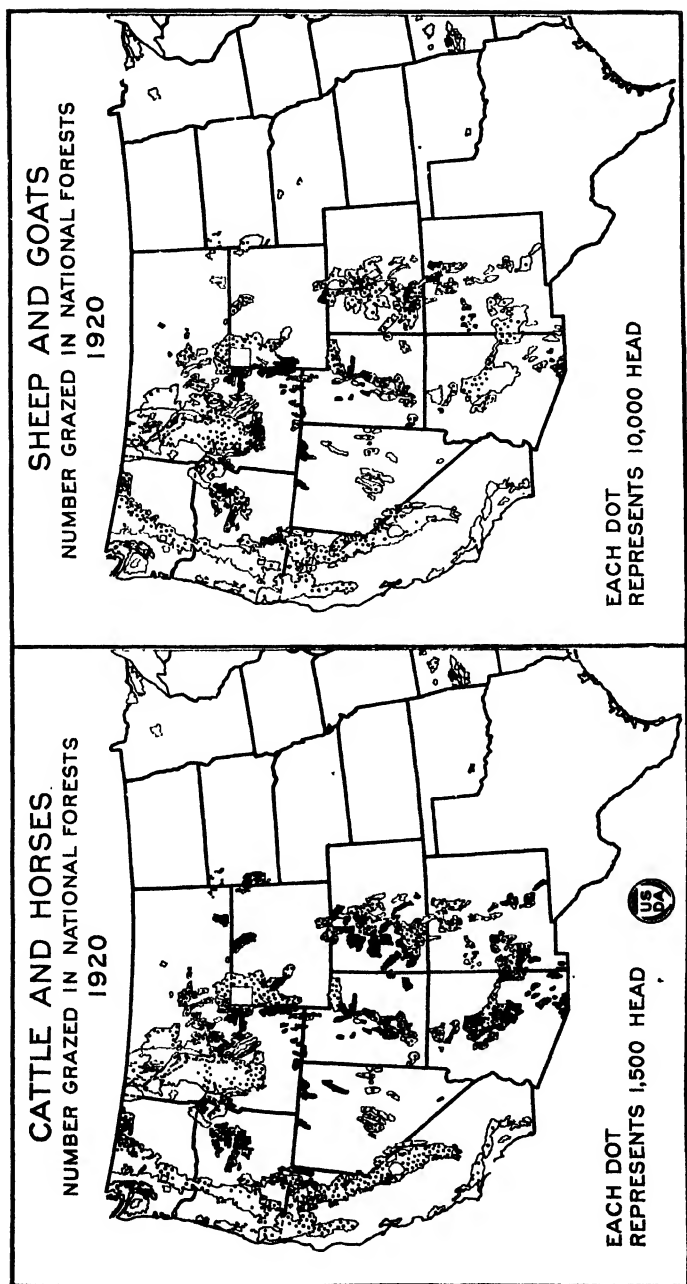


FIG. 77.—Approximately 2,250,000 cattle and horses (animal units) and over 7,000,000 ewes with about three-fourths as many lambs are grazed annually on the national forests. This is about one-fifth of the cattle and one-third of the sheep in the 11 far Western States. In the more northern forests permits are issued in periods ranging from three to six months, while on some of the southern forests yearlong permits are granted. The average length of grazing season is probably not far from six months.

State lands.—The State lands are areas ceded by the Federal Government to the States for various purposes and are generally scattered in small tracts throughout the entire region. Those not suitable for farming purposes are generally leased for a term of years by stockmen.

Indian lands.—Much of the land lying within the Indian reservations that is not suitable for farming purposes, or is not used by the Indians, is leased to cattle and sheep men, usually in large tracts. In order to prevent overgrazing, the leases usually specify the number of stock that are to be grazed.

The national forests.—The national forests occupy about 133,000,000 acres of the western range region. Of this it is estimated that about 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 acres furnish more or less grazing. These forests were primarily established for the maintenance of a supply of timber and to protect the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams. Grazing as well as all other uses of the forests must of necessity be subservient to these two fundamental needs. However, their use for grazing purposes is now very important to the livestock industry, as nearly two-thirds of the grazing lands that can be used only in the summer in the 11 far Western States lie within these areas (fig. 77).

As the number of livestock listed in applications for the use of these grazing lands is much in excess of the number of animals that can be supported, and in order that farmers and graziers may have opportunity to use the range in proportion to their needs, it has been necessary to establish certain restrictions. Preference is given to United States citizens who own and reside on improved ranch property which is dependent on the national forests, and who own stock within certain exemption limits. These exemption limits vary according to the district. Maximum limits are also established, which, in general, are 400 cattle and 2,500 to 4,000 sheep in the Northwest, and usually 2,000 cattle or 8,000 sheep in the Southwest. Second choice is given to prior users who do not own improved ranch property, and persons owning such property who own stock in excess of the established exemption limit. These are largely men whose main source of income is from livestock.

The grazing permits are granted for periods of one or five years for a definite number of animals, which are, so far as possible, assigned to definite areas. In general the fees charged are less than those charged for the use of similar pasturage in the immediate vicinity.

Public domain.—This area now includes 180,000,000 acres, located mostly in the Arid Intermountain Region and in the Southwest. These unappropriated lands have a rather low carrying capacity, as the best estimates indicate that at the present time 55 acres of such land, on the average, are needed to carry a steer for six months. These lands have been subjected to years of misuse until they have deteriorated greatly in carrying capacity.

One of the important problems connected with the better utilization of the western ranges is that of the control of the remaining "unappropriated and unreserved" public domain. It is essential that, with a steady growing population, such areas instead of being destroyed, should ultimately be developed to their highest carrying capacity. It is also equally important that the present users, many

of whom are in a precarious financial condition, be given some legal means of control over these lands and thus promote the stabilization of the industry. Under existing conditions they are unable to do this, for any regulations they may attempt among themselves are ineffective, as they can not be enforced.

Practically all of this land can be used only as grazing land, and because of its low grazing capacity it must be used in large units. There are, however, no laws that will permit the use of these grazing lands, either permanently or temporarily, by the stockmen in areas sufficiently large to make their use profitable. Associated with these public lands in the belts included in the railroad grants are similar grazing lands owned in alternate sections that have passed to private ownership. These are subjected to the same low standard of management as the uncontrolled public lands because of the lack of properly designed legislation.

Livestock producers and scientific investigators are in agreement that the control of the remaining public arid grazing lands and subdivision of the range into proper-sized units by means of fences, provided the value of the range justifies the expense, is sure to bring about an increased productivity of the land and marked improvements in the organization of the range livestock industry. Such control would not only result in stopping the deterioration of the range lands which is now going on, but would also lead to a great increase in the present grazing capacity and, consequently, in the quantity of animals and animal products.

Several methods for the stabilization of the open range have been suggested. Among these are the following: (1) Sell the remaining lands; (2) continue the policy of enlarging the area granted as a grazing homestead; (3) lease the lands; (4) consolidate private and Federal holdings by exchange; (5) give the remaining Federal lands to the States in which they lie; and (6) establish a permit system somewhat similar to that used in the national forests. Each of these policies has its own limitations, its own advantages and disadvantages. None of them is new; all have been tried to some degree.

The method of selling the land is that adopted by Texas long ago with fairly satisfactory results. In the other Western States, where any Government land remains unappropriated and unreserved, ownership of land not to exceed 640 acres by an individual can now be secured under the present grazing homestead act. There are, however, certain limitations as regards the areas subject to entry under this act. The leasing system is that used on most Indian reservations and on State lands. The method of grazing permits is that used in the national forests with satisfactory results. Much of the unappropriated public domain is winter range which must be used in conjunction with the summer range in the national forests.

It is greatly to the interest of every State and individual concerned that the range lands be utilized at their highest permanent efficiency, and that the livestock industry of the West be stabilized. These lands constitute a great national resource and it is manifestly to the interest of all concerned that legislation be enacted which will permit their most efficient use.

Economic Importance of Farm Pastures.

The proportion of farm land in pasture varies greatly with the region and also with the type of farming. Over half of the total farm land of the country is used for pasture during a portion of the year, and practically a third of the land is used solely for pasture. However, only 10 per cent of the farm area was classified in the census of 1909 as improved pasture. The amount of pasture land in farms in that year varied from a little over 9 per cent in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, where but little attention is given to pasture, to 83 per cent in Nevada, where agriculture is primarily based on the production of livestock.

For nine scattered localities located mostly in the northern humid region, in which farm-survey records have been obtained, the amount of pasture varies from 21 per cent of the farm area for the farms surveyed in Clinton County, Ind., and Chester County, Pa., to about 50 per cent in Washington County, Ohio, Mercer County, Pa., and Hillsboro County, N. H. (Table 24). In Hillsboro County the acreage in pasture was double that in crops, and in Mercer and Washington Counties it exceeded that in crops. In the Iowa counties, on the other hand, the pasture acreage varied from 45 to 75 per cent of that of the crops.

The kind of pasture also varied widely, depending largely on the character of the country. In the Hillsboro district nearly all the pasture land was untillable, 40 per cent of it being in woodland. The Mercer County district, where dairying leads, and the Washington County area, where general livestock farming prevails, are also quite hilly. Although 28 per cent of the pasture land in Washington County is classified as tillable land, it is kept in permanent pastures in order to prevent erosion. In the Chester County district half the pasture was tillable, half untillable. The country is rolling. Milk is produced for Philadelphia and as much of the land as possible is kept in crops. However, some of the bottom lands, which are heavily fertilized, furnish luxuriant pasturage. Clinton County, Ind., and Tama County, Iowa, being in a comparatively level country, have large areas in crops, especially corn. In these counties rotation pastures, which constitute about 12 per cent of the farm area, fit in advantageously with the cropping system and furnish grazing for the hogs and beef cattle which are fattened on the corn. In the Dane County, Wis., district, dairying and hog raising are the leading enterprises. Here half of the land is in crops, 15 per cent is in rotation pasture, and 20 per cent in other kinds of pasture.

TABLE 24.—*Proportion of total farm area in crops and in pasture in nine farm-survey districts in the northern humid region.*¹

District.	Farms.	Year.	Average farm area.	Farm area in crops.	Farm area in pasture.				
					Rotation pasture.	Permanent pasture tillable.	Permanent pasture untilable.	Woods pasture.	Total pasture.
	Number.		Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Hillsboro County, N. H. ²	136	1918	130	25	.....	3	8	40	51
Chester County, Pa. ³	378	1911	90	61	4	6	10	1	21
Mercer County, Pa. ⁴	349	1916	101	47	.....	13	30	10	53
Lenawee County, Mich. ⁵	300	1911	104	57	10	8	6	9	33
Dane County, Wis. ⁶	60	1913-17	148	55	15	4	7	9	35
Washington County, Ohio ⁷ ...	14	1912-22	157	29	2	28	19	1	50
Clinton County, Ind. ⁸	100	1910 1913-19	127	74	12	2	.....	6	20
Tama County, Iowa ⁹	209	1918	219	65	13	9	6	2	30
Warren County, Iowa ¹⁰	183	1918	177	52	4	18	13	5	40

¹ Table furnished by H. W. Hawthorne, Division of Farm Management, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

² Dairy products constituted 39 per cent, poultry 19 and apples 12 per cent of the total farm receipts.

³ Dairy products constituted 39 per cent, hay 14, potatoes 6, wheat 8, and poultry 8 per cent of total farm receipts.

⁴ Dairy products constituted 26 per cent, cattle 24, poultry 10, and hogs 8 per cent of the total farm receipts.

⁵ Dairy products constituted 24 per cent, hogs 12, wheat 7, and poultry 6 per cent of the total farm receipts.

⁶ Dairy products constituted 49 per cent, hogs 28, cattle 14, and poultry 4 per cent of the total farm receipts.

⁷ Cattle constituted 21 per cent, poultry 19, hogs 12, and sheep 11 per cent of the total farm receipts.

⁸ Hogs constituted 41 per cent, corn 13, oats 12, and cattle 10 per cent of the total farm receipts.

⁹ Hogs constituted 43 per cent, cattle 18, and corn 13 per cent of the total farm receipts.

¹⁰ Hogs constituted 43 per cent, cattle 19, and wheat 14 per cent of the total farm receipts.

Relation of Cost to Pasture Rental.

Pasture Rental.—Studies made by the Department of Agriculture¹⁷ to determine as accurately as possible the relation of pasture costs to pasture rentals are available for 182 farms in 10 districts (Table 25). In these studies the permanent pastures have generally been valued at considerably less than the crop lands. These values, which include fence investment, vary from \$34 for the Montana district to \$139 for Cottonwood County, Minn. In the Wisconsin district the permanent pasture is valued at a little less than half that of crop land. Rotation pastures range in value from \$113 in the South Dakota district to \$160 in the Cottonwood County, Minn., district. In computing interest charges on these values, conservative mortgage rates have been used. The figures show that almost no money was spent for pasture equipment or for maintaining or improving these fields.

TABLE 25.—*Acreage and value per acre of land in pasture per farm, 1922, for 182 farms in 10 districts.*

State.	County.	Number farms.	Total acreage per farm.	Acres in pasture.			Value per acre, dollars.		
				Permanent.	Rotation.	Total.	Permanent.	Rotation.	Total average.
Kentucky.....		23	236.6	36.2	24.9	61.1	.....	.....	137.20
Ohio.....	Greene.....	20	155.4	13.2	21.6	34.8	100.00	125.00	115.53
Ohio.....	Medina.....	15	131.0	38.7	.....	38.7	68.43	.....	68.43
Wisconsin.....	Walworth.....	23	141.6	39.9	6.5	46.4	65.33	138.63	75.61
Minnesota.....	Steele.....	120	186.6	42.7	2.4	45.1	127.25	140.00	127.90
Minnesota.....	Cottonwood.....	119	170.0	38.5	5	39.0	138.81	160.00	139.00
South Dakota.....	Kingsbury.....	20	238.2	18.5	15.1	33.6	103.13	113.06	107.58
Kansas.....	Jackson.....	17	208.6	75.8	.....	75.8	101.57	.....	101.57
Kansas.....	McPherson.....	17	308.2	50.0	.....	50.0	122.67	.....	122.67
Montana.....	Gallatin.....	8	326.50	96.84	.....	96.84	34.00	.....	34.00

¹⁷ In 1921.

¹⁷ These studies were made in cooperation with the agricultural colleges in the several States.

The slight variation in the various costs in the districts studied is noteworthy (Table 26). Interest charge varies more than any other factor, ranging from \$2.48 in Gallatin County, Mont., to \$7.27 in Steele County, Minn. The Montana district has the lowest average cost, but the greatest range in costs of any of the 10 districts. This is owing to the fact that while most of these farmers are using cheap land for their pastures, there are others pasturing high-priced irrigated land. The Minnesota counties have relatively high costs per acre in comparison with the other areas shown. In Steele County this is the result of the land charge and in Cottonwood County of a rather high fencing cost. The miscellaneous costs are interesting, in that they show how little is spent for pasture maintenance or improvement.

TABLE 26.—*Pasture costs per acre, 1922.*

County and State.	Fences. ¹				Land charges.			Miscellaneous costs.	Total costs.	Range in costs.		
	Man and horse labor.			Cash outlay.	Total.	Interest.	Taxes.			Total.	High.	Low.
	Man hours.	Horse hours.	Cost.									
Kentucky.....					\$0.32	\$6.86	\$1.07	\$7.93		\$8.25	\$16.69	\$3.12
Greene County, Ohio.....	1.65	.67	\$0.58	\$1.11	1.69	5.76	1.24	7.00	\$0.03	8.72	13.35	6.26
Medina County, Ohio.....	.93	.15	.30	.23	.53	3.42	.75	4.17	.01	4.71	10.76	2.60
Walworth County, Wis.	1.59	.46	.45	.39	.84	3.78	.93	4.71	.01	5.56	9.47	1.74
Steele County, Minn.....	2.83	1.07	.60	.14	.74	7.27	.85	8.12	.03	8.89	10.84	6.11
Cottonwood County, Minn.												
Kingsbury County, S. Dak.	2.28	.71	.90	.72	1.62	6.55	.71	7.36	.01	8.99	13.21	7.82
Jackson County, Kans.	2.43	.77	.64	.38	1.02	6.45	.89	7.24	.....	8.26	11.71	2.96
McPherson County, Kans.	1.78	.72	.45	.19	.64	4.07	.80	4.87	.01	5.52	12.13	1.42
Gallatin County, Mont.	2.54	.54	.72	.17	.89	4.91	.53	5.44	.01	6.34	8.98	5.40
					.20	2.48	.17	2.65	.01	2.86	16.05	1.19

¹ Fencing costs include both the cost of replacement and repairs.

The rental from these pastures (Table 27) is derived by charging each class of livestock for the use of pasture at current monthly pasture rates in the community. In none of these districts did the rental of the pastures equal the cost, when interest is included on

TABLE 27.—*Relation of the charge for pasturage to total feed cost per farm and rental return per acre for regular pastures.*

	Total charge for feed and pasture per farm.	Total pasture charge (including fall pasture.) ¹	Total rental from regular pasture per farm. *	Per cent total pasture charge was of total feed cost.			Per cent regular pasture charge was of total feed cost.			Rental returns from regular pasture per acre.		
				Average.	High.	Low.	Average.	High.	Low.	Average.	High.	Low.
Kentucky.....	\$1,941.21	\$471.21	\$378.95	24.4	53.7	10.9	19.7	45.0	8.0	\$6.20	\$15.77	\$2.36
Ohio:												
Greene County.	2,586.79	354.31	193.76	14.0	20.4	8.3	7.6	14.1	1.3	5.57	8.96	3.24
Medina County	1,892.53	210.60	162.78	11.1	18.9	6.6	8.6	15.5	.4	4.20	10.70	2.80
Minnesota:												
Steele County..	2,268.29	182.06	175.13	8.0	15.5	2.8	7.7	15.5	1.6	3.89	6.89	2.04
Cottonwood County.....	2,412.20	232.97	224.47	9.7	18.0	6.8	9.3	18.0	5.6	5.76	14.06	2.52
South Dakota:												
Kingsbury County	1,890.51	249.88	191.06	13.2	17.3	9.2	10.1	16.4	5.9	5.69	11.60	3.15
Kansas:												
Jackson County	2,047.58	311.74	166.48	15.2	26.6	9.0	8.1	16.9	3.2	2.20	12.90	.72
McPherson County.....	1,175.67	165.48	132.60	14.1	38.8	3.5	11.3	24.1	2.2	2.65	12.80	.91
Montana, Gallatin County.....	1,573.18	312.85	267.78	16.6	30.9	11.8	14.2	22.8	11.0	2.77	12.00	1.20

¹ Fall pasture includes aftermath of hay meadows, stubble fields, corn stalks, etc.

* Regular pasture includes only the farm area that is fenced and used to carry stock throughout the entire summer.

the appraised land values. In fact, in only two districts, Gallatin County, Mont., and Medina County, Ohio, was the rental sufficient to cover interest charges at current rates on the capital invested.

While the annual rental rates of these pastures did not return a sufficient income to meet all costs, nevertheless, in most of the

PASTURE COST AND RENTAL VALUE PER ACRE, 10 COST-OF-PRODUCTION AREAS, 1922.

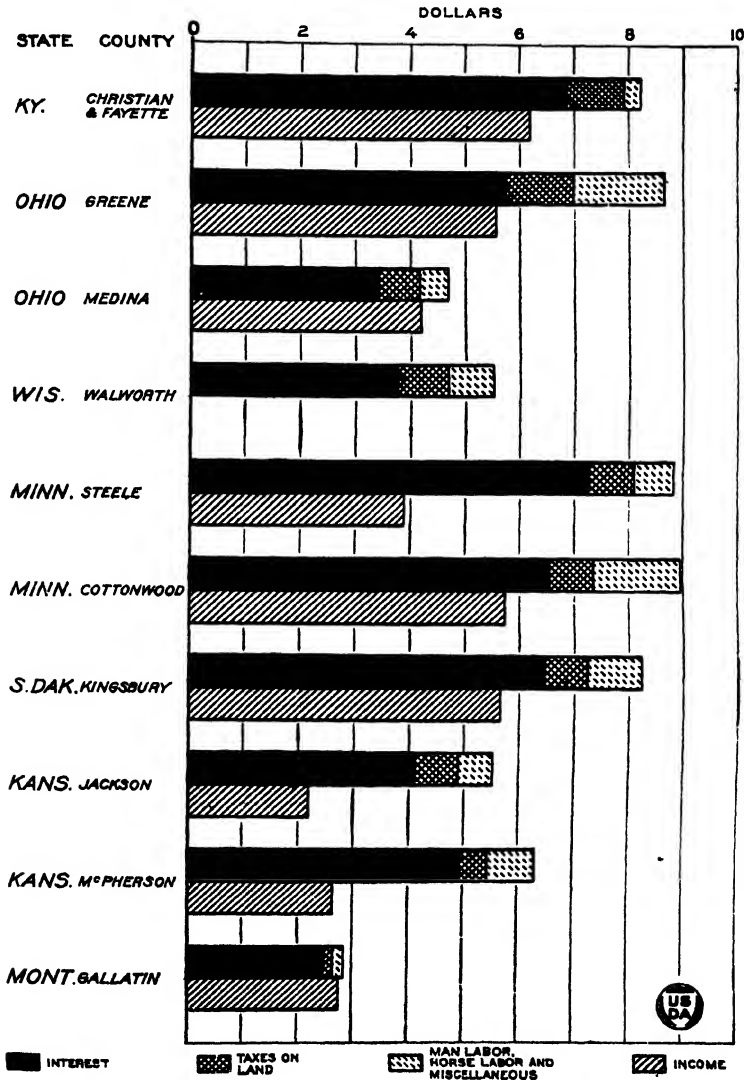


FIG. 78.—In only two districts, Gallatin County, Mont., and Medina County, Ohio, does the rental value equal the interest charge. In these two districts it very nearly equals the annual pasture costs. In Steele County, Minn., and the two Kansas districts the rental value was very low. In the other areas there seems to be a fairly close relationship between the rental and the interest charge. Taxes, as may be expected, show about the same relative fluctuation as interest.

areas the return on land investments, after all other costs had been deducted, compared favorably with the usual returns on land devoted to crops. In Medina County, Ohio, for instance, pasture rental was sufficient to return 4.4 per cent upon the value of land after the maintenance and fencing costs had been cared for. In Montana the pasture rates charged against livestock returned 3.8 per cent on the land valuation; pastures in South Dakota returned 3.6 per cent, and those in Kentucky 3.5 per cent. Although these

FREQUENCY OF PASTURE COSTS AND RENTAL VALUES PER ACRE, NINE COST-OF-PRODUCTION AREAS, 1922.

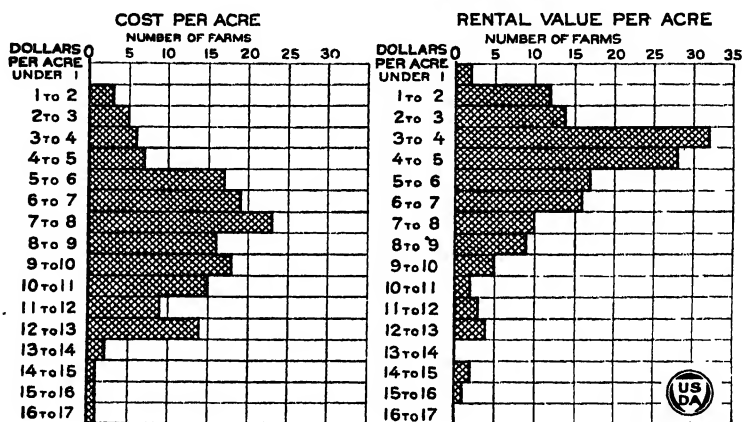


FIG. 79.—There is wide variation in the pasture costs, these ranging from a little over \$1 per acre to almost \$17. The normal cost, however, seems to center around \$6 to \$8, which was the average cost for 25 per cent of the farms. The income per acre had very nearly the same range. The normal income, however, was between \$3 and \$5, 38 per cent of the farms falling in this group.

returns are not high, it will be remembered that often a large proportion of the land used for pasture is of such a character that it can not be put to other productive uses. Furthermore, the low interest return realized on capital invested in pasture is, in part at least, offset by reduction in the labor cost necessary in caring for livestock while on pasture.

The average rental charge for permanent or rotation pasture per farm varied from \$133 in McPherson County, Kans., where it constituted about 11 per cent of the feed bill, to \$378 in Kentucky, where it made nearly one-fifth the total (Table 27). In addition to the regular pasture the animals on most of the farms were given the run of the crop land in the fall. The value of the grazing obtained from aftermath, stubble fields and cornfields varied greatly. It averaged \$7 and \$9 per farm each for the two counties in Minnesota. In Green County, Ohio, it averaged \$160, or 45 per cent of the total pasture charge, and in Jackson County, Kans., \$146 (fig. 80). This variation in the value of crop land pasturage is due to the length of pasture season, the amount of permanent and rotation pasture available, the kind of forage in the pastures, and the livestock kept. Work horses and hogs did not use pastures to the same extent as did cattle and sheep.

The length of the grazing season greatly influences the extent to which pastures are utilized in different areas and upon different farms. This is one reason why the Kentucky district leads the others both in the proportion of total feed cost represented by pasturage and in the average rental return per acre. The Minnesota counties were low in the ratio of pasturage to total feed cost, but compare

PERCENTAGE THAT PASTURE COST WAS OF TOTAL FARM FEED COST,
NINE AREAS IN 1922.

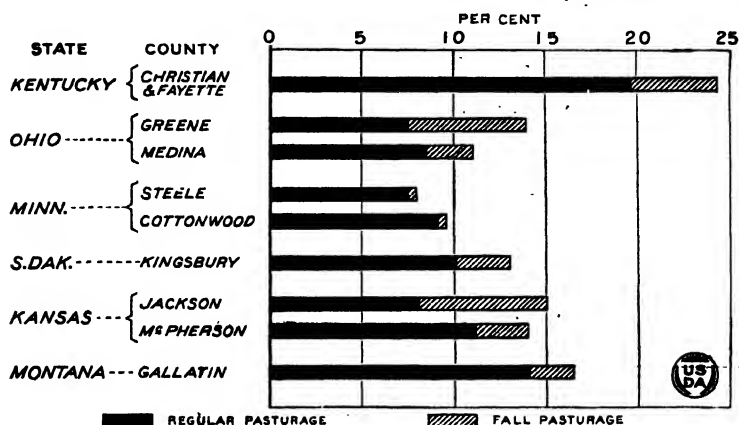


FIG. 80.—Pasture rental constituted less than 10 per cent of the total feed bill for the two Minnesota districts, where this charge was very low. In both these districts but little value was assigned to the grazing obtained from the crop fields after harvest. In Kentucky the pasture charge was nearly 24 per cent of the total feed bill. In the Green County, Ohio, and Jackson County, Kans., districts fall pasturage on crop lands was a very important source of cheap feed.

favorably with other similar areas in the per cent of feed derived from regular pastures. Farmers in those counties are not so extensive users of fall pastures as those in Kentucky, Ohio, and Kansas. In Kansas the extensive use of fall pasturage is in part responsible for the very low rate paid for regular pastures.

Economic Importance of Pasture on Dairy and Beef Cattle Farms.

The proportion of the total sustenance furnished by pastures on dairy and beef producing farms studied by the Department of Agriculture is much greater than the income from these pastures would indicate. In the seven districts where studies were made concerning requirements for the production of market milk, pasturage furnished very nearly one-third the total sustenance for the cows (Table 28). On these same farms the pasture cost was only one-seventh of the total feed cost.

Records secured for the years 1914-1916 on 478 Corn-Belt farms which produced beef calves, showed that the breeding cows obtained their entire living from pasture for 200 days and from roughage and concentrates for 165 days. The total annual feed bill for these cows was \$24 of which pasture constituted \$8.50. In other words pastures which were furnishing a little over half the total sustenance were credited with only one-third of the feed bill.

The above figures would indicate that farm pastures are generally contributing more of the total sustenance of livestock than the value assigned to them would indicate. Partly because of the low rental value generally assigned to pasture, and also because many of the pastures, especially the mismanaged ones, do not produce as much feed per acre as when crops are grown on the land, there is a tendency to believe that pastures which are arable should be plowed up and put into crops. Many persons, however, do not take into consideration the much greater expense attached to the growing of crops. Unquestionably, there are conditions under which arable pasture lands should be put to more intensive use. On the other hand, there are also conditions where some of the crop land should be in pasture. These factors depend partly on topography and soil conditions, partly on distance from market and partly on labor conditions. There is much hillside land being used for crops which is gradually being eroded, and which in the course of time will be completely ruined. From the standpoint of long-time usefulness such land should be conserved by being kept in grass as much of the time as possible.

TABLE 28.—*Feed units per dairy cow obtained in a year from concentrates, roughage, and pasture in seven widely scattered districts.¹*

State and time of study.	Year.	Number of cows.	Feed units per cow.				Average production of milk per cow per year.	Feed units per pound of milk.	Per cent of total feed furnished by pasture.	Per cent of total feed cost represented by pasture cost. ³
			Concentrates.	Roughage.	Pasture. ²	Total for year.				
Pounds.										
North Carolina (1915-17)	First...	301	1,711	2,046	1,170	4,927	4,908	1.004	23.7	7.1
	Second...	256	2,486	2,216	856	5,558	4,922	1.129	15.4	5.2
Indiana (1915-17)	First...	334	1,898	2,295	1,481	5,674	6,877	.825	26.1	17.5
	Second...	404	1,902	2,454	1,400	5,756	6,987	.824	24.3	11.5
Vermont (1916-19)	First...	444	999	2,255	2,184	5,438	5,415	1.004	40.1	10.6
	Second...	403	1,023	2,381	2,134	5,538	5,111	1.083	38.5	9.6
Washington (1917-20)	First...	533	937	2,216	2,062	5,215	7,369	.707	39.5	24.2
	Second...	514	1,297	2,393	2,284	5,974	8,323	.717	38.2	20.7
Nebraska (1917-20)	First...	268	1,510	2,418	1,336	5,264	5,806	.906	25.3	19.8
	Second...	266	1,221	2,617	2,170	6,008	5,843	1.028	36.1	22.3
Louisiana (1918-20)	First...	452	2,079	281	282	2,642	2,994	.882	10.6	10.6
	Second...	441	2,452	332	546	3,330	3,263	1.020	18.4	5.9
Delaware (1919-21)	First...	249	1,994	1,404	2,077	5,465	5,556	.983	38.0	11.9
	Second...	282	1,467	1,468	2,220	5,152	5,326	.967	43.0	20.0
Total...		5,147						Av.	29.6	14.1

¹ Table compiled by J. B. Bain, Market Milk Specialist. Data obtained from studies of requirements for producing milk conducted by Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

² The feed units obtained from pasture were figured by using the feed-unit consumption of the same cows during the winter. According to this method, pasture furnished an average of 8.78 feed units per cow per day.

³ The cost of pasture was based upon the interest on the value of the land, taxes, upkeep of fences and similar items.

The principle of recurring efficiency is also involved in determining the proportion of the farm area that should be kept in pasture. When a farm is too large for one man to handle efficiently, but is not large enough to justify the hiring of an additional man, it generally would not pay to develop such a place to a 2-man intensity. Under such conditions the area to be kept in pasture is the amount in excess

of what the one man can handle efficiently. The same rule applies on farms needing two or three men and so on up, except that as the number of men increases the proportional amount of land kept in pasture would tend to narrow.

Value of Pastures in the United States.

Estimates of the rental value of pastures in the United States and the sustenance supplied by them, as compared with the value of the crops fed to livestock and the sustenance supplied, leads to the same conclusion as the farm survey records—that pasture is a very cheap source of feed. After making liberal estimates of the rental value of the various classes of pasture itemized in Table 22 it appears that the aggregate rental value of these 1,132,000,000 acres of pasture in 1919 did not exceed \$1,000,000,000.¹⁸ This averages about 90 cents per acre, or nearly \$10 per animal unit for a 6-months' grazing season. The farm value of crops fed to livestock, on the other hand, was nearly \$8,000,000,000 (fig. 6). Inasmuch as the sustenance supplied by pastures was nearly equal to that supplied to livestock by the crops, it is evident that pasturage is a very cheap source of feed.

Crops in 1919 commanded a very high price, their aggregate value in that year being nearly three times the value in 1909 and over twice the aggregate value in 1923. Rental value of pasture, on the other hand, is more conventional and less fluctuating. However, after making allowance for the lesser response of pasture to the high price levels of crops and livestock existing in 1919, it appears probable that the annual value of the crops fed to livestock is at least three to four times as great as the rental value of all pastures. Many millions of acres of pasture lands are remote from market and hence are held at a low price, other vast areas are too rough or too dry for the production of crops and have no other competing use. Other areas are free range, as on the public domain of the West, or almost free range, as in the forest and cut-over lands of the South. Yet after these and other factors have been taken into account, it is evident that our pastures have not been given due credit by the farmers and graziers for the feed which they supply.

¹⁸ These rental values are based on cost of production and other surveys and on reports of the Forest Service and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The rental value in normal years is considerably less than this amount.

Bulletins Relating to Hay, Fodder, and Pasture.

The Department of Agriculture has available for distribution a number of bulletins which deal with methods of production, management and utilization of hay and fodder crops and of pastures, including the western ranges. These publications can be secured free in small numbers from the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, or may be purchased in quantity at the prices quoted below from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Hay and Fodder.

Farmers' Bulletins. (Free from United States Department of Agriculture if supply permits; otherwise, 5 cents each from Superintendent of Documents.)

1125. Forage for the Cotton Belt. 1283. How to Grow Alfalfa. 1229. Utilization of Alfalfa. 757. Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa. 1158. Growing and Utilizing Sorghums for Forage. 973. The Soy Bean: Its Culture and Uses. 886. Harvesting Soy Beans for Seed. 1148. Cowpeas: Culture and Varieties. 1153. Cowpeas: Utilization. 515. Vetches. 967. Purple Vetch. 690. The Field Pea as a Forage Crop. 1276. Velvet Beans. 969. Horse Beans. 1365. Clover Failure. 1339. Red Clover Culture. 797. Sweet Clover: Growing the Crop. 820. Sweet Clover: Utilization. 836. Sweet Clover: Harvesting the Seed Crop. 1151. Alsike Clover. 1142. Growing Crimson Clover. 579. Crimson Clover: Utilization. 646. Crimson Clover: Seed Production. 693. Bur Clover. 730. Button Clover. 1143. Lespedeza as a Forage Crop. 990. Timothy. 1048. Rhodes Grass. 1126. Sudan Grass. 1130. Carpet Grass. 814. Bermuda Grass. 726. Natal Grass. 1254. Important Cultivated Grasses. 1433. Cultivated Grasses of Secondary Importance.

Department of Agriculture Bulletins. (Free if supply permits; some can be secured from Superintendent of Documents at price quoted.)

981. Sudan Grass and Related Species (out of print). 1260. Sorghum Experiments in the Great Plains (in press). 1244. Forage Crops in Relation to Agriculture of the Northern Great Plains (in press). 439. Utilization of Soy Beans (5 cents). 1174. Hungarian Vetch (5 cents). 876. Hairy Vetch Seed Production in the United States (10 cents). 617. Australian Saltbush (5 cents). 1045. The Sunflower as a Silage Crop (10 cents).

Pasture and Range.

Department of Agriculture Bulletins. (Free from Department of Agriculture if supply permits; available in quantity from Superintendent of Documents at prices quoted.)

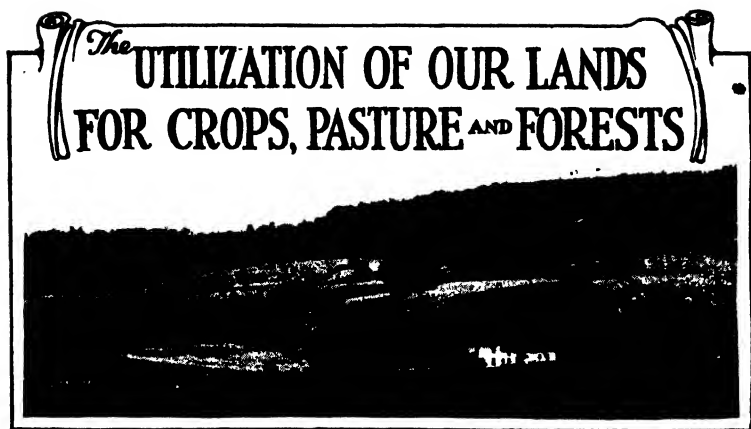
545. Important Range Plants (40 cents). 791. Plant Succession in Relation to Range Management (15 cents). 700. Climate and Plant Growth in Certain Vegetative Associations (15 cents). 201. Native Pasture Grasses of the United States (15 cents). 772. The Genera of Grasses of the United States (40 cents). 626. Pasture Land on Farms in the United States (10 cents). 1170. Effects of Different Systems and Intensities of Grazing Upon the Native Vegetation at the Northern Great Plains Field Stations (15 cents). 728. Certain Desert Plants as Emergency Stock Feed (10 cents). 575. Stock Poisoning Plants on the Range (50 cents). 592. Stock Watering Places on Western Grazing Land (5 cents). 1001. The Relation of Land Tenure to the Uses of Our Grazing Land of the Southwestern States (15 cents). 790. Range Management on the National Forests (35 cents). 827. Cut-over Pine Lands in the South for Beef Production (15 cents).

Miscellaneous.

Atlas of American Agriculture. Zon.—Natural Vegetation Section. (In press.)
Yearbook, 1921. Separate No. 874. Our Beef Supply. (20 cents.)
Yearbook, 1906. Separate No. 419. Range Management.

Bulletins no longer available, except in libraries.

B. P. I. Bull. 201. Natural Vegetation as an Indicator of the Capabilities of the Land for Crop Production in the Great Plains Area.
B. A. I. Bull. 91. Feeding Prickly Pear to Stock in Texas.
Department of Agriculture Report 110. Livestock Production in the Eleven Western Range States.
Forest Service Circular 178. The Pasturage System of Handling Range Sheep.
Division of Forestry Bull. 15. Forest Growth and Sheep Grazing in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.



By L. C. GRAY, O. E. BAKER, F. J. MARSCHNER, and B. O. WEITZ, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics*, and W. R. CHAPLINE, WARD SHEPARD, and RAPHAEL ZON, *Forest Service*.

THE DOMINANT characteristic of American economic life has been abundance of land resources. The assumption of this abundance has colored our habits of thought and become the essential foundation for our economic policy, both individual and public. This national tradition was first seriously challenged by the conservation movement, which caused our people to pause and consider whether our amazing population growth and two centuries of exploitation of natural resources might have altered the outlook. However, that movement directed attention principally to the forests, mineral resources, and water powers, whereas the object of this article is to consider our present situation and future outlook in regard to our resources available for growing the food and raw materials that must be supplied by our crop lands, pastures, and forests.¹

This will involve (1) a summary of our present land resources and of the extent and character of present uses, and (2) an estimate of future requirements—particularly those of the next few decades—and the relation of these requirements to the potential area available for the various uses.

¹ This article grew out of the work of the Land Utilization Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1921. The contribution of C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry, a member of this committee, has been included in the preceding article, "Our Forage Resources." S. J. McCrory, Bureau of Public Roads, a member of the committee, provided much of the basic data for the map of wet lands (fig. 8), and C. F. Marbut, Bureau of Soils, much of the basic data for the map of forest and cut-over land available for crops without drainage (fig. 9) and for the map of land physically suitable for forest only (fig. 13). Suggestions concerning the economic value of wild life as a consideration in land utilization were made by W. L. McAtee, Biological Survey. L. C. Gray, Chairman of the Committee, was in general charge of the preparation of this article. Many of the estimates of land area were made by O. E. Baker, who acted as secretary to the committee. Dr. Sewell Wright, Bureau of Animal Industry, who was not, however, a member of the committee, prepared the maps in this article showing the quantity of livestock by counties, 1850-1920 (figs. 22 to 29); C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, contributed to the discussion of the means of increasing crop yields; and W. N. Sparhawk, Forest Service, furnished valuable assistance in checking the various estimates.

The three principal agricultural uses of the land are for crops, for pasture, and for forest. It is important to consider these three uses jointly, because they are partly competitive and partly complementary in their land requirements. Thus, a large part of the humid land of the United States is physically capable of being employed for each of these three uses. The arid or semiarid land is

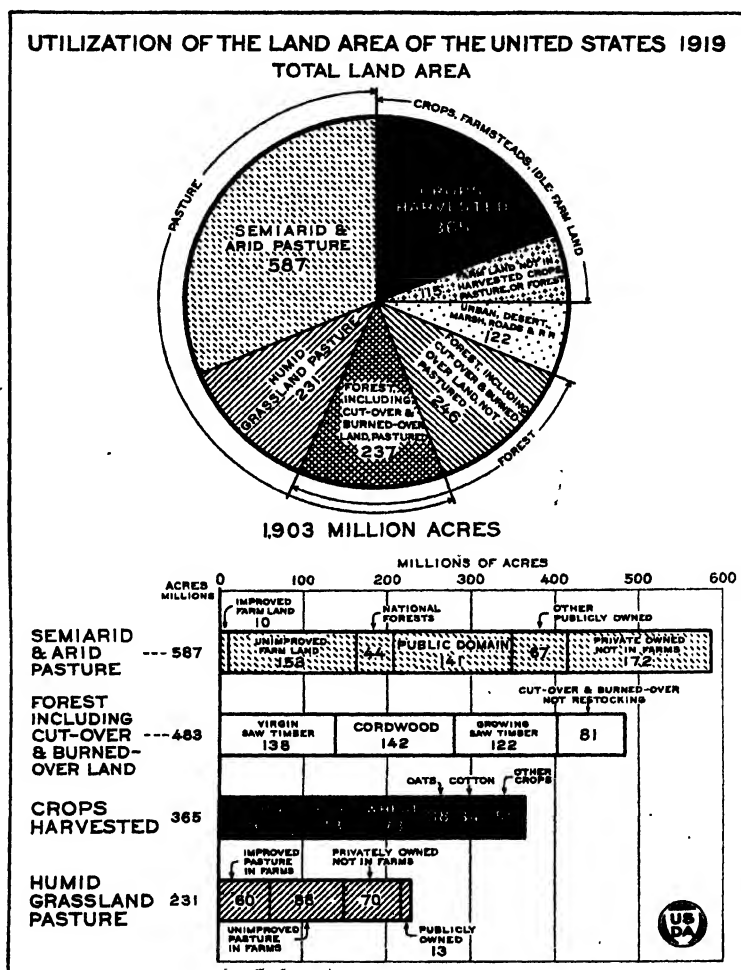


FIG. 1.—Crops harvested in 1919 occupied 19 per cent of the land area of the United States. Pasture (excluding both temporary crop pasture and forest land used incidentally for pasture) occupied 43 per cent, and forest and cut-over land about 25 per cent of the total area. However, the fifth of the land area in crops yielded a vastly greater annual product measured by value than the two-thirds in pasture and forest. The remaining 13 per cent of the land area was almost equally divided between land in farms not used for crops and pasture and forest (mostly crop land lying idle on farmsteads, farmsteads, lanes, and waste areas) and land used for other crops (mostly urban land, absolute desert, rocky areas, and land used for roads and railroads). Many of the figures in the graph are estimates.

not suitable for growing forests,² but nearly all of it may be employed for grazing; and the portions where rainfall, topography, and soil are suitable, may be used for crops. Again, the three uses are in part complementary, for much of our forest lands may be used at the same time for grazing, and our crop land may generally be improved by including pasture in the crop rotation. Furthermore, crops and pasture are alternative sources of feed for livestock.

Present Uses of Our Land Resources.

No attempt at a complete economic classification of the land area of the United States has ever been made. Consequently, in the following discussion it has been necessary to rely largely on estimates made by the writers of this article.³

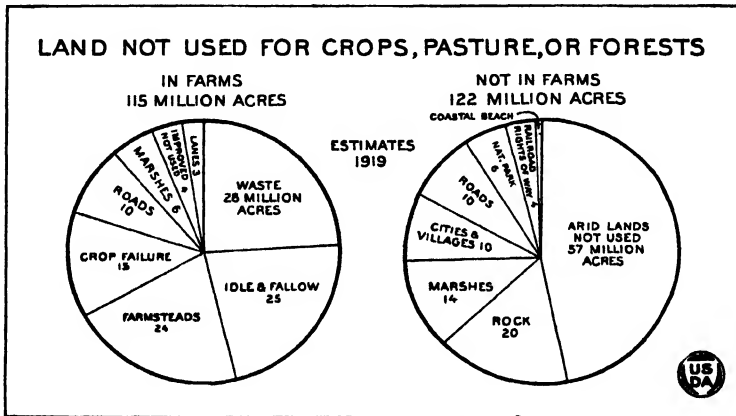


FIG. 2.—The total area shown by the two circles as not at present employed for crops harvested in 1919, pastures or forests is 237,000,000 acres, almost equally divided between land in farms and land not in farms. It should be noted, however, that the items under land in farms includes an estimated 15,000,000 acres of crop failure in 1919, which was a very dry year in the spring-wheat region of the Northwest, and an estimated 25,000,000 acres of crop land lying idle or fallow. If these 40,000,000 acres are subtracted there remain only 75,000,000 acres of land in farms not used for crops, pasture, or forests. The 6,000,000 acres of national parks include about 3,000,000 acres of forest, which is not utilized as such. Of the entire 237,000,000 acres of such land in farms and not in farms it is estimated that about one-half is physically capable of use in the future for crops, pasture, or forest.

The estimated division of our total land area of approximately 1,903,000,000 acres,⁴ from the standpoint of the present uses of the surface, is summarized in Figure 1.

² In certain parts of the semiarid territory scrubby forests of mesquite and live oaks, or of piñon pine and juniper occur. This arid woodland may be of considerable value in supplying fence posts and fuel. Also along the borders of streams, species characteristic of humid regions are found.

³ These estimates are derived as far as possible from calculations based on census statistics, on reports and maps prepared by the Soil Survey and the Forest Service, and on the field notes and plats in the General Land Office. These materials were supplemented by information obtained from various sources, especially the Division of Agricultural Engineering (Drainage Investigations), of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Geological Survey, and various State surveys. More complete data have made necessary changes in certain rough estimates previously issued of the present and potential uses of land.

⁴ The land area of the United States is 1,903,289,000 acres. In the following discussion the round number is used, and the various estimated subdivisions of the entire are made to total 1,903,000,000.

Land Not Used for Crops, Pasture, or Forest.

It will be noted that, of the total area, only about 237,000,000 acres, or a little over 12 per cent, are not already in use for crops, pasture, or forest (fig. 2). More than half of this land, about 122,000,000 acres, is outside the boundaries of farms, while about 115,000,000 acres are land in farms not employed at present for any of the three uses mentioned. However, this last includes an estimate of 15,000,000 acres of crop land not harvested, because of crop failure, and an estimate of 25,000,000 acres of crop land idle or fallow.⁵

Of the 237,000,000 acres not used at present for harvested crops, pasture, or forest, it is estimated that less than one-half may some time be employed for one or more of these purposes, leaving 134,000,000 acres that can not be employed for crops, grazing, or forests in the future, either because devoted to other uses or because physically unsuitable.⁶

Thus, it appears that there is an area of less than 1,800,000,000 acres (1,769,000,000) capable of being used for either crops, pasture, or forest, although for part of it some form of reclamation would be necessary. Ultimately, of course, the increase of population will require the employment of somewhat larger areas of land for cities and villages, roads, and farmsteads. When the maximum population of the Nation is attained, it is probable that about 35,000,000 acres more may be needed for these uses, reducing

⁵ The various classes of land outside the boundaries of farms and not employed for crops, pasture, or forest were estimated as follows: City area was estimated by finding the density per square mile for a number of representative cities for which the area was known, classifying these by size, and then dividing the factor of density into the population living in incorporated places of each class. The estimates were made by States. Area in public roads was estimated by multiplying the mileage of various classes of roads in each State by estimates of average width of these roads supplied by the Bureau of Public Roads. Since the estimates were obtained as of 1914, about 2,500,000 acres were added for increase in the area devoted to public roads. In reporting the area of farms to census enumerators, farmers living in the regions where the rectilinear system of survey prevails frequently give the total area originally in the tract without making deduction for the area devoted to public roads. Thus, a 160-acre farm from which a portion was subtracted for roads is very commonly still reported as 160 acres. On this account, the estimate of 20,000,000 acres in public roads was arbitrarily divided equally between the area in farms and the area not in farms. The area in farms is less than the area not in farms, but it contains a much larger proportion of the roads. The area of unused desert land is a rough estimate, based on such information as could be obtained in the Department of Agriculture and from the Land Classification Board of the United States Geological Survey. The area of rocky peaks and rock outcrop is merely a rough estimate based on the ruggedness of the country. The area of coastal and interior marshes not pastured or cut for hay and not in farms is computed from soil survey maps, topographic sheets, coast survey charts, etc., and includes 7,500,000 acres in tidal marshes and 6,500,000 acres in sweetwater marshes. The estimate of 1,000,000 acres of coastal beaches is derived from the same sources. The area of national parks is an official figure, and the area of railroad rights of way was obtained by multiplying the railroad mileage, courteously provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, by an estimated average width of the rights of way.

The various items included in the 115,000,000 acres of land in farms not used for crops, pasture, or forests were estimated as follows: Various local surveys have indicated that a little less than 4 acres per farm is occupied by what may be called "the farmstead"; that is, the land occupied by buildings, barn yards, feed lots, etc. On this basis and the number of farms, the area in farmsteads is estimated at about 24,000,000 acres. The area in private lanes and roads not used for grazing or in timber was roughly estimated by assuming an eighth of a mile per farm, 2 rods wide. The acreages of crops not harvested because of crop failure and of crop land lying idle or fallow are based on partial results of a tabulation of this census inquiry now being made by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics). The estimate of marsh lands in farms is based in part on soil surveys and in part on the census. The item of idle and fallow crop land is a rough estimate based on incomplete tabulations of replies to a census question on this subject. The item on waste land is a residuum.

⁶ Most of the items in this total of 134,000,000 acres have been mentioned. They include the following in round millions of acres: Public roads, 20; cities and villages, 10; railroads, 4; national parks, 6; farmsteads, 24; lanes in farms, 3; sandy beaches, 1; rocky peaks and other rocky outcrop areas, 20; land too arid for grazing and nonirrigable, 80; marsh and swamp land of no potential value for any of the three uses, 16.

the area ultimately available for crops, pasture, and forest to approximately 1,734,000,000 acres of land.⁷

Land Now Used for Crops, Pasture, and Forest.

About 1,666,000,000 acres, or 94 per cent of the 1,769,000,000 acres available for crops, pasture, and forest, are now employed for one or more of the three uses (fig. 1).⁸ However, very large areas are of low productiveness and will be always, even allowing for future progress; and other large areas are greatly under-used.

Thus, it is estimated that 587,000,000 acres, or nearly a third of the total available area, are arid or semiarid pasture and range. All of this land is in the West. For the most part, the carrying capacity is very low, requiring an estimated average of 24 acres to maintain an animal unit for the grazing season. In spite of the enormous magnitude of the area, amounting to more than six times the farming area of Germany before the World War, it is estimated that in 1920 it supplied pasture for the grazing season sufficient to maintain without supplemental feed only a little more than 24,000,000 animal units,⁹ or about 22 per cent of the total livestock on farms and

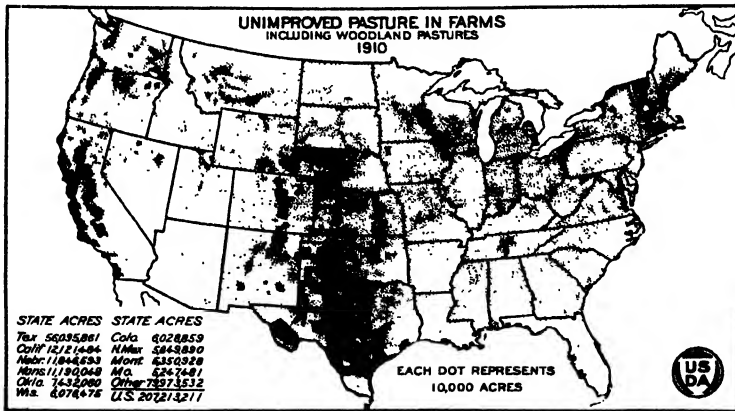


FIG. 3.—The largest acreage of unimproved pasture in farms, including woodland pastures, as reported to the census enumerators in 1910, was in the subhumid to arid Great Plains region, notably in Texas, and in the valleys and plateaus of the Pacific Coast States. In addition to the unimproved pastures in farms in the West there is a much larger acreage of similar but usually more arid land not in farms. Since 1910 a large area of range land in the West has been added to the farming acreage. Large acreages of unimproved pasture will also be noted in the steeply rolling to rough lands of the upper Mississippi Valley and in the hilly New England States. Similar information was gathered in the 1920 census, but has been tabulated as yet only for a few States.

ranges in the United States. Allowing for the winter feed needed, this pasture and range land supplied approximately 16 per cent of the sustenance needed during the year by all livestock.

⁷ It is probable that the area of cities, roads, railways, and farmsteads will not increase so rapidly as the increase of population.

⁸ Includes 15,000,000 acres of crop failure.

⁹ The animal unit is a means of measuring the feed requirements of livestock. It is the equivalent of a mature horse, cow, or steer, 5 hogs, 7 sheep or 100 poultry. For very young animals double the equivalent of an animal unit for mature stock of the same kind is allowed. On semiarid grazing land the ratio is more properly 3 to 5 mature sheep to each cow.

A small part of this area of semiarid and arid pasture (about 44,000,000 acres, much of which is piñon-juniper and chaparral) is included in the national forests (see top bar of figure 1). This area is used for grazing under careful regulations which make for efficient use. Another area subject to public restrictions is the semiarid grazing land included in Indian reservations. About 141,000,000 acres of semiarid grazing land are in the unreserved public domain, and are used as an unrestricted grazing commons, which results in the most inefficient utilization and which has caused a great deterioration in the quality of the range. Somewhat better employed are the 67,000,000 acres of other publicly owned land, mostly belonging to the States, and the 172,000,000 acres privately owned but not in farms. However, over much of this land the range is almost as badly overgrazed as in the public domain. The 163,000,000 acres in farms, of which 10,000,000 are reported improved, are not subject to the devastating effects of competitive grazing by rival stockmen;

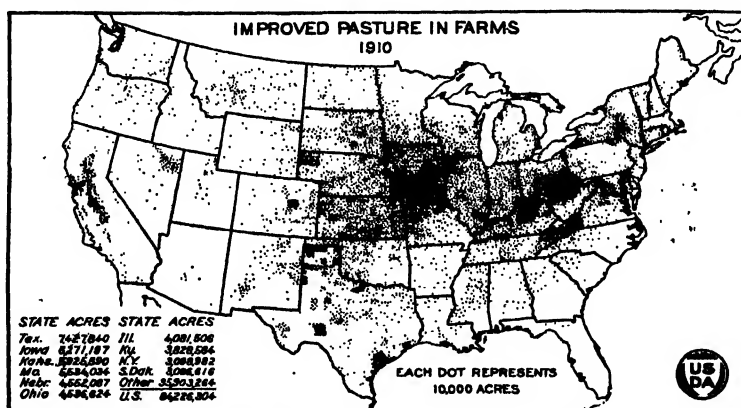


FIG. 4.—The largest acreage of improved pasture in 1910 was in the upper Ohio Valley, the western portion of Corn Belt, the southern part of the hay and dairying region, and the eastern portion of the Great Plains; in other words, in the best general farming and livestock-producing sections of the United States. The concentration of pasture acreage shown in certain Texas counties in the map above, and also in Figure 3, is largely due to the census reporting total acreage of ranches as being located in the same county as the ranch headquarters are located, and includes, therefore, ranch land lying in adjacent counties. These maps are based on a special tabulation of the census schedules made by the Department of Agriculture and published in department Bulletin 826.

but, for the most part, the ranchers have not developed conservative methods of using their land (fig. 3).¹⁰

Humid grassland pasture—that is, humid pasture other than woodland—occupies an area estimated at 231,000,000 acres, with a carrying capacity averaging about one animal unit per 5 acres. Of this area about 60,000,000 acres are improved pastures in farms (fig. 4), consisting mostly of rotation pastures and permanent-seeded pastures with an estimated average carrying capacity of one animal unit to 2½ acres for a 6-month season. About 88,000,000 acres are unimproved pasture in farms (fig. 1), with an average carrying capacity estimated at one animal unit to 5½ acres.¹¹ The

¹⁰ For method of estimating the area and carrying capacity of pasture in the United States see the preceding article, "Our Forage Resources," p. 369.

¹¹ See discussion of pasture land in preceding article entitled "Our Forage Resources."

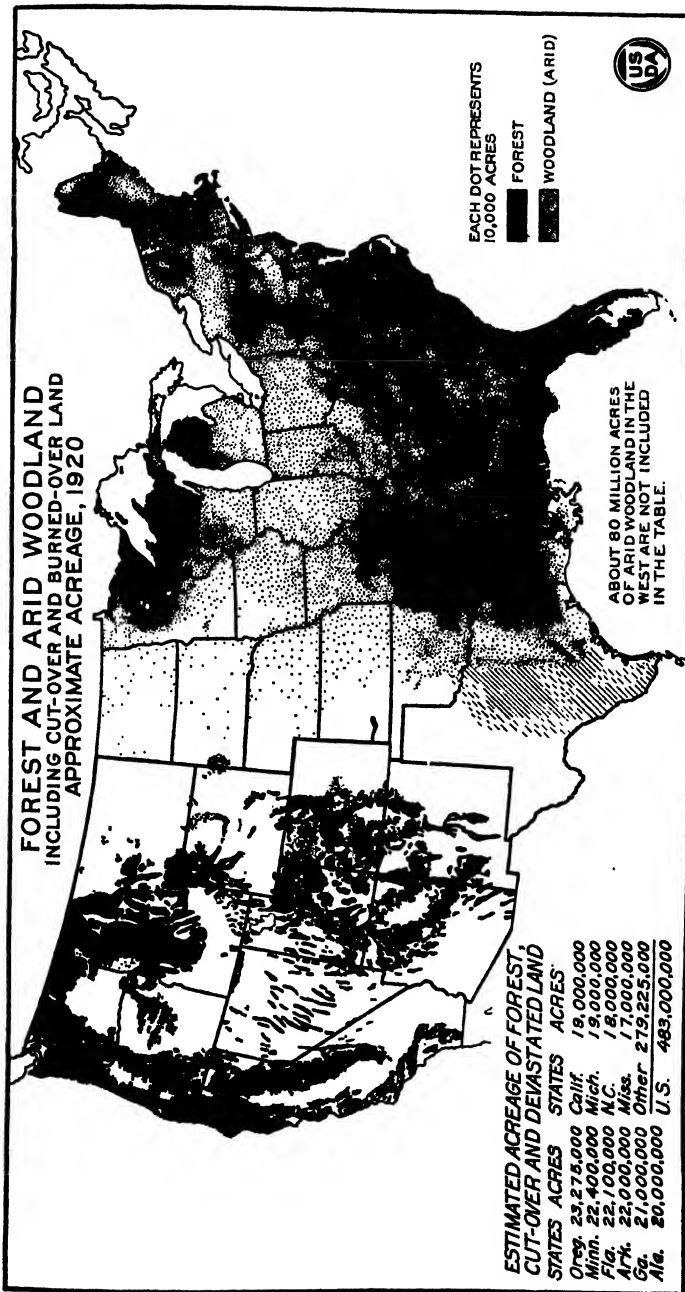


FIG. 5.—This generalized map of forest areas, including cut-over and burned-over lands and arid woodland, was prepared in cooperation with the Forest Service. The figures given in the table are merely tentative. As a result of more recent estimates the statistics for individual States are somewhat different from estimates previously published. The estimates for the originally forested eastern portion of the United States, except for several States in which forest surveys have been made, are based largely on deductions from the statistics of the 1920 census. These compilations were made by counties. Of the 483,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over land in the United States, about one-half is in the South, one-eighth in the Northeastern States, one-eighth in the Lakes States, and nearly one-quarter in the West, mostly in the Rocky Mountain and north Pacific regions. However, over half of the 139,000,000 acres of virgin saw timber is in the West.

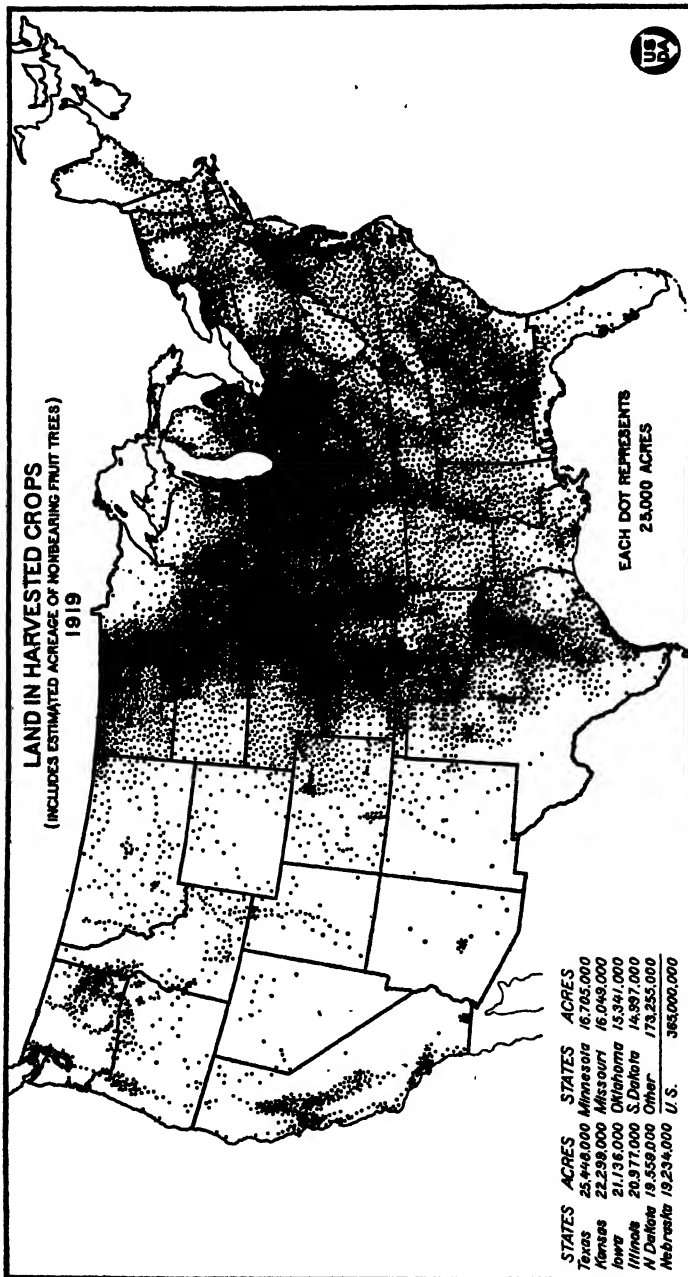


FIG. 6.—Over five-sixths of the crop land is in the humid eastern half of the United States, and nearly two-thirds is concentrated in a triangular-shaped area, the points of which are located in western Pennsylvania, central Texas, and north central North Dakota. In this area, which includes only about one-fourth of the land of the United States, are produced four-fifths of the corn, three-fourths of the wheat and oats, and three-fifths of the hay crops of the Nation. No region in the world of equal size affords so favorable natural conditions for the growth of corn, and few regions possess so favorable conditions for the culture of the small grain and hay crops.

remaining area is publicly owned land or privately owned land not in farms. (See bottom bar of figure 1.)

Another large area is classed as forest (including cut-over and burned-over land), estimated at 483,000,000 acres, or 27 per cent of the total area available for the three uses (fig. 5). However, of this amount 81,000,000 acres are cut-over land not restocking, that is, not becoming reforested, and 142,000,000 acres are timber of cordwood size. About 260,000,000 acres are saw timber, of which only 138,000,000 are virgin forest.¹² Of the total forest, cut-over and burned-over area, it is estimated that about 237,000,000 acres are employed for grazing. Almost one-third of this is in the national forests and Indian reservations, about one-third is wood lots in farms used for grazing, and the remainder is privately owned land not in farms. The carrying capacity of this forest and cut-over pasture is very low, estimated at an average of about 23 acres per animal unit for a 6-month season.

In addition to the 483,000,000 acres classed as forest, there is an area of about 80,000,000 acres of mesquite, piñon-juniper, live oak, and chaparral, nearly all of which is included in the area of semi-arid grazing land. The wood on this land is useful for fuel and fence posts, and will undoubtedly be more widely used when the price offered justifies transportation to centers of consumption. (See fig. 5.)

Land in crops harvested in 1919 is estimated at 365,000,000 acres (fig. 6), or only a little over one-fifth of the total area available for the three uses. However, there is always a considerable area of land planted to crops not harvested, mainly on account of crop failure. This is estimated roughly at 15,000,000 acres for 1919. There was also an area of crop land lying idle or fallow estimated at 25,000,000 acres. Some of this probably consists of old fields recently abandoned.¹³

Land Potentially Available for Crops, Pasture, or Forest.

With the agricultural development of the United States, the acreage of crops has been more or less constantly expanding, in earlier periods largely at the expense of forest, and more recently mostly at the expense of pasture (see fig. 20). This process will probably continue with the increase of population, and although it is unlikely that the limits set by physical conditions to the expansion of crop land will ever be reached, it is helpful in studying the problems of crop-land utilization to determine what these extreme physical limits are. From this point of view, the estimated potential areas of land capable of being used for crops are shown in Figure 10.

¹² These estimates are somewhat larger than those given in the so-called Capper Report ("Timber Depletion, Lumber Prices, Lumber Exports and Concentration of Timber Ownership," Report on Senate Resolution No. 311, United States Forest Service, 1920), or the article "Timber: Mine or Crop?" in the 1921 Yearbook. In the eastern originally forested region the figures are based on tabulations, by counties, of census statistics with due allowance for roads, railroads, cities, etc., except that where forest surveys have been made these figures were used instead. In the West the figures are based on estimates by the Forest Service of timberland in the national forests and privately owned. These estimates have been increased to allow for forest land in Indian reservations and in the public domain. Further study is being given the matter, and the figures will doubtless be modified as a consequence.

¹³ The area for the various harvested crops whose acreage was reported in the census totaled only 348,000,000 acres, but estimated additions for corn fodder, fruits, and other items bring the total up to 365,000,000.

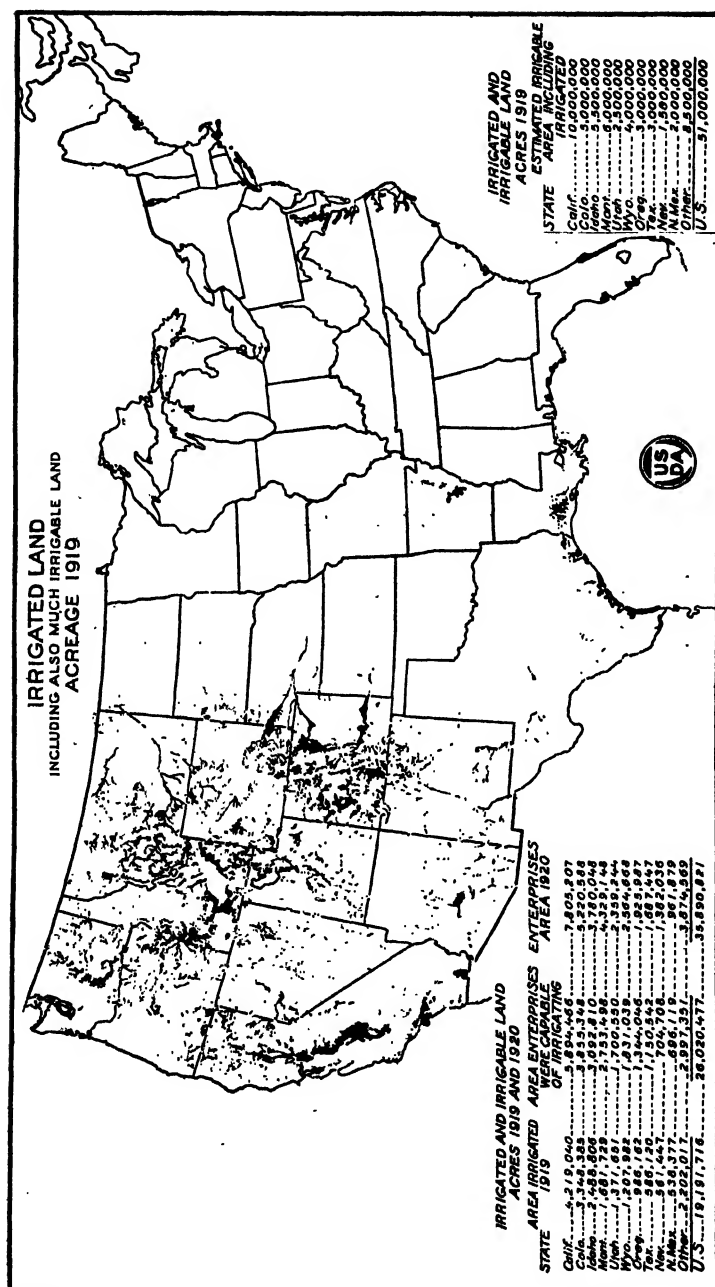


FIG. 7.—The area of irrigated land increased 5,000,000 acres, or one-third, between 1909 and 1919; and the irrigation enterprises were capable of irrigating 7,000,000 acres more than were actually irrigated in 1919. There is sufficient water in the West to irrigate double the area that existing enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1920, or about 50,000,000 acres, when higher prices of farm products justify the constantly increasing cost per acre of construction of irrigation works. California, Colorado, and Idaho lead in irrigated acreage at present; but Montana rises into second place in the estimate of total irrigable area. Estimates of irrigable area were supplied by R. P. Teale.

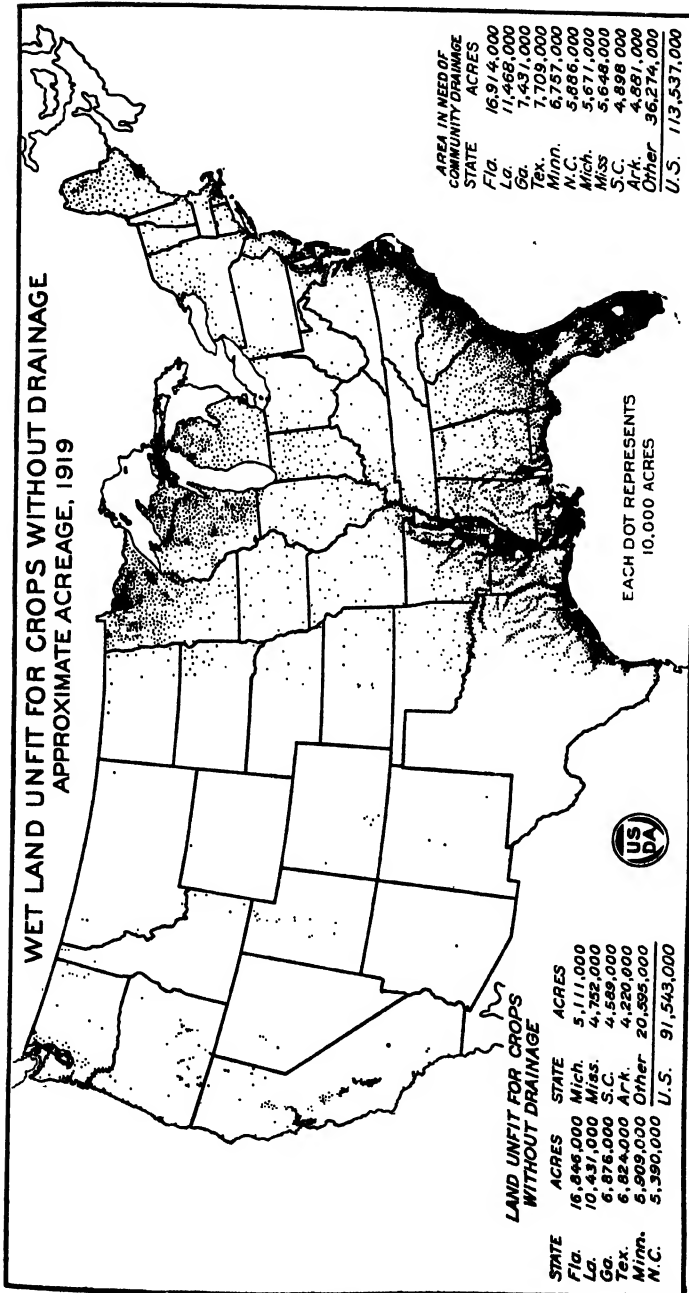


FIG. 8.—This map is based largely upon drainage reports available in the Division of Agricultural Engineering (Drainage Investigations), and upon maps of the United States Soil Survey, United States Geological Survey, and the General Land Office. These reports and maps were compared with statistics of drainage enterprises and of land in farms needing drainage, available for the first time in the 1920 census, by L. A. Jones, of the Bureau of Public Roads, and F. J. Marschner, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Two-thirds of the land unit for cultivation without drainage is in the Southern States and one-half of the remainder is in the three Lakes States. Nearly all of the wet land in the South, except the Florida Everglades and prairies, tidal marshes, and Gulf coastal prairies, is forested, and requires both drainage and clearing; but much of the wet land in the Lakes States consists of unforested peat bogs. Of the 91,000,000 acres or more of wet land it is estimated that only 75,000,000 acres can be drained at a cost that will ever prove feasible.

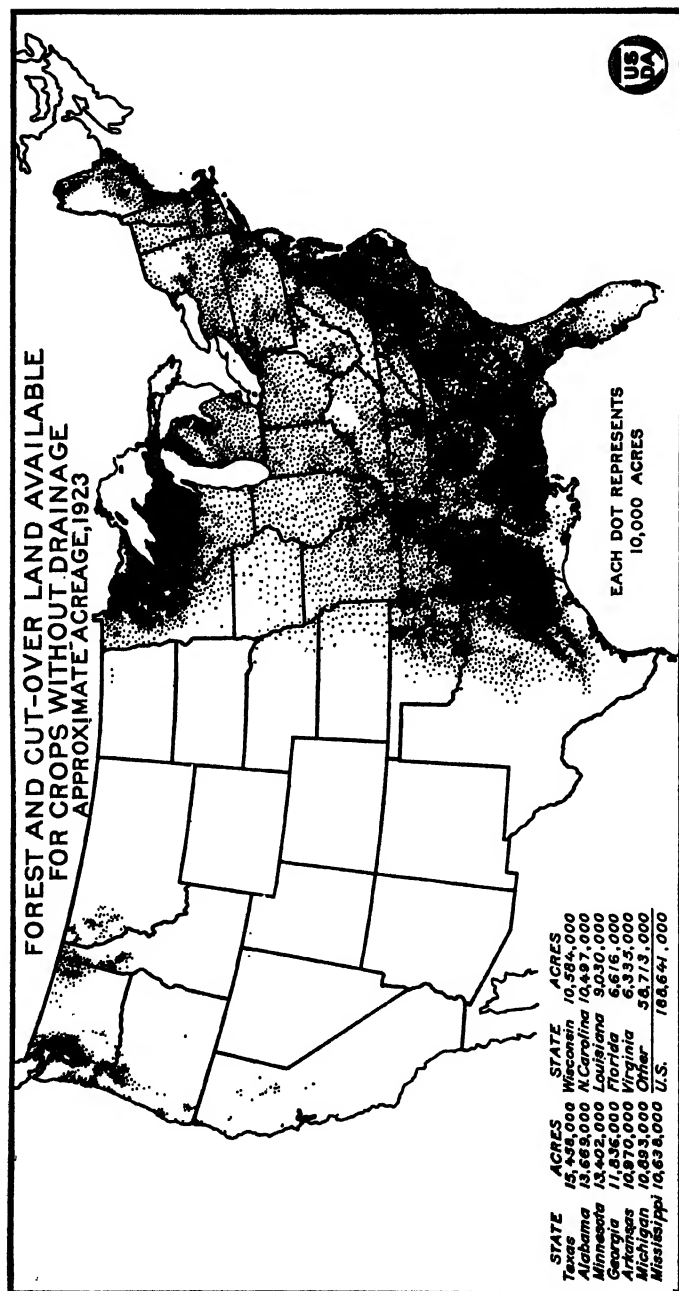


FIG. 9.—This map is based on compilations by counties for the eastern forest region, including a marginal woodland belt containing about 19,000,000 acres, along the western edge of the forest region in Texas and Oklahoma. The study also included the Pacific Coast States, the Idaho Panhandle, and northwestern Montana. Most of the region in between is either arid or so mountainous that forest land suitable for crops is available only in small areas characterized for the most part by a very short growing season, and is insignificant in amount. Only a small proportion of the available forest and cut-over land in the eastern half of the United States comprises land even of fair quality. Much of this land would require heavy expenditure for fertilization in addition to the expense for clearing. By far the greater part consists either of sands or light sandy loams. The map is based on information gathered by the Soil Survey and descriptive data in the General Land Office survey records, and was prepared by F. J. Marschner, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics).

It appears that about 100,000,000 acres more of improved land, mostly improved pasture, are potentially available for crop production. The rapid increase in crop acreage during the World War came largely from this improved pasture land. There are also about 30,000,000 acres more of land in the West which it is possible to irrigate (fig. 7) and about 75,000,000 acres more of potential crop land unfit for crops without drainage, though the greater part of it must also be cleared of timber or stumps (fig. 8). A large area of humid unimproved land, estimated at 235,000,000 acres, is physically capable of crop production without drainage. About 170,000,000 acres of this are forest and cut-over land, located mostly in the South and in the Lake States (fig. 9). Finally, there are about 52,000,000 acres of subhumid lands, mostly in the Great Plains region,

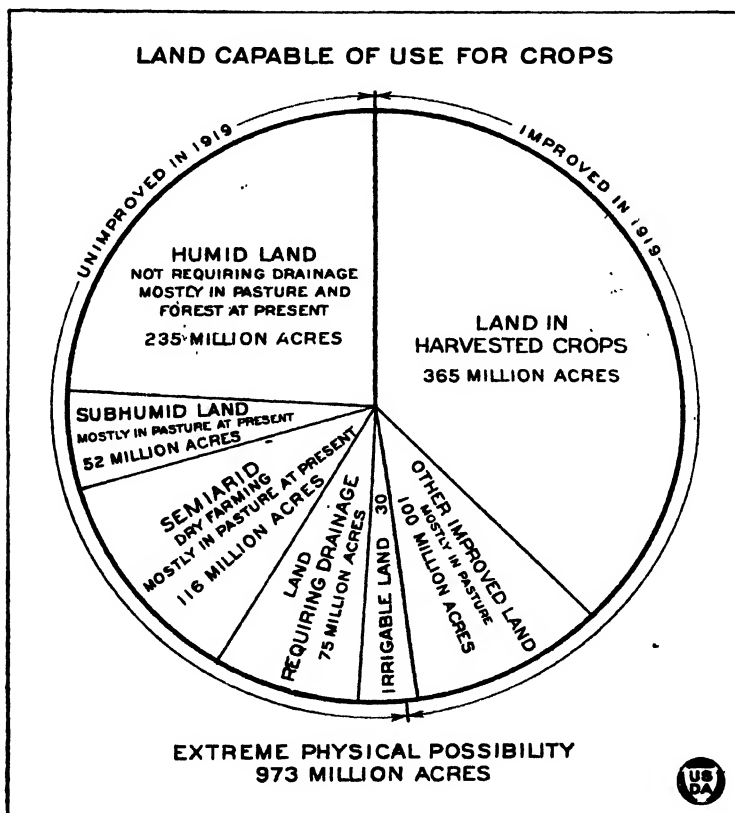


FIG. 10.—In addition to the 305,000,000 acres of land in harvested crops in 1919, it is estimated that there are also about 600,000,000 acres physically capable of being utilized for crops some time in the future. This includes practically all the land that is not too rough, rocky, sandy, cold, or dry, or that is not now employed for uses other than agriculture and forests. Consequently it includes some land that it will not be economical to reclaim for crops even when we reach our maximum population. It also makes no allowance for pasture, except semiarid pasture too dry for crops and a small amount of humid pasture too rough for cultivation, nor for land needed for the expansion of urban areas, roads, railroads, etc. Undoubtedly, a part of this potential crop area will always be employed for pasture. Most of the figures are based on estimates.

and possibly 116,000,000 acres of semiarid land, mostly east of the Rocky Mountains, which could, if necessary, be utilized for dry-land crops.¹⁴

There are in all, therefore, about 608,000,000 acres of potential crop land, which, added to the 365,000,000 acres in harvested crops, orchards, vineyards, etc., make a total of 973,000,000 acres (fig. 10). When one recalls the fact that the crop area of the German Empire before the World War was only about 70,000,000 acres,¹⁵ the above area appears enormous. However, for a number of reasons the estimate of potential crop area gives an entirely unreal and illusory conception of our available resources.

In the first place, as noted above, this is the area of land that is physically capable of being employed for crops when our need shall become so extreme that considerations of cost of utilization are relatively secondary. Thus, of the land capable of being employed for crops, pasture, and forest in the originally forested region of the eastern half of the United States, there is excluded only the land too rough for crops and about 16,000,000 acres of loose sands which it was considered proper to regard as suitable only for forest (fig. 11). The area indicated as capable of being employed for crops is mostly land that would have to be cleared of timber or of brush and stumps, much of it at heavy cost. Only about 32,000,000 acres are classed as heavy soils. The remainder consists of 162,000,000 acres of soils of medium texture and 26,000,000 acres of fine sands. Most of the former area is light sandy loam. Without doubt practically all of the area of fine sands and a large proportion of the medium-textured soils are of low productivity: but they constitute a reserve area of considerable importance for vegetables, fruits, and other intensively cultivated crops, notably cotton and tobacco. Probably heavy annual fertilization will be required for most of this land. Moreover, a considerable part of the area, though not absolutely too rough to be used for crops, is so

¹⁴ These various items were estimated as follows: Improved land potentially capable of being added to crop area: From the total area of improved land reported in the census of 1920 (503,000,000 acres) was subtracted the estimated areas in harvested crops (365,000,000), farmsteads (24,000,000), all of which was considered improved land, and a small allowance for roads and lanes and other minor items. There was included an area of 60,000,000 acres of improved pasture, estimated on the basis of 1909 statistics which were tabulated by the Department of Agriculture from the census schedules and published in Department Bulletin 626, and similar statistics for 1919, now available for certain States.

Land capable of irrigation: Estimated by R. P. Teele, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics), on the basis of various surveys made by the Reclamation Service, Bureau of Public Roads (Irrigation Investigations), and the United States Geological Survey.

Estimates of drainable land were compiled by L. A. Jones and F. J. Marschner from data in the Bureau of Public Roads (Drainage Investigations), reports and maps of the Soil Survey, topographical maps of the Geological Survey, and various State reports, supplemented by the results of the 1920 census. The total drainable area of 91,000,000 acres has been reduced to 75,000,000 acres to allow for certain areas of very deep peat and some of the coastal marsh which would not be suitable for crops.

Humid unimproved land: This estimate is based on a classification of the land by counties, made by F. J. Marschner, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics), with the cooperation of Dr. C. F. Marbut, Bureau of Soils. This classification was made largely on the basis of available data in the United States Soil Survey, United States Geological Survey, United States Land Office, and various State surveys and other State sources of information.

The subhumid prairie region and the semiarid and arid portions of the Great Plains and of the Rocky Mountains interior plateaus, and Pacific coast regions: The estimates were made by O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics), on the basis of the census statistics on the use of land in farms, in process of tabulation, and for land outside of farms, on the basis of data assembled by the Land Classification Board of the United States Geological Survey, supplemented by climatic records and data from the Soil Survey and the Forest Service.

¹⁵ Including areas classified as bare fallow; green manure crops and fields under natural grass; "trees, shrubs, and bushes" (i. e., orchards and small fruits). For a given year, of course, fields under natural grass are more properly considered pasture, but they comprise land that comes into crops during the course of the rotation.

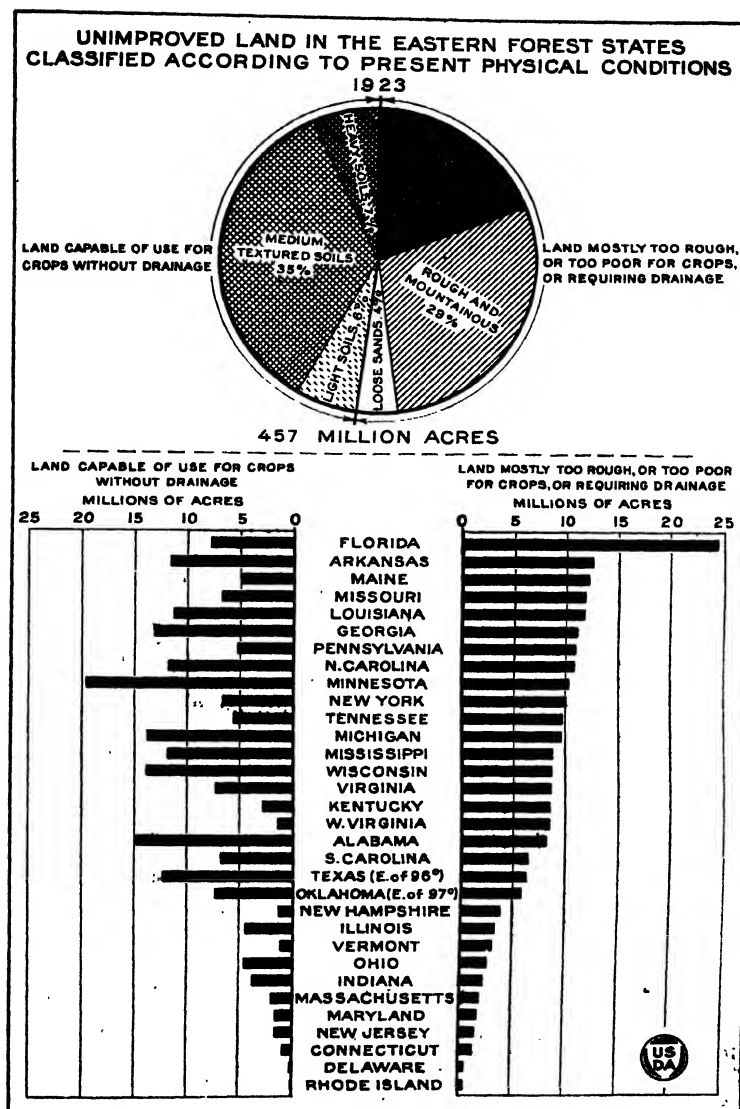


FIG. 11.--Most of the 220,000,000 acres in the region capable of use for crops without drainage is now forest or cut-over eastern originally forested land. There are about 9,000,000 acres more of such land in the Prairie States. The light soils will, in general, need more fertilizer than the heavy soils. The soils of medium texture are mostly sandy loam. The swamps and other wet lands are also forested for the most part, and will, therefore, require clearing in addition to drainage. At least 15 per cent of these swamp lands, owing to adverse conditions, is unlikely ever to be drained. Some of the rough, mountain land can be used for orchards, provided the slopes are kept in sod; but the amount of land likely to be so used is very small. Similarly some of the loose sands can be used for crops provided fertilizer is liberally applied, but the extent of such land will remain very small so long as better lands are available. Undoubtedly most of these 457,000,000 acres of land will not be needed for crops until at least another crop of timber can be cut (see p. 495).

rolling that erosion would probably result in serious soil depletion. Some of this land in the northern portion of the Lake States is also subject to summer frosts. Most of the potential crop land in the eastern forest region is either in the Southern States or in the northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (fig. 9).

Of the estimated 75,000,000 acres capable of being employed for crops after drainage (fig. 8), probably about 68 per cent would also have to be cleared of trees or stumps and brush. Much of the drainable land is fertile, but considerable areas are either deficient in fertility or the soils are of undesirable texture.

The reclamation of arid land by irrigation (fig. 7) also involves heavy costs. The steady increase in average cost per acre for irrigation, which was about eight times as high for projects begun in the decade 1910-19 as for projects begun prior to 1890, suggests that the easier projects were first undertaken and that much of the remaining area classed as irrigable will require extremely heavy costs for construction of dams and ditches.

Of the 100,000,000 acres of so-called improved land not used for crops, a considerable part is probably potential crop land of fair quality. In fact, an estimated 15,000,000 acres is land actually employed for crops but not harvested in 1919. Much of this is land in the semiarid crop regions of the West, however, where crop failure because of inadequate rainfall is frequent. About 25,000,000 acres is crop land which is idle or fallow. This is found mostly in the semiarid wheat areas of the West, where bare fallowing to conserve moisture is practiced, and in the South and East, where many unprofitable fields have been allowed to grow up to broom sedge and weeds. Much of the 60,000,000 acres of improved land in pasture is pasture in rotation with crops, probably the equal of the crop land in fertility; and most of the remainder is fertile permanent pasture. However, to devote any large part of this area to crops without providing a substitute by the improvement of pasture now classed as unimproved would result in the serious disturbance of the necessary relationship of pasture to crops in the systems of farming.

The potential crop land in the subhumid prairies comprises land which hitherto has not been employed for crops or for improved pastures, either because of rough topography or the presence of stone or because the soil is shallow or infertile. Most of this area is in central Texas and Oklahoma.

The potential crop land in the semiarid portion of the Great Plains region has mostly so low a rainfall that an average yield of wheat year in and year out would probably be not more than 7 bushels to the acre. The price of wheat would need to be much higher than at present to make its production profitable under these circumstances. In fact, much of the land in this region which has been planted to wheat has proved to be unprofitable at the present level of prices. However, when the population of the nation becomes much greater than at present, considerable portions of this area may be used for grain production, supplemented by the raising of livestock on forage crops, range pasture, and the straw and stubble.

Of the estimated area of 18,000,000 acres of potential crop land west of the Great Plains not irrigable or drainable, about one-third is humid or subhumid land in the Pacific Coast States or in mountain parks. Most of this humid land is covered with heavy forests or

with the large stumps left after lumbering. The cost of clearing is very heavy. The remaining two-thirds is largely semiarid land.

It is also important to keep in mind the fact that most of the potential crop area shown in Figure 10 is now used either for forest or for grazing, and if used for crops would not be available for these other uses. As previously noted, about 1,769,000,000 acres are available for all three uses. Of this amount, 468,000,000 acres are land so

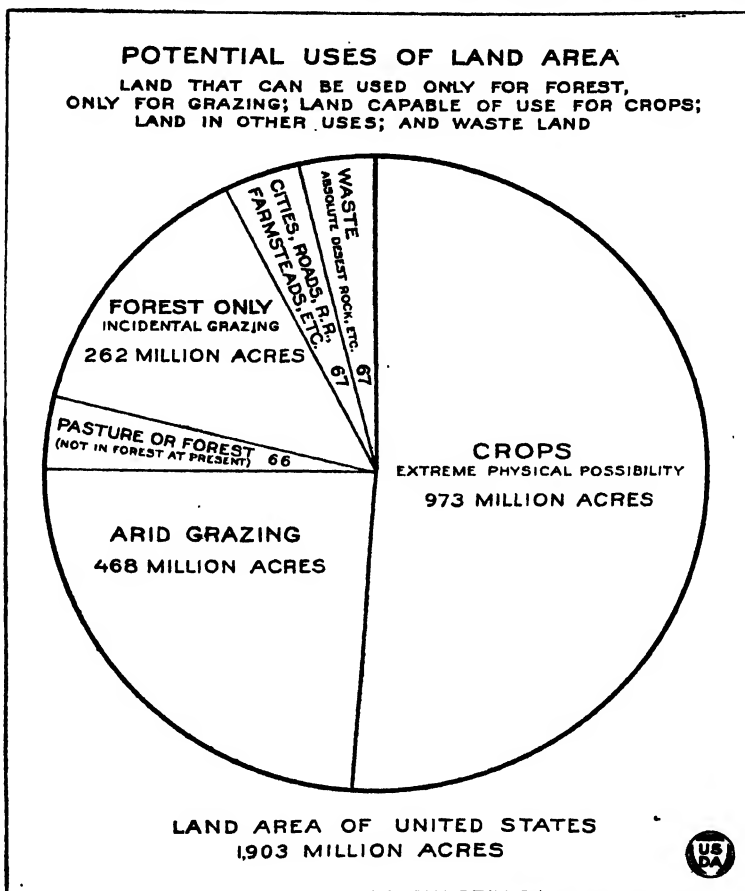


FIG. 12.—Of the 1,903,000,000 acres in the United States, about 468,000,000 acres are arid range suitable only for grazing, with very low-carrying capacity. About 328,000,000 acres are humid land, of which 262,000,000 acres are so rough or sandy that the land is primarily valuable only for forests, and 66,000,000 acres are too rough for cultivation, but used for pasture and not forested at present. About 973,000,000 acres are physically capable of use for either crops or pasture, but probably a considerable portion will remain in forest. (See fig. 10.) With the increase of population the area devoted to cities, roads, farmsteads, etc., will need to be increased somewhat. The figures are based largely on estimates.

arid that it is capable of being used only for grazing (fig. 12). Another area of 262,000,000 acres is capable of being used only for forest. Most of this is mountainous or other land of rough topography (fig. 13). Thus, if all of the 973,000,000 acres of potential crop land were employed for crops, there would remain 66,000,000

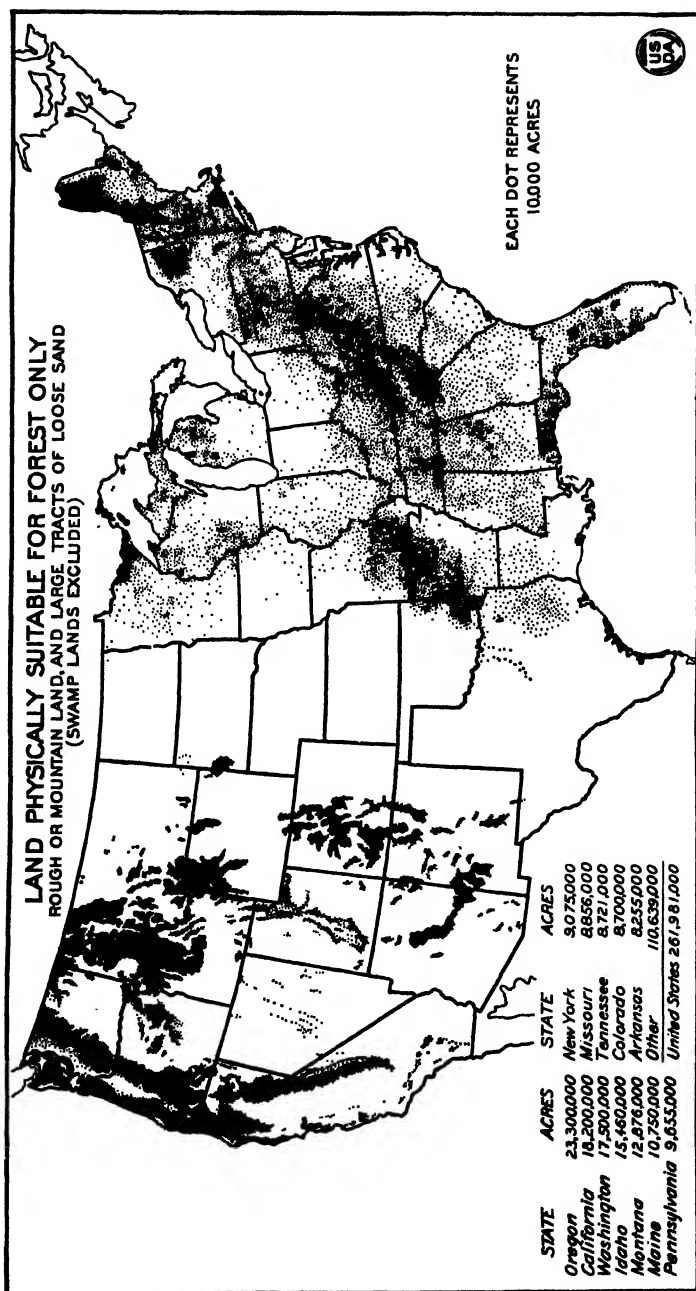


FIG. 13.—The study on which this map is based, as in the case of Figures 9 and 11, included county compilations only for the eastern half of the United States and the Pacific Coast States. Within these regions the land classed as suitable only for forests consists of the areas too rough for crops and the areas of coarse sand. The total is about 152,000,000 acres in the East and 67,000,000 acres in the Pacific Coast States, to which have been added 53,000,000 acres in the Rocky Mountain region suitable only for forests. There are, in addition, probably 200,000,000 acres of land that can be more economically used for forests than for other purposes during the next few decades. The increase of "improved" and cleared "unimproved" farm land in the forested portions of the United States was only 5,000,000 acres between 1910 and 1920, and there seems little likelihood that there will be any great increase in the rate of clearing during the next few decades.

acres of humid pasture land other than forest or cut-over pasture. It is obvious that even a nation of very dense population would not maintain so small a proportion of pasture to crop land. In Germany, where the density of population is many times as great as it is in the humid portion of the United States, pasture, other than woodland pasture, comprises an area about two-thirds as large as the area of land in crops.

As will be shown later, the 262,000,000 acres of forest would provide, even under the best of conditions, for growing a supply of timber, for only a small part of our present per capita consumption of timber and timber products. Furthermore, in the next few decades we shall by no means need for crops all of this area of potential crop land. Consequently, the problem of future land utilization becomes one of relative requirements for the several uses. A primary object of the present study is to determine these requirements for the next few decades as a basis for indicating the nature of the land policy required.

Increasing Scarcity of Land Resources and Nature of This Scarcity.

As long as a large portion of our national domain remained unused for crops, pasture, or forest, the potential competition of these uses for our national area was not apparent. For some decades, however, we have been using for crops or for grazing the greater part of the land not occupied by forests, and during this period there has been practically no important reserve area for the expansion of any one of the three uses except at the expense of the others. Consequently, the growth of our population has resulted in an ever-increasing scarcity of our available land area, and it is important to consider some of the evidences of this scarcity.

Decrease in Per Capita Acreage of Land in Farms, of Improved Land, and of Land in Crops.

According to the census of 1920, the area of land in farms had increased more than threefold since 1850, while the area of improved land had increased nearly fivefold (fig. 14). However, the per capita acreage of farm land reached a maximum at the outbreak of the Civil War (fig. 15). The decade in which the Civil War occurred resulted in a notable decline in per capita acreage of farm land. In 1900 the per capita acreage of farm land was larger than in 1870, mainly as a result of the tremendous expansion of the area of land in farms from 1890 to 1900, but thereafter decreased. The per capita acreage of improved land in farms was at the maximum in 1880 and 1890. The per capita acreage of crop land has declined since 1900.

The decline in the per capita acreage of improved land and of crop land during the last few decades is attributable partly to the limited area of the United States available for crops, pasture, and forest. But it has been due even more to the difficulty of enlarging our crop area by the addition of land of a quality capable of being profitably used for crops.

The decline in the per capita area of farm land, improved land, and land in crops is the result of a number of factors. The cen-

**AREA OF LAND IN FARMS AND AREA OF IMPROVED FARM LAND,
UNITED STATES, 1850-1920; HARVESTED AREA OF 14 PRINCIPAL
CROPS, 1880-1920.**

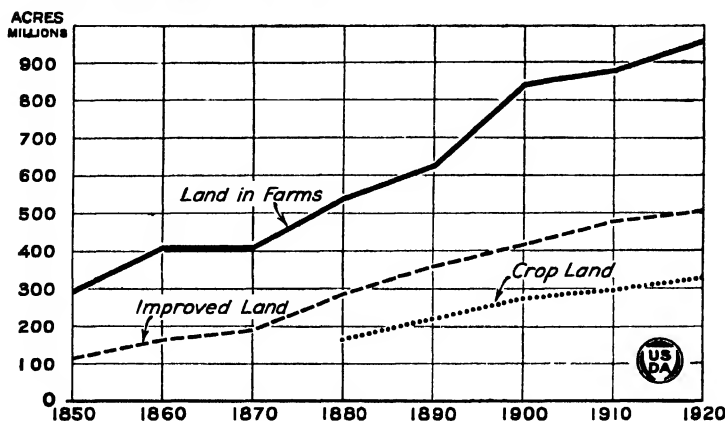


FIG. 14.—While the increase in the area of land in farms from 1850 to 1920 was greater than the increase of improved land, the rate of increase for the former was less than for the latter. However, since 1880 the ratio of improved land to farm land has been more or less constant at about 1 to 2. From 1880 (when census figures of crop acreage became available) to 1920 the harvested area of the principal crops increased at a more rapid rate than the area of all farm land or of improved farm land. In other words, the proportion of the improved land which is in crops was increasing, and the proportion in pasture was decreasing accordingly.

**PER CAPITA AREA OF LAND IN FARMS AND OF IMPROVED FARM
LAND, THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1920; PER CAPITA HARVESTED
AREA OF 14 PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1880-1920; AND INDEX OF PER CAPITA
PRODUCTION OF 9 PRINCIPAL CROPS (5-YEAR AVERAGES CENTERED
ON CENSUS YEARS), 1870-1920.**

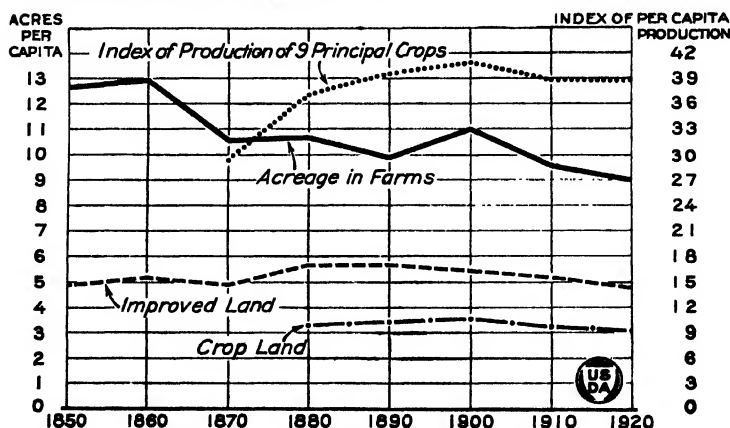
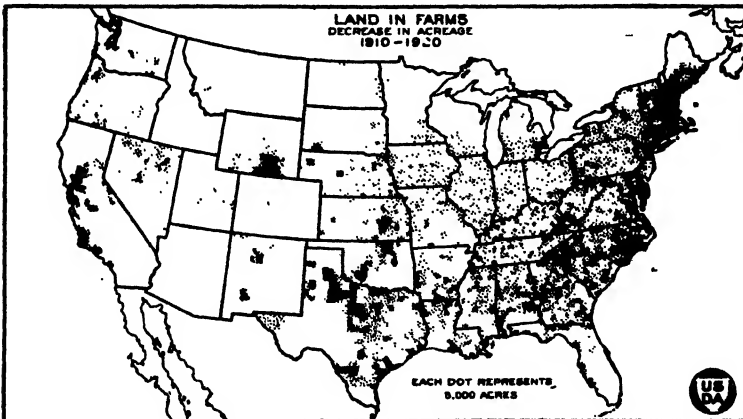
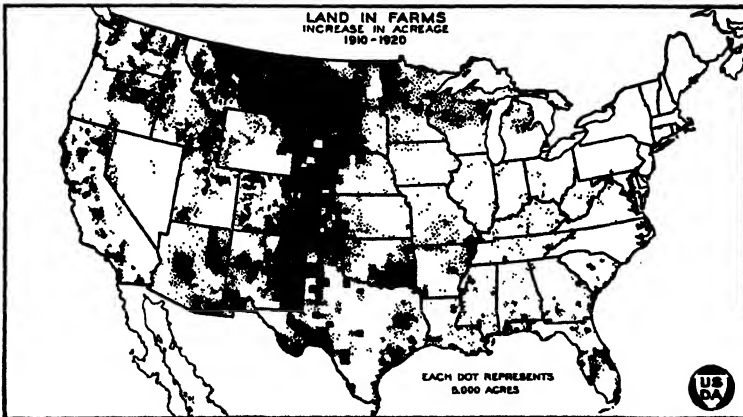


FIG. 15.—The per capita acreage of land in farms has shown a decreasing trend since 1850. The per capita acreage of improved farm land was about the same in 1920 as in 1850, but has decreased in each decade since 1890, when the maximum was attained. The per capita area of land in the 14 principal crops increased slightly from 1880 to 1900, but was less in each succeeding decade. The index of per capita production of 9 principal crops increased from 1870 to 1900, but was less in 1920 than in 1900. The data on acreage of land in farms, improved land, and crop land are from the census. The data on per capita production represent 5-year averages of Department of Agriculture estimates, centered on census years. The crops are combined on the basis of the aggregate value obtained by multiplying the total product of each by the 43-year average price. Comparable data for all decades are available for only nine crops, comprising, however, nearly 90 per cent of the total crop area.

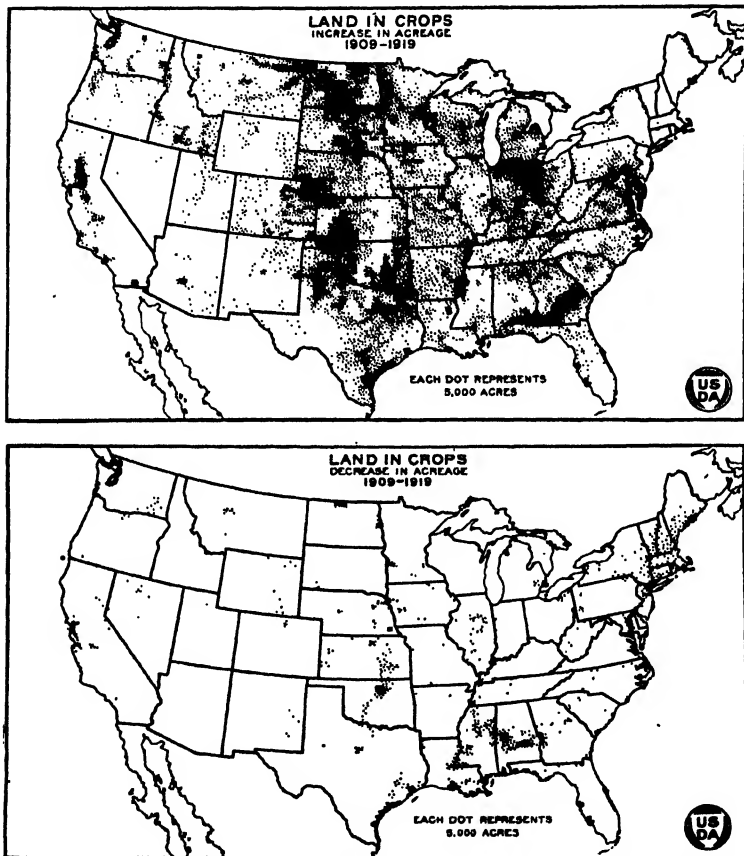
sus of 1920 revealed the fact that, since 1910, in that part of the United States east of the Great Plains, there had occurred a widespread decrease in the acreage of land in farms, amounting to 7,000,000 acres, with an increase only in a few scattered localities, the most important of which were the northern portion of the Great Lakes States, the Mississippi River bottoms, particularly in Missouri and Arkansas, and a few other districts where the reclamation of land by drainage or clearing was taking place (figs. 16 and 17). This decrease was offset by a widespread increase in the area of land in farms in the western half of the United States, amounting



FIGS. 16 and 17.—With the exception of the northern portion of the Great Lakes States, Florida, and southeastern Oklahoma, there was no notable increase in the acreage of land in farms east of the Great Plains. In the latter region and other parts of the West the great expansion of the area of land in farms was owing largely to the enactment of the enlarged homestead act, in 1909, and the grazing homestead act, in 1916, which authorized entry of 320 and 640 acres of land, respectively. With the exception of the areas mentioned, and a few other scattering districts where reclamation of one kind or another occurred, decreasing acreage of land in farms was the general tendency east of the Great Plains. The marked decreases in Texas were probably mostly nominal, being due largely to shifts of the headquarters of large cattle ranches from one county to another.

altogether to 84,000,000 acres. A large proportion of this land has proven suitable for grazing rather than for crops. In fact, the total increase of improved land in the West between 1910 and 1920 was 24,000,000 acres, much of it being the result of the improvement of land already in farms.

In spite of the general decrease of land in farms in the eastern half of the country, there was a net increase in crop land in this section amounting to nearly 25,000,000 acres, while in the western half of the country the increase was about 20,000,000 acres (figs. 18 and 19). Although this increase in crop acreage in the eastern half of



FIGS. 18 AND 19.—While the area of land in farms generally decreased throughout the region east of the Great Plains (figs. 16 and 17), there was a widespread increase in the area of harvested crops in this section as well as in the Great Plains and various parts of the West. Patriotic motives, together with the inducements represented by high prices for farm products during the war and for some time thereafter, were mainly responsible for this increase, which consisted largely in the employment for crops of land formerly used for pasture. The large increase in the acreage of crops in the Great Plains corresponds with an increase in land in farms already noted. The principal regions where a decrease in crop acreage occurred were New England, the Black Prairie of Alabama, and northeastern Mississippi, a district along the Mississippi River in the southwestern Mississippi and northeastern Louisiana, and a part of northern Oklahoma. In all of the southern districts mentioned, with the exception of Oklahoma, the ravages of the boll weevil are largely accountable for the reduction in the acreage of harvested crops.

the country may include small additions to both farm area and crop area through drainage or clearing of land, it more largely comprises the using for crops of improved pasture land in farms. The fact that improved land in the United States increased only 25,000,000 acres during the decade, while the area of land in crops increased about 45,000,000 acres, indicates that a large proportion of the increase in crop area came from improved pasture land.

Since 1920 the area of farm land and of improved land has increased very little, possibly not at all, and the acreage in crops has decreased since 1919. Population, on the other hand, has probably increased somewhat more rapidly than during the decade 1910-1919, which included the war years and epidemics of influenza. The rate of decrease of per capita acreage of farm land, improved land, and crop land, therefore, has probably been more rapid since the World War than before.

Has this decrease for more than two decades in the acreage of crops per capita meant also a decline in production per capita, or may not the decrease of per capita acreage have been offset by a larger yield per acre? The answer to both questions probably must be in the negative. The index of average production per acre increased considerably from the 5-year period 1883-87 to that of 1903-07, but from the latter period until 1918-22 there was, if anything, a slight decrease in the index (fig. 45).¹⁷

Decrease in Area of Pasture.

The significance of the decline in the per capita acreage of crop land during the past two decades is emphasized all the more by the fact that it has been accompanied by an even more marked decrease in the per capita area of grazing land, including that without as well as within the boundaries of farms. For, whereas the area of farm land during the period was increasing, albeit, not with sufficient rapidity to keep up with the increase of population, this very increase involved a decrease in the total area of land not in farms. Nearly all the land not in farms suitable for grazing has been grazed since 1890.¹⁸ Within the area of land in farms, crops have encroached constantly on the pasture land. Crop land increased 11.3 per cent between 1909 and 1919, whereas farm land increased only 8.8 per cent. It appears almost certain that half of the increase in crop land during this decade was at the expense of improved pasture, and much of the remaining half from unimproved pasture within or without farm boundaries. The clearing of forest land in farms and the use of this land for pasture¹⁹ has not been nearly so

¹⁷ Since the various crops involve products of such widely different value in proportion to weight as hay and cotton or tobacco, it was necessary to reduce them to some common denominator which would reflect their relative value over a long period. For this purpose the 43-year average price of each crop (1870 to 1922) was used as a weight in obtaining the index of average yield per acre of the principal crops.

¹⁸ In 1880 a considerable part of the range land in the West, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, was not in use for pasture; but by 1890 nearly all of the land in the West, outside the absolute deserts, was employed for grazing, as is shown by the local distribution of livestock in the census of 1890 (fig. 26). Consequently, since 1890 it is fair to assume that all grassland brought into the classes of improved land or unimproved land other than woodland was still used for pasture, except in so far as it was devoted to increasing the crop area.

¹⁹ Some of this forest land was used for pasture before clearing, but its value for pasture was very low in comparison with its value after clearing.

extensive as the expansion of crop land. In fact, the actual area of land used for pasture has probably decreased since 1880, and almost certainly since 1890 (fig. 20). The estimated amount of decrease per decade in pasture area since 1890 is as follows: ²⁰

	Acres.
1890-1899 -----	38, 000, 000
1900-1909 -----	11, 000, 000
1910-1919 -----	32, 000, 000
Total -----	81, 000, 000

On the basis of these estimates it appears that the per capita acreage of humid pasture (exclusive of woodland) and semiarid pasture was reduced from 14.28 acres to 7.75 acres, or nearly half during the 30 years. Moreover, the carrying capacity of the pasture

TREND IN THE USE OF THE LAND AREA FOR CROPS, PASTURE, AND FOREST, UNITED STATES, 1880-1920.

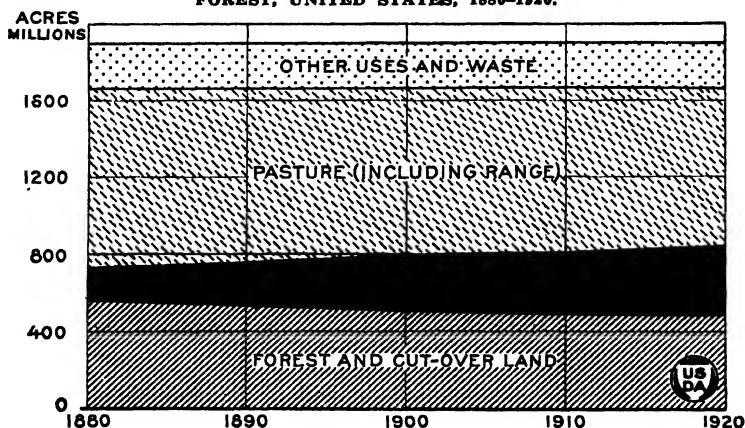


FIG. 20.—The area of land in harvested crops has steadily increased at the expense of forest and cut-over land, on the one hand, and of pasture, on the other hand. During recent years the increase has been mostly at the expense of improved pasture. The area of other uses and waste has been practically constant, while the area for cities, farmsteads, roads, etc., has increased, this increase is probably offset by the decrease in area of waste land.

per acre probably decreased also, since the pasture land put into crops was undoubtedly the best pasture.

The growing scarcity of land available for grazing is reflected in the statistics of livestock. The per capita number of livestock in 1922 was less than two-thirds that in 1894 (fig. 21). This was largely caused by decreases in the per capita numbers of sheep, beef cattle, horses, and mules. The expansion of the livestock industry across

²⁰ This result was obtained by tabulating the acreage of improved and of unimproved land other than woodland separately for the counties originally forested and for those originally covered mostly with grass or desert vegetation. The increase in crop land harvested in each decade, less the increase in improved and unimproved land in forested counties, is assumed to indicate roughly the net loss in pasture area for the decade. To whatever extent these forest areas were formerly pastured before clearing, to that extent the loss in pasture acreage was greater than the figures indicate. However, the carrying capacity of woodland is so small that to allow for it on an acreage basis would be misleading.

the central and far West between 1850 and 1900, and its stationary condition since, are shown in Figures 22 to 29.

TRENDS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, UNITED STATES, 1850-1922.

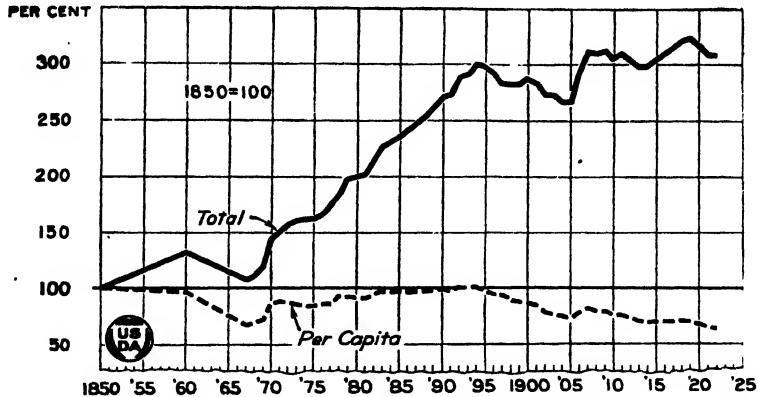


FIG. 21.—Since about 1894 there has been but little increase in the total number of livestock in the United States, and consequently the number per capita in 1922 was only about two-thirds that of 1894. In order to reduce the different classes of livestock for any given year to a single figure, the number of head of each class was given a relative weight equivalent to its 56-year average price. The curve probably contains a certain margin of error due to defects in basic statistics, as revealed by the sudden variations from trend shown at certain periods, as, for instance, between 1906 and 1907.

Increasing Land Values as an Indication of Increasing Scarcity of Farm Land.

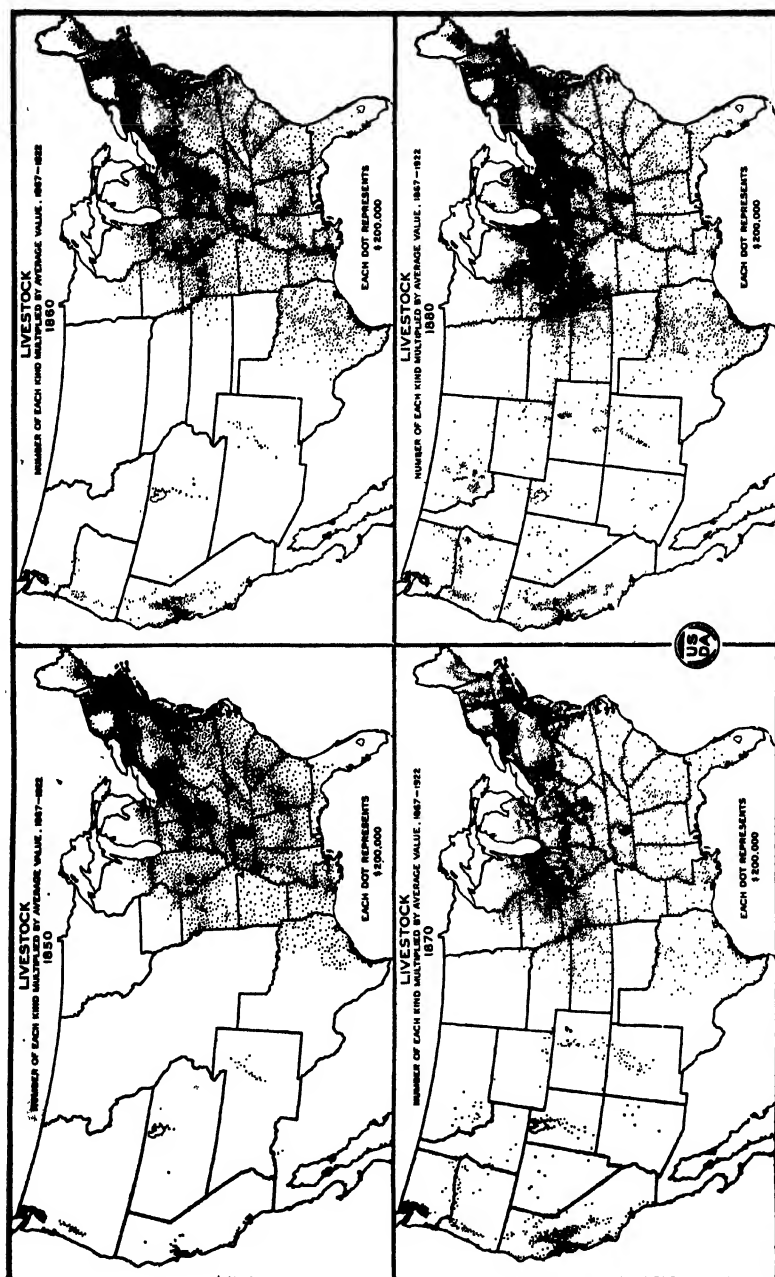
An increase in the average valuation of land per acre is not a conclusive proof of the increasing scarcity of land in a particular country. It may be a result of other influences, such as a decrease in the rate of capitalization or influences outside of the country affecting the world market. Again, an increase in average valuation per acre for the country as a whole may reflect the influences of the addition of new cheap lands in the process of expansion. However, changes in land values may tend to confirm other indications.

The trend in the value of farm real estate per acre from 1850 to 1920, according to the decennial census, is shown in Figure 30.²¹

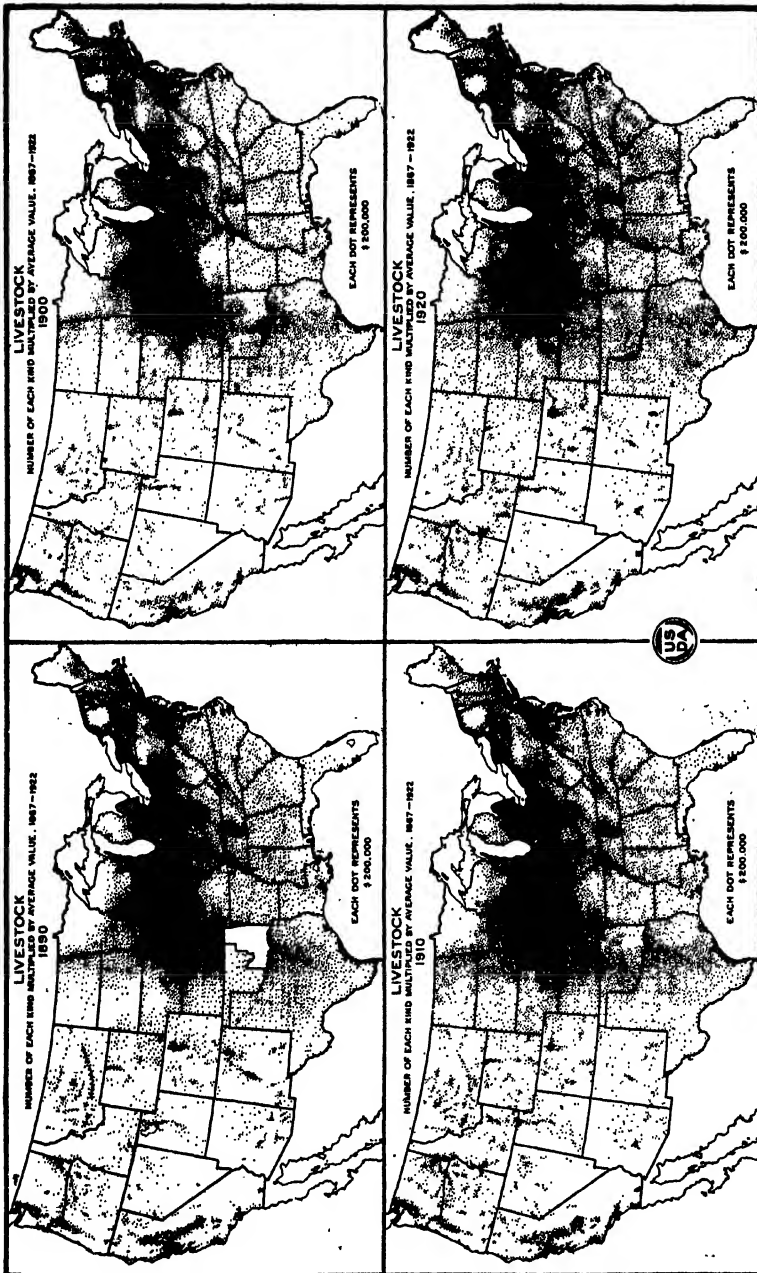
When land valuation is expressed in current dollars without reference to changes in the value of the dollar itself, without regard to the relationship between the valuation of land expressed in dollars and the valuation of other commodities expressed in dollars, it appears that the valuation per acre of farm land has increased during every decade except from 1890 to 1900. This upward trend has occurred in spite of the fact that each decade has seen included in the land area of the nation a large acreage of new and cheap farm land.

However, when the valuation of land per acre is expressed in current dollars, the upward movement may reflect merely inflation

²¹ Compare also article "Farm Ownership and Tenancy," p. 541.



Figs. 22 to 25.—In 1850 only the eastern portion of the Corn Belt was occupied by livestock, and that sparsely, and only a beginning had been made in the great States, Wisconsin and Michigan. There were no livestock reported in Iowa, except the extreme southern part of the State, for instance, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas. A beginning had been made in eastern Texas. Between 1850 and 1880 the Corn Belt, the southern parts of the Great States, Texas, and the more desirable parts of the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountains were largely occupied by livestock, but little progress had been made in the Dakotas and Oklahoma, and the vast arid range lands of the western half of the United States were only partly utilized.



Figs. 26 to 29.—Between 1890 and 1920 the principal extensions in the territory occupied by livestock were the Dakotas and Montana east of the mountains, the western third of Texas, and Oklahoma. Most of this increase was between 1890 and 1899. Between 1890 and 1920 there appears to have been some decrease in the quantity of live stock in much of the Corn Belt. In this series of maps (Figs. 22 to 29, inclusive) the various classes of livestock are converted to a single unit of measurement, based on the average value of 36 years, in order to show the expansion of the livestock industry considered as a whole. The statistics were compiled by Dr. Sewell Wright, Bureau of Animal Industry.

of the currency and be a part of a general increase in the prices of all commodities. When we divide the average valuation of farm land per acre by the index number of prices of all commodities (land not being included), we get a rough measure of the changes in the value of land; that is, of the purchasing power of land in terms of other commodities. The figures thus calculated indicate a decrease in the average value of land per acre during three decades since 1850: 1860-69, 1890-99, and 1910-19.²²

The average figure for the nation as a whole is complicated by the continuous inclusion of new land. A more significant indication of the trend is that available for Ohio by years (fig. 31). This curve

AVERAGE VALUATION PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE, UNITED STATES, 1850-1919.

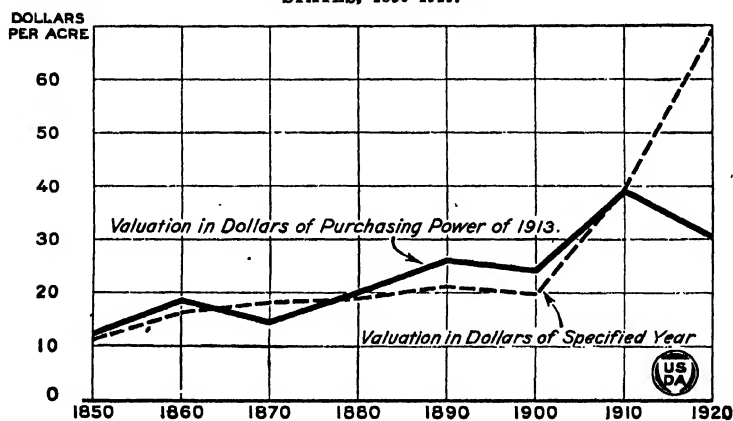


FIG. 30.—The general trend of the valuation of farm real estate has been upward since 1850, so far as it is revealed by decennial census figures. The upward movement was especially rapid from 1900 to 1920, but from 1910 to 1920 the increase in the valuation of land was not as rapid as the upward movement of general commodity prices. Consequently the valuation of farm land expressed in dollars of the purchasing power of 1913 decreased. This decrease was largely due to the tendency for the movement of land values to lag somewhat behind the movement of general commodity prices.

shows the strong upward movement beginning about 1900, but it also shows a slight downward trend preceding 1900.

The trend in the value of farm land up to 1920 appears to confirm the conclusion, supported also by other facts, that the nation reached and passed the apogee of agricultural land supply in proportion to population about three decades ago, and that we have entered a period which will necessarily be marked by a continually increasing scarcity of land. For, although the present area of land in farms is only about one-half the total land area of the United States and the improved farm land is only about one-quarter,

²² In this last decade the relationship was abnormal, because the prices of commodities had been moving upward with great rapidity while the valuation of land, being apparently slower to respond to the influence of inflation, had tended to lag behind. Consequently the decrease shown from 1910 to 1920 may be only a nominal decrease due to the taking of the statistical picture at a time when the valuation of land had not yet caught up with the upward movement of commodity prices.

nearly all of the area suitable for agricultural purposes is now in use either for crops or for pasture, or is forest and cut-over land, and was probably so employed at least three decades ago. The needs of the increased population, which are two-thirds greater than they were three decades ago, have been met in recent years by a large increase in the total though not in the per-capita area of crop land, mostly at the expense of pasture; and by a decrease in the per-capita area required to maintain livestock, principally due to reductions in the per-capita number of sheep, beef cattle, and horses and mules.

TREND IN AVERAGE VALUATION PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE IN OHIO COMPARED WITH TREND OF PRICES OF WHOLESALE COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR INDICES), 1877-1921.

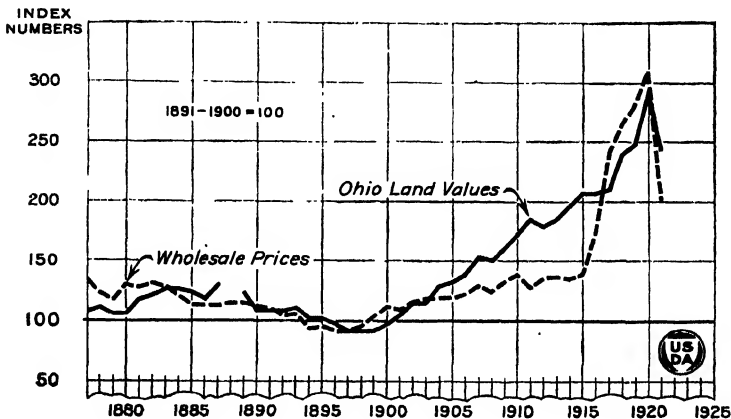


FIG. 31.—Unlike the curve of land valuation shown for the United States as a whole in Figure 30, the curve for Ohio does not reflect the influence of the development of large areas of new farm lands within the State, for Ohio was fully settled before 1877. Instead of an upward movement in the curve of real estate prices throughout the period, as was shown for the United States as a whole, the curve for Ohio follows the downward movement of commodity prices from the eighties to about 1897. From about 1903 to the outbreak of the World War, the curve of real estate prices advanced more rapidly than the curve of commodity prices. This was apparently a period when the value, as distinguished from the price, of land was increasing, probably reflecting the growing scarcity of available farm land of good quality.

Conditions That Tend to Obscure the Increasing Scarcity of Land Resources.

The trend toward increasing scarcity of land resources available for crops, pastures, and forests has been obscured temporarily by the existing agricultural depression and by the fact that we are still cutting our timber largely from a stored crop.

The Overdevelopment of Farm Production for Export Temporarily Disguises the Increasing Scarcity of Farm-Land Resources.

It seems incongruous to talk of the increasing scarcity of land available for crops, pastures, and forest at a time when certain important farm products are almost a drug on the market. Since this

TREND OF NET EXPORTS OF 16 PRINCIPAL CROPS (COMBINED ON BASIS OF 43-YEAR AVERAGE PRICES), UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1891-1922.

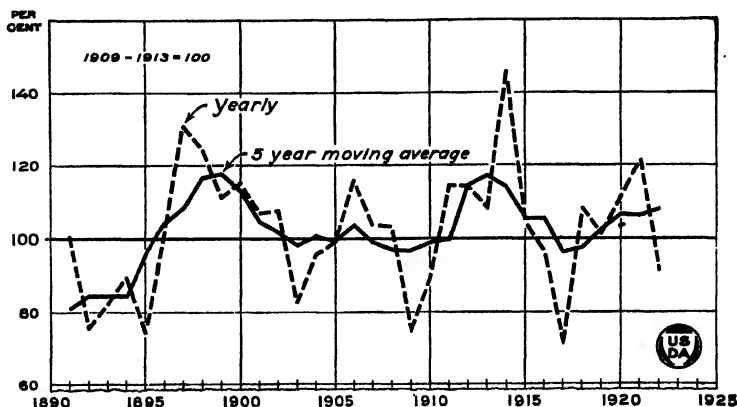


FIG. 32.—The annual variation in the volume of exports is shown by the dashed line, while the solid line is a 5-year moving average centered on the middle year, except for the last two years, which represent 4-year and 3-year averages, respectively. A comparison of the two curves indicates that about 1897 there began a rapid decrease in the volume of exports, which continued until 1903. While the large exports of 1906 were an exception to the downward movement, the general trend appears to have been toward lower averages until 1910. Then began a general upward movement which continued until the outbreak of the World War, followed by a downward movement, which continued until 1917, followed by another increase, which continued until 1921. In general, the level of exports from 1912 to 1922 was higher than in the period from 1892 to 1911.

depression made its appearance, public attention has associated it with the export surplus of farm products. At first the public noticed that the exports of farm products measured in dollars had

TREND OF ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND NET EXPORTS OF WHEAT, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-1922.

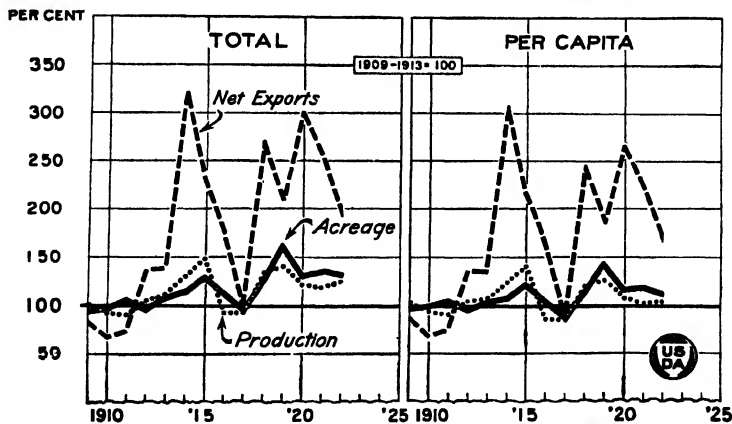


FIG. 33.—Small percentages of change in the production of wheat (whether due to variations in acreage or in yield) result in large percentages of change in exports. The general trend of acreage, production, and exports of wheat was upward from 1910 to 1914. There followed a decline until 1917, and then a marked upward movement culminating in 1919 for acreage and production and in 1920 for exports. From 1920 to 1922 there was but little change in wheat acreage or production, but a large decrease in exports.

decreased. There immediately resulted the impression that our exports were being dammed up in this country because the normal channels of outlet were blocked by the chaotic conditions of credit and international exchange. Subsequently, however, attention was directed to the fact that our physical exports were still much larger than in the pre-war period, and the conviction has developed that the trouble is due to an excessive production of agricultural products.

In order to make clear the fundamental conditions responsible for the development of the present depression and for its continuance, it is necessary to answer certain basic questions: (1) In what degree is the physical export volume of farm products abnormal? (2) What conditions are responsible for the expansion of our exports; is the

TREND OF ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND NET EXPORTS OF CORN, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-1922.

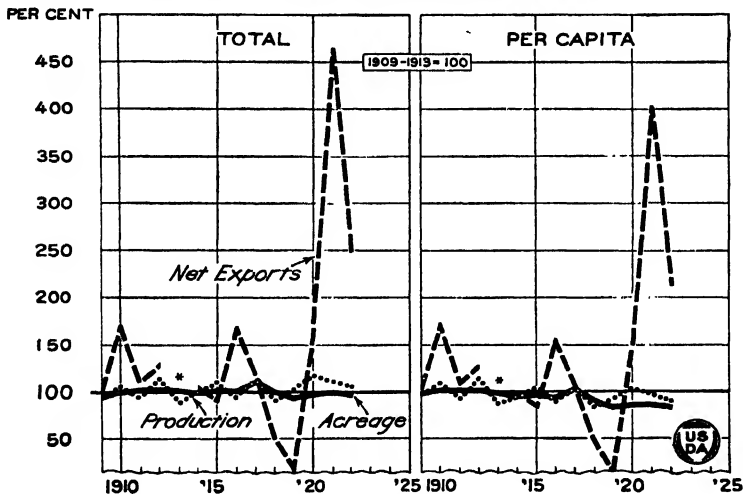


FIG. 34.—The illustration shows the enormous relative expansion in the total and per capita exports of corn in 1921. However, the normal percentage of exports to total product is so small that a slight percentage of increase in the total volume of production, due to increase in acreage or yield, may result in a very large percentage of increase in the surplus available for export. This explains the fact that the large rise in the export curves from 1919-1921 does not coincide with a correspondingly large increase in the curves for acreage and production. For 1913 there were no net exports of corn; hence the break shown in the export curve.

expansion due to increased acreage per capita, to increased production per acre, or to decreased consumption per capita? (3) Was the sudden decrease in prices of farm products due to the enlargement of the volume of exports?

Extent to which the volume of exports is abnormal.—The United States has always had a surplus of farm products for export. The trend in volume of this surplus is shown in Figure 32.

The trend in the volume of exports was downward from about 1897 until about 1909, with a slight interruption due mainly to the large exports of 1906. About 1910 there began an upward trend. This upward movement was interrupted by a downward movement from

about 1914 to 1917, followed by another large increase, mainly due to the enlarged exports of certain cereals. The average annual exports of wheat were over twice as great from 1919-22 as in the five years, 1909-13 (fig. 33). Comparing the same periods, the exports of rye, formerly of little consequence, increased from about 1,000,000 bushels to nearly 43,000,000, the direct exports of corn increased from 40,000,000 bushels to 82,000,000 (fig. 34), and the indirect exports of corn in the form of pork products were largely increased. There was also a considerable increase in the exports of tobacco. On the other hand, the exports of cotton since 1915 have been only 50 to 75 per cent of the average exports during the 5-year pre-war period (fig. 35).

The expansion in the volume of exports which followed the outbreak of the World War also corresponded to an increase in the crop acreage devoted to production for export²³ (fig. 36). On

TREND OF ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND NET EXPORTS OF COTTON, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-1922.

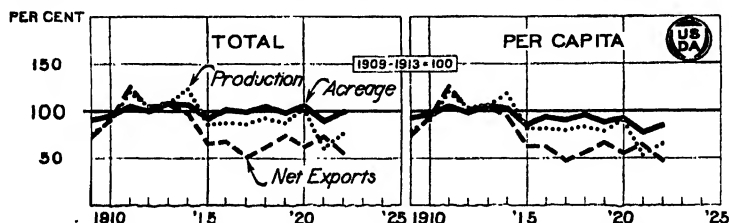


FIG. 35.—While there have been annual fluctuations in cotton acreage, there has been no marked trend either above or below the average for the five years just preceding the World War. However, the per capita acreage has decreased considerably. As a result of this, of the decreased yield due to the ravages of the boll weevil and of the decreased purchasing power of Europe, there has been a notable decline in exports of cotton since 1914.

the basis of 5-year averages the acreage devoted to production for export decreased from the 5-year period 1899-1903 through that of 1909-13, and in the latter 5-year period was only 80 per cent of the average for the period 1899-1903, inclusive. During this period of decreasing exports, there was apprehension that our nation would soon cease to be a net exporter of farm products. However, as a result of the stimulus of war demand, the average acreage devoted to export production for 1919-22 was 40 per cent greater than for the period of 1909-13 and over 13 per cent greater than in the preceding high period 1899-1903.²⁴

Conditions which have made possible the increase in acreage employed in producing for export.—One might suppose that the great increase in the volume of cereal exports during the decade 1913-22 was made possible by a sudden expansion of the per capita area of

²³ Calculated on the basis of direct exports.

²⁴ In the latter half of 1923 there was a marked decrease in exports of cereals and cereal products. If this lower level is maintained during the remainder of the fiscal year, the acreage required to produce these cereal exports will be only about half the annual average 1919-22.

land in crops. However, as already noted, in the period from 1900 to 1922 the trend of crop acreage per capita was downward. In the period 1919-22 the per capita acreage in 12 principal crops was 10 per cent less than for 1899-1903. Furthermore, as pointed out before, the increase in exports was not due to an enlargement of the average yield per crop acre.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA ACREAGE EMPLOYED FOR DOMESTIC USES AND FOR NET EXPORTS OF 12 PRINCIPAL CROPS, AVERAGE OF 5-YEAR PERIODS, UNITED STATES, 1889-1893 TO 1919-1922.

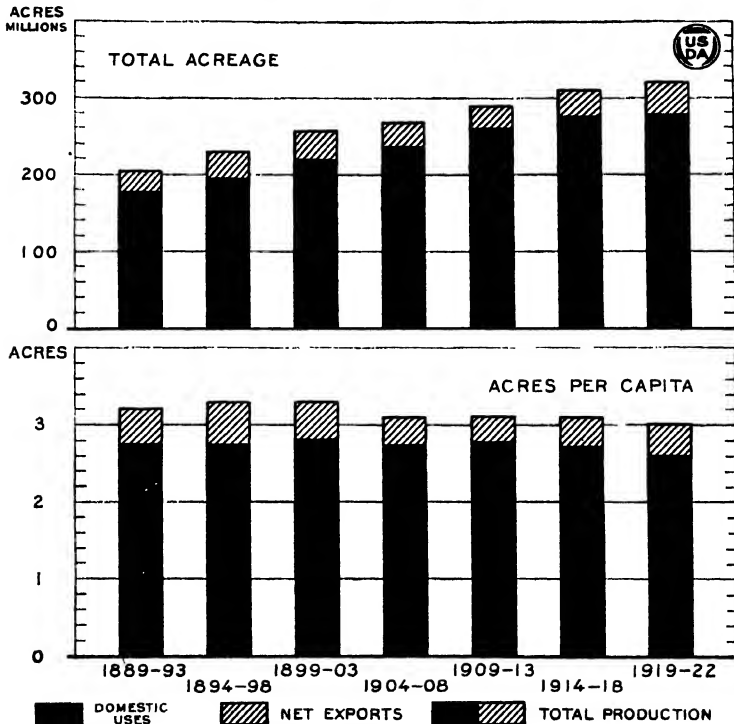


FIG. 36. The area devoted to these 12 principal crops has increased each decade, but the area per capita was less in the period 1919-1922 than in the period 1899-1903. The area per capita devoted to export production was less in the 1919-1922 period than in the earlier period, but in the 1919-1922 period, the export acreage per capita was a considerably larger proportion of the total per capita acreage than in any period since 1899-1903.

The expansion in the acreage devoted to export production, in spite of the downward trend of per capita crop acreage and the slight decrease in average yield per crop acre, took the form of increase in the area of the cereals, especially wheat, at the expense of other crops. Of the 23,000,000 acres by which the average area of the five cereals for 1919-22 exceeded that of 1909-13, wheat accounted for more than 18,000,000 acres. Most of the remainder is accounted for by increase in the acreage of rye, amounting to more than 100 per cent, together

with a slight increase in the acreage of oats. On the other hand, this is partly offset by slight decreases in the acreage of barley and of corn.²⁵

The larger volume of exports made possible by reduction in acreage employed for domestic uses.—Since there has been neither an increase in the per capita area of crop land, nor, as compared with the average for 1903–1907, any increase in the yield per acre either of all the land devoted to crops or of the land devoted to the cereals, it is evident that the expansion in acreage devoted to production for export must have been made possible by a reduction in the acreage employed in producing for domestic uses. After subtracting the acreage devoted to direct exportation of crops from the total crop acreage, the remaining area per capita decreased from 3.15 acres in

TREND OF TOTAL ACREAGE AND PER CAPITA ACREAGE OF ALL CROPS FED TO LIVE STOCK, UNITED STATES, 1909–1922.

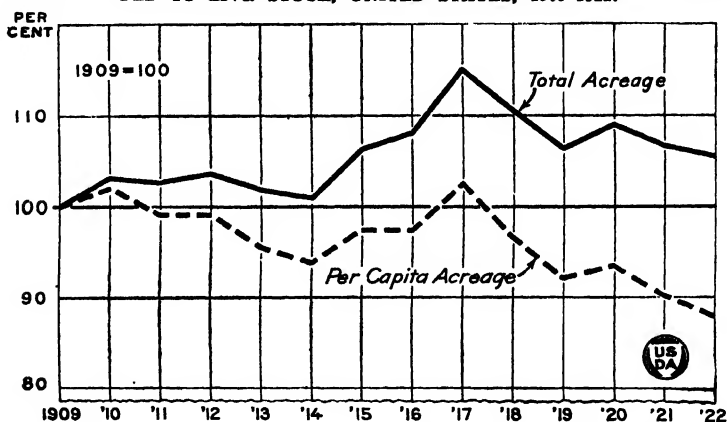


FIG. 37.—The per capita acreage of crops fed to livestock was steadily decreasing from 1910 to 1914. The World War resulted in considerable increase both in total and per capita acreage, but since 1917 there has been a rapid decrease in both regards.

1909–13 to 3.02 acres in 1919–22, or about 4 per cent. When the crop acreage required for the production of livestock and livestock products exported is also subtracted, the per capita area employed in producing for domestic uses decreased from 3.09 to 2.92 acres between these periods; and, finally, when allowance is made for the acreage used to support the horses and mules required to produce the crops and livestock products for export, the per capita acreage employed for domestic consumption declined from 2.99 to 2.82, or nearly 6 per cent.

As noted above, this reduction in the per capita acreage of crops employed for domestic consumption is largely accounted for by the smaller acreage used in producing feed for livestock, made necessary by the increased pressure on the crop area. As a consequence,

²⁵ Besides the cereal crops, the acreage of tobacco was considerably larger in the post-war period than in the pre-war period, but this is more than offset by a decrease in the acreage of cotton.

the per capita acreage in crops employed in producing feed for livestock decreased from an average of 2.6 for the years 1909-13 to 2.4 for 1919-22 (fig. 37). If the same per capita acreage had been employed in feeding livestock as in the former period, about 22,000,000 acres more would have been required, and this acreage is practically equivalent to the expansion in the area of the cereals during this period.²⁶

The diversion of most of the acreage thus economized to increasing the production of wheat and rye was partly the result of the stimuli of the high prices and patriotic appeal of the war period; however, with the passing of these stimuli, the acreage has not returned to normal. The wheat crop of 1920, planted before the fall of prices in the latter part of 1920, was nearly 11,000,000 acres less than the area employed for the wheat crop of 1919; but during the next three years, following the fall of prices, there was no material reduction.²⁷ Notwithstanding the substantial decrease in wheat acreage in 1920 the acreage planted in 1923 was still 27 per cent larger than the average of the five years before the war. In spite of the discouragements of low prices and unfavorable seasons the farmers, especially in the regions of the Great Plains where there was notable expansion of the farming area mainly for wheat production, have found it difficult to effect a contraction of acreage in wheat. After the range was broken up, houses built, livestock and implements purchased, and heavy debts incurred, it has meant bankruptcy to let the land go back to pasture, and it has been difficult to shift to other crops.

Decreased demand in Europe a factor in causing the surplus of wheat.—It is important not to lose sight of the fact that there is a world market for wheat. It is well known that the war resulted in eliminating Russia temporarily as a large exporter of wheat, and in decreasing the production of other European countries. The increased supply from the United States and Canada was required to help fill this gap. After the war there was no increase in the world supply of wheat or other cereals sufficient to account for the slump in the world price. According to the world balance sheet prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the average annual production of wheat and rye available for the consumption of the world outside of Russia was about 8 per cent less for 1919-21 than for 1909-13. This decrease occurred in spite of an 11 per cent increase in the area devoted to the production of wheat and rye.²⁸ Yet the price fell far below the war-time average.

The cause of this phenomenon was largely decreased ability of the people of certain European countries to buy as much wheat and rye as formerly at the level of value per bushel which prevailed during the war or even during the pre-war period. Wildly fluctuating exchange rates, unstable currencies, political uncertainties, reduced production, tremendous changes in distribution of wealth, and in

²⁶ As shown above, these changes are largely the outcome of the reduction in the number of sheep and beef cattle per 1,000 people, and also in the number of horses per 1,000 people due to the substitution of other forms of motive power.

²⁷ The acreage harvested in 1920 was 14,500,000 acres less than in 1919, nearly 5,000,000 in 1920 not being harvested because of crop failure. In 1923 over 6,000,000 acres were not harvested. The acreage harvested was about 17,000,000 acres less than in 1919 and 3,000,000 less than in 1920, but 11,000,000 acres more than the pre-war acreage, 1909-13.

²⁸ Yearbook of the International Institute of Agriculture, 1921, p. 65. Since 1921 there has been an increase in world production due largely to the expansion of wheat production in Europe outside of Russia.

some countries protracted unemployment have forced drastic economies even in such vital essentials as the cereals. For instance, the four countries included in Figure 38 were not able to purchase enough more net imports, even at the bargain prices of the past few years, to offset the decrease in their own production.

PERCENTAGES BY WHICH THE COMBINED AVERAGES OF PRODUCTION, NET IMPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS IN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY DURING THE THREE YEARS 1919-1921, WERE ABOVE OR BELOW THE CORRESPONDING AVERAGES FOR 1909-1913.

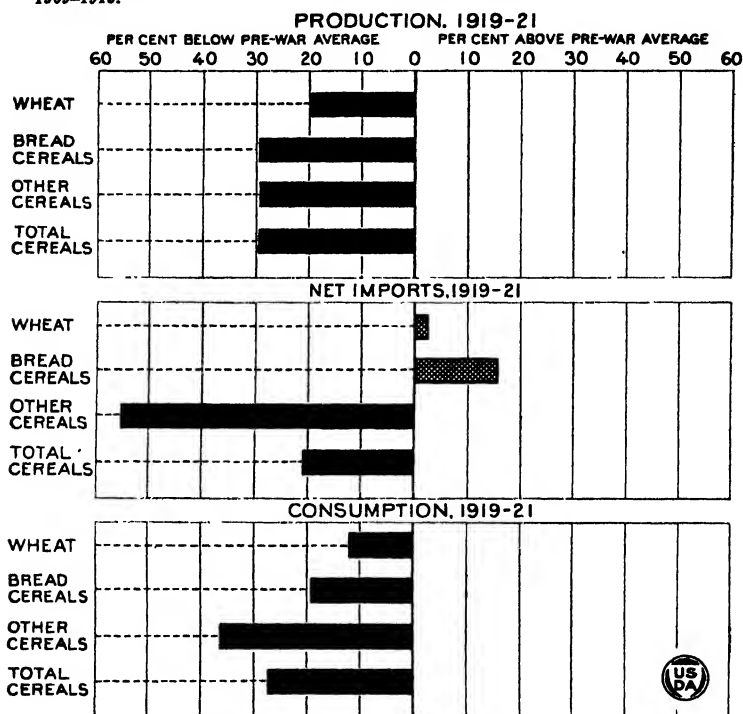


FIG. 38.—The consumption of cereals in the four countries was far below the pre-war average, though the deficit was less for the bread cereals (wheat and rye) than for other cereals; and less for wheat than for rye. After allowing for the slight increase in population, it is evident that in the years following the war the people in these countries were eating only about 80 per cent as much bread cereals and had available for consumption only about 60 per cent as much other cereals as in the years just preceding the war. These deficits in consumption were partly made necessary by the great falling off in production and partly (except in the case of the bread cereals) to the falling off of imports. While the imports of bread grains were somewhat larger than in the pre-war period, this was not sufficient to make up for the heavy deficits in production and in the importation of other cereals.

In short, the interruption in the manifestations of the trend toward increasing scarcity of land in the United States was due partly to a gradual reduction in the per capita acreage of crop land employed for producing livestock for domestic consumption and in maintaining horses, partly to the overexpansion in the per capita acreage of wheat and rye at the expense of the per-capita area in other crops, and partly to a sudden decrease in ability of the Euro-

pean peoples to purchase the accustomed quantity of our wheat and pork at prices which permit a profit to our farmers. Temporarily these conditions have made our available crop acreage appear superabundant.

Some years may be required to restore the normal balance between acreage in cultivation and demand for farm products. The buying capacity of the nonagricultural populations of Europe, reduced by disturbed political and financial conditions and by unemployment, is still not showing signs of immediate improvement; but European agriculture has been steadily recovering and the tendency toward a greater degree of self-sufficiency increasing. Russia may shortly regain a part at least of its former importance as an exporter of wheat. The great increase of wheat acreage in Canada from an average of 9,945,000 acres for 1909-13 to an average of 21,155,000 acres for 1919-23 was accomplished almost entirely by the expansion of the total acreage of land in crops.²⁹ There has been little tendency to reduce this acreage, in spite of the discouragements of low prices, and there is reason to believe that the greater part of this new Canadian wheat acreage is permanent.

Offsetting this somewhat "bearish" outlook is the fact that the population of the world is increasing at the rate of about 20,000,000 a year, and the population of the United States about 1,500,000 a year.³⁰ Within a few years the increase in population is likely to bring to an end this temporary deviation from the long-time trend toward an increased pressure of population on land resources. A great war might temporarily cause higher prices, and bad crop seasons in important producing countries might also raise the price level.

The Cutting of Forest Products From a Stored Crop Has Also Obscured the Actual Relation Between Land Supply and Land Utilization.

Since the first settlement of our country we have been cutting our timber from the stored-up product of past years. To use a now familiar expression, our timber supply has been treated as a "mine" instead of as a "crop." Since the original settlement of the country we have reduced our area of virgin timber from an estimated 822,000,000 acres to about 138,000,000 acres. While we have been engaged in cutting from our virgin forests, there has grown up largely spontaneously a supply of second-growth timber, amounting at present to about 122,000,000 acres of saw-timber size and 142,000,000 acres below saw-timber size (suitable for cordwood, ties, posts, etc.). (See figures 1 and 41.) However, we are still cutting timber from our forests at a rate nearly four times the annual aggregate amount of growth of timber. Moreover a considerable part of the former forest area has been devoted to improved farm land; consequently the area of forest has constantly decreased (fig. 39).

The effect of this cutting of our timber mainly from a stored supply is to create while it lasts an apparent abundance of land available for crops and pasture. We are removing the timber from land at the rate of approximately 10,000,000 acres a year, and since we are not deliberately devoting this area to reforestation the surface po-

²⁹ Yearbook for 1922, International Institute of Agriculture and preliminary estimate for 1923, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

³⁰ Tylor, W. Russell. *The Natural Increase of Contemporary Peoples*. An unpublished doctoral dissertation prepared at the University of Wisconsin.

ACREAGE OF FOREST LAND CONTRASTED WITH ACREAGE OF IMPROVED FARM LAND, UNITED STATES, 1850-1920.

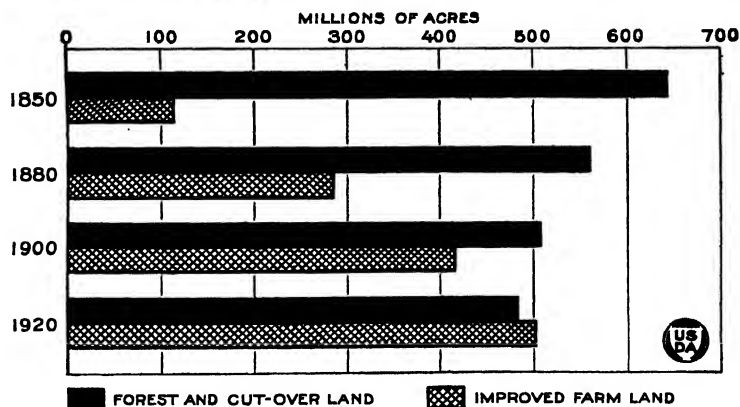


Fig. 39.—The steady increase in the area of improved farm land has been accompanied by a continual but much smaller decrease in the area of forest land. However, less forest land is being cleared for crops or pasture each decade. From 1910 to 1920 only 5 per cent of the increase of "improved" and "other unimproved" land in farms, or about 5,000,000 acres, occurred in forested areas, most of the increase being in the Great Plains region and other grassland areas of the West. (See fig. 16.) At the rate of clearing of forest which has been cut over during the past 20 years. The figures of forest for improved land are from the census, but the figures of forest area are estimates.

tentially available for the other uses is being correspondingly increased. However, only a small proportion of this area annually denuded is being cleared for crops or pasture. Much of the cut-over area is of poor quality of soil, and the expenses of clearing and in

PER CAPITA ACREAGE OF FOREST LAND CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF IMPROVED FARM LAND, UNITED STATES, 1850-1920.

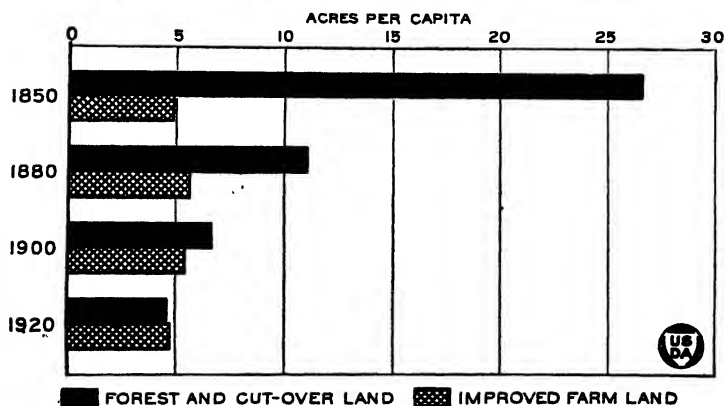


Fig. 40.—The estimated per capita area of forest land in 1920 was about a sixth as large as it was in 1850. The per capita area of improved farm land was nearly the same for the two periods, but it was somewhat less in 1920 than it had been in 1880.

some cases of drainage do not at present justify its use for the production of crops. Theoretically, this land would be suitable for grazing. In some sections, notably in the Lake States, clover and other nutritious grasses thrive. However, the natural pasture is for the most part inferior in those sections of the country where the process of cutting is at present most rapid, as in the South and the Pacific coast. The trees and brush, usually growing more rapidly than the grasses, soon shade the ground, and destroy most of the herbaceous vegetation.

As long as we can depend for our timber on a stored supply, disregarding the advancing prices forced by increasing scarcity, and making no provision for growing new forests, we can get along with a much smaller forest acreage than if we were actually growing a crop of timber to supply our needs. Under this policy of denuding our timberlands we are rapidly reducing the area of land devoted to forests, even allowing for the fact that some of the cut-over forests spontaneously grow a second crop, and some, notably those in public ownership, are managed for continuous growth. The denuded land adds to the already large reserve supply of land potentially capable of being used for crops, pasture, or intensive timber growing but actually not being employed for these purposes.

Such are the conditions which seem to create for the time being a "fool's paradise" of abundance of land resources available for the three important uses under consideration. But we are unquestionably nearing the end of this phase of our economic evolution (fig. 40). If we should be willing to cut our timber supply right up to the last tree, with no provision for the future, we should reach the end of the road within a few decades at the present rate of cutting; for, even allowing for annual growth, our stock of saw timber would hold out less than 50 years, and our stock of smaller timber, only a little more than 30 years. This makes no allowance for any increase in the annual cut due to increasing population, and therefore implies a diminution in per capita consumption.

The advancing prices of timber and timber products due to the increasing scarcity and remoteness of the supply will cause us to curtail our per capita consumption much below the present amount, and will force us to devote abandoned cut-over lands to timber growing, especially in the East. This may result in a sharp competition between timber on the one hand and crops or pasture on the other hand, at least for marginal lands. A large part of the remaining reserve is on the Pacific coast much farther from the present centers of consumption (the Northeast and Middle West) than our former main supplies (fig. 41). Much of our reserve of timber is in rough mountain regions. Long freight hauls and costly logging are resulting in higher prices for timber, and in a gradual reduction of per capita consumption.

Owing to the long time required to grow timber—30 or 40 years for pulpwood and 40 years and up for saw timber—an unnecessarily severe reduction in per capita consumption of timber and timber products and even a near approach to almost complete deprivation can be avoided only by measures that will place our lumber industry on a basis of providing for the replacement by reforestation of timber removed. The growing national pressure toward a definite forest

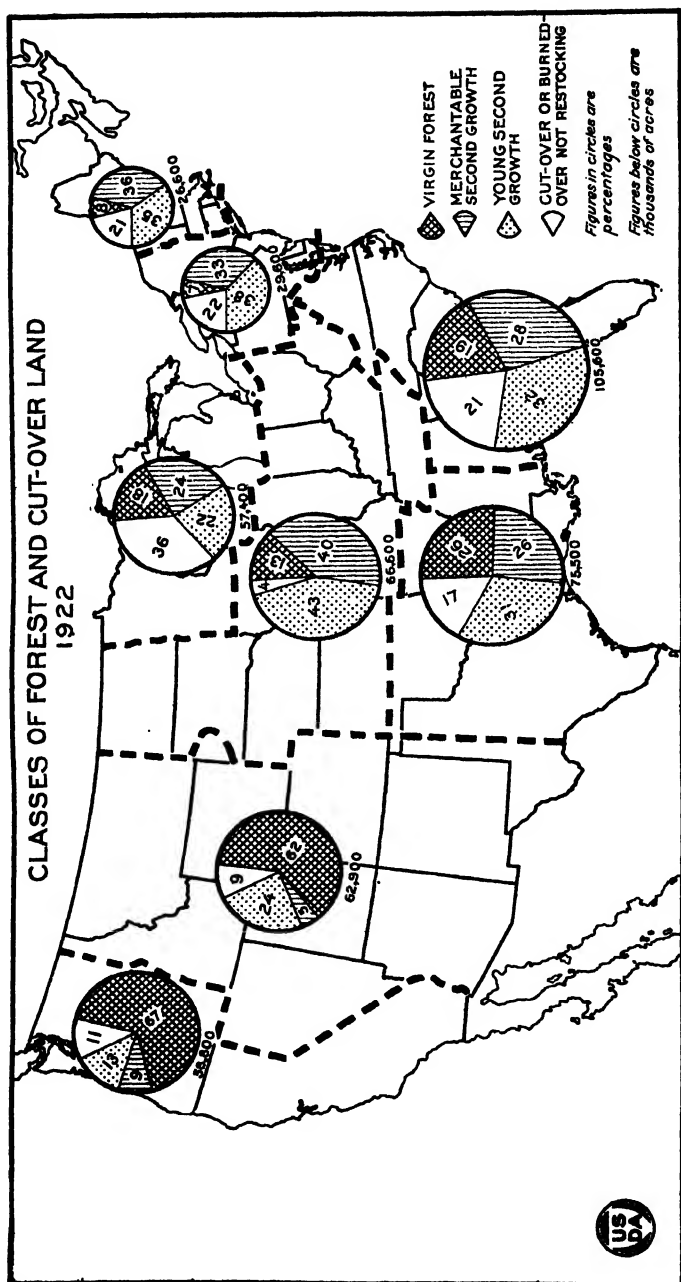


FIG. 41.—In six of the eight regions, all in the East, only about 40 to 53 per cent of the forest area consists of merchantable timber. In these regions the area of virgin timber ranges from 7 to 26 per cent of the total. On the other hand, in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions the area of virgin timber constitutes about two-thirds of the total. In the Pacific coast States less than one-fourth of the area is nonmerchantable forest.

policy, and later the tendency toward private timber growing that will be stimulated by rising prices, must be relied on to bring about reforestation. Provisions for growing our timber supply, of course, will tend to reduce the area of idle cut-over land that appears to be available for crops and pasture.

The magnitude of the readjustment that is involved in the inevitable change from the present reliance on cutting from a stored crop to the basis of growing the greater part of our supply may be illustrated by a simple calculation. At the present rate of per capita consumption and waste, and rate of growth in our growing forests, 1,465,000,000 acres would be required to grow timber for a population of 150,000,000 people—more than three-fourths of our entire land surface and about a third more than our entire humid area.

The manifest impossibility of the conclusion emphasizes the fact that we shall shortly find it necessary to make drastic modifications in our rate of consumption of timber, in our rate of growth, or in both. The probable extent of these readjustments and the land requirements involved can best be considered at a later stage of this discussion.

Relation of Foreign Trade to Present Land Requirements.

Before considering the effect of increasing population on our requirements of land for crops, pasture, and forest, it is desirable to determine what proportion of our productive area is employed in production for export; for it is clear that, as our need for land increases, it might be possible to divert to domestic use the products of at least some of the land now employed in producing for export. Furthermore, we may well determine to what extent the importation of agricultural and forest products reduces the amount of land that would otherwise be required to supply existing needs.

Crop Land Required to Produce the Exports of Agricultural Products.

The acreage of crop land employed in producing for export falls into three classes: (1) That which is employed in producing crops for direct export either in the original or in manufactured form, as, for instance, wheat or wheat flour; (2) the acreage used for feeding livestock the products of which are exported; (3) the land required to produce feed for work stock employed in producing for export.

Crop land required to produce the crops directly exported.—Table 1 and Figure 36 show the crop area used for direct exportation, but not that employed indirectly for export production. The 12 crops included in the table occupy nearly 90 per cent of the total area used in crop production, and they represent practically all of the area devoted to the production of crops directly exported. Columns F and G show the remaining crop acreage after deducting the crop acreage employed for crops directly exported.

TABLE 1.—*Total and per capita acreage utilized for total production, domestic consumption, and net exports of 12 important crops of the United States.*

Period.	Production acreage.		Acreage equivalent of net exports. ¹	Acreage equivalent of direct net exports ² of surplus commodities.		Remaining acreage ³ (employed for domestic uses, including the feeding of livestock).	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1,000 acres.	Per capita acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Per capita acres.	1,000 acres.	Per capita acres.
Average, 1880-1893.....	206,668	3.22	29,496	30,055	0.47	177,172	2.76
Average, 1894-1898.....	231,884	3.27	36,362	36,921	.52	195,522	2.76
Average, 1899-1903.....	258,372	3.32	38,003	38,550	.50	220,369	2.83
Average, 1904-1908.....	269,269	3.14	32,002	32,811	.38	237,267	2.76
Average, 1909-1913.....	291,396	3.11	30,583	33,158	.35	260,813	2.78
Average:							
1914-1918.....	312,080	3.10	36,874	41,102	.41	275,206	2.73
1919.....	325,463	3.10	38,102	46,460	.44	287,361	2.74
1920.....	320,732	3.01	41,839	50,016	.47	278,893	2.62
1921.....	322,228	2.90	54,336	59,325	.55	267,892	2.48
1922.....	322,105	2.95	37,352	43,205	.40	284,753	2.61

¹ The 12 crops are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, flax, hay, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and buckwheat.² The term "net exports" is employed not in the sense of total excess of all agricultural exports over agricultural imports, but merely to indicate that in the case of the principal export crops included in the table reductions were made for the comparatively minor imports of the same crops.³ This includes the area used in feeding livestock for export.

Crop land required to produce the livestock and livestock products exported.—It is estimated that about 70 per cent of our crop area is employed in feeding livestock. Of the total crop area indicated by the census of 1920, approximately 257,000,000 acres, or 2.43 acres per capita, were employed for this purpose (fig. 37).³¹

Of the total of 257,000,000 acres, the various classes of livestock shared in approximately the following proportions:³²

	Acres.
Hogs.....	63,000,000
Cattle.....	89,000,000
Horses and mules.....	90,000,000
Poultry.....	10,500,000
Sheep.....	4,500,000
Total.....	257,000,000

In order to ascertain what proportion of the above acreage is devoted to the production of livestock for export, it is necessary to determine the proportion of the various kinds of livestock and livestock products exported in terms of live animals.

The exports of animal foodstuffs from the United States at present are practically confined to pork products and animal fats. During the half decade preceding the war our net exports of pork and pork products were about 11 per cent of the total production. The war demand caused an expansion to a maximum of about 24 per cent in 1919. In 1920 the net exports of pork products were equivalent to 9,100,000 hogs, or about 15 per cent of the total production.

³¹ See preceding article, "Our Forage Resources," p. 311.³² Based on estimates made from results of a survey by United States Department of Agriculture in 1918, showing farm consumption of feed crops by each class of livestock. See Yearbook for 1920, p. 811.

Up to and including the first years of the twentieth century the United States exported a considerable amount of beef, including live cattle. The exports of beef then steadily declined until, during the half-decade just preceding the war, they amounted to slightly more than 1 per cent of the total beef production. During the war our net exports of beef rose to 4 per cent of the production, but they have been steadily declining since the war, and allowing for net imports of live cattle into the United States, it appears that we are now net importers of beef.

The other meat products produced in the United States have little or no significance in our foreign trade. Our exports and imports of mutton and lamb have been virtually negligible in recent years.³³ We are, of course, largely dependent on foreign sources of supply for wool. The production of veal is comparatively small, and the entire amount produced is consumed in the United States.

The net balance of trade for dairy products before the war showed that the United States was a net importer to the extent of about 0.05 per cent of the national production for 1909-13. Our exports of dairy products increased steadily during the half-decade 1914-18, reaching a peak in 1919. But the volume of exports has since declined, and during 1923 the United States was again a net importer of dairy products.

In brief, the United States is at present a surplus producer in only one important class of animal products, pork products including lard. Since it is estimated that the product of about 63,000,000 crop acres annually is fed to hogs, it appears probable that our average exports of pork and lard for the years 1914-22 (about 15 per cent of the total production) required the employment of about 9,500,000 acres of cropland.

The average area from 1914-22 devoted to crops for direct export was 39,550,000 acres. Adding to this the above estimate of crop acres used for producing livestock or livestock products for export, we may conclude that our export trade represented in round numbers 49,000,000 acres of crops.

Crop land required to feed the work stock employed in producing agricultural exports.—However, allowance should also be made for the crop acreage required to maintain the horses and mules employed to produce the crops and livestock or livestock products exported. Since about 13.4 per cent of the crop acreage is required to produce the crops and livestock products exported, it would seem fair to assume that an allowance of 13.4 per cent of the 90,000,000 acres required to feed horses and mules should be included in the acreage required to produce the agricultural exports. This would amount to about 12,100,000 acres, making a total of 61,100,000 acres of crop land directly or indirectly used for export production, which is nearly 17 per cent of the total crop acreage, leaving about 304,000,000 acres employed for domestic consumption, on the basis of the acreage of harvested crops in 1919 (fig. 42).

Consequently, if we could devote our total crop acreage to production for our own use we might maintain, on the basis of the crop acreage of 1919, an increase of population amounting to about

³³ The large importation of mutton in 1920 was due to an extraordinary combination of conditions. The English market at that time was glutted with an oversupply of mutton, and favorable ocean freight rates on ships outbound and high prices in the United States were the primary causes of the movement.

21,000,000 people, and that without modifying our standard of consumption.³⁴

However, even when the pressure of population on land resources becomes much greater than at present, it is not likely that all the

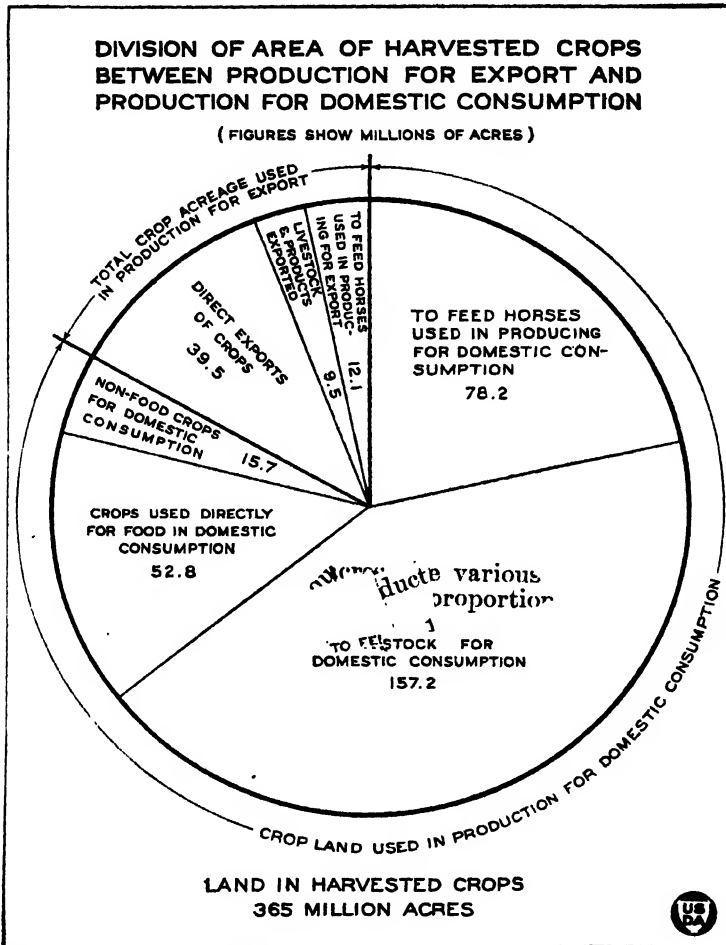


FIG. 42.—While the acreage in crops directly exported was a little less than 40,000,000 in the period 1914-1922, inclusive, account must also be taken of the acreage employed in producing livestock and livestock products for export and in maintaining horses employed in producing for export. Including estimates for these items, it appears that about 61,000,000 acres of harvested crops was employed directly or indirectly in production for export, or nearly 17 per cent of the total acreage of harvested crops in 1919, and a little over 20 per cent of the estimated acreage employed in production for domestic consumption. Of the area used in producing for domestic consumption less than 16,000,000 acres consists of crops not used for feed for livestock or for human food, and allowing for the horses used in producing these crops, about 21,000,000 acres, or less than 7 per cent of the total acreage employed in producing for domestic consumption, were in crops not used for food, directly or indirectly.

³⁴ This, of course, assumes that we could increase our imports of agricultural products in the same proportion.

acreage now employed in producing for export will be devoted to domestic uses. There are certain commodities for which we have peculiar natural advantages. For instance, we are likely for a long time to produce some cotton for export even if we find it necessary to enlarge our imports of other farm products to make up for the acreage used in producing cotton for foreign consumption. In short, during the next few decades we shall likely divert part of our export acreage to domestic uses, but undoubtedly not all of it unless we restrict severely the importation of farm products.

Relation of imports of farm products to requirements of crop land.—In general, our imports may be considered to economize acreage, but this conclusion involves certain reservations. Some of our imports, such as coffee, cocoa, rubber, and sisal, are practically incapable of being produced in our own country. If we do not import them, our alternative is to do without them. Except as they may serve to replace by substitution other commodities that we can produce, their importation can scarcely be said to economize our land requirements. Certain other articles of importation, such as coconut oil, can not well be produced in this country in considerable quantities, but we can produce close substitutes. Consequently, to all intents and purposes the imports economize the acreage employed for domestic consumption. A large volume of imports consists of commodities, such as sugar, silk, tea, flax fiber, and wool, which, so far as physical conditions are concerned, could be produced in this country, but which are produced abroad more economically. In part this is due to more favorable physical conditions in other countries; in part to more favorable economic conditions, particularly cheaper labor.

All in all, many of our imported agricultural products could be produced in the United States or are substitutes for other things that could be produced here so far as physical conditions of production are concerned. Hence, the importation of these things may be considered to economize whatever acreage of crop and pasture land would be required to produce them or their substitutes. If circumstances required us to provide for complete national self-sufficiency in agricultural production, it would be necessary to add to our per-capita acreage an additional acreage sufficient to make provision for our present imports.

In the calculations of land requirements for domestic consumption attempted in this article, it appears best to assume as constant the present relative dependence on foreign imports. As our population increases, under such an assumption, the total volume of imports would increase in proportion, but the per capita quantity would remain the same.

Total and Per Capita Area of Pasture Employed in Producing Livestock for Export and for Domestic Consumption.

Our only important class of livestock exports—pork and pork products—involves a relatively small use of pasture, and that only of humid pasture. A rough estimate indicates that probably 7,500,000 acres of humid pasture is employed in producing our net exports of livestock and livestock products. This is about 3 per cent of our total area of humid pasture. In addition to this, however,

allowance must also be made for a larger item, namely, the pasture used by horses employed in producing crops or livestock products which are exported, estimated at about 14,500,000 acres (fig. 43).

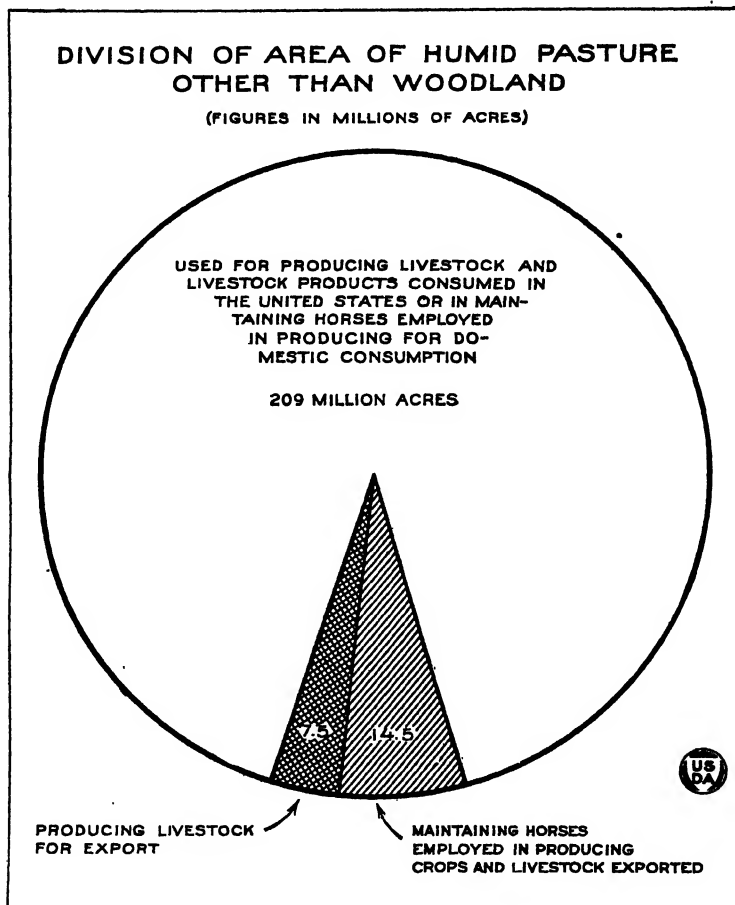


FIG. 43.—The average exports of livestock and livestock products for the period 1914-22 required only a small proportion of our pasture area, and the entire amount has been imputed to humid pasture, because the products exported were essentially the products of humid regions. The acreage of pasture employed in maintaining horses and mules used in producing for export is also imputed to humid pasture, because the semiarid pasture is essentially a limited quantity, humid pasture being the principal variable element in our supply of pasture land. Altogether, about 22,000,000 acres, or less than 10 per cent of the area of humid pasture other than woodland, are employed in production for export.

Relation of Foreign Trade in Forest Products to Land Requirements.

As in the case of pasture, so in the case of forest land, our foreign trade makes but little difference so far as land requirements are concerned. At the present time our exports and imports of forest

products nearly balance one another, and in proportion to the total cut of the United States neither is a large amount. Consequently, it will be fair to assume that the present annual cut measures approximately our national consumption of timber products.

Furthermore, it is believed by students of forestry that we can not hope to rely to a large extent on importation as a means of meeting our needs of timber in the future. This conclusion rests partly on the great costs involved in transporting so bulky a product long distances, and partly on the scarcity of accessible timber in the rest of the world in relation to world needs. The timber consumption of the United States is already nearly half that of the entire world. It is scarcely probable that a large proportion of this consumption could be derived from sources outside this country.³⁵

Land Requirements in Relation to Increasing Population.

We have become accustomed in this country to the continued increase of population. Since the decade 1850-1859, when population growth was at the rate of 35.6 per cent, there has been a general tendency toward a decrease in the percentage of increase, although up to 1910 the actual increase was larger each decade. However, from 1910 to 1920 the absolute increase in population was only 13,738,354 as compared with 15,977,691 from 1900 to 1910, and the rate of increase fell from 21 per cent to 14.9.

The restriction of immigration and the uncertainty as to the future policy have complicated the problem of estimating the increase of population. However, it has long been believed that immigration does not add to the population by the full number of immigrants, for immigration appears to retard the natural rate of increase of the native population.³⁶

The total population increase of 13,738,354 from 1910 to 1920 included an increase by net immigration of 3,467,000.³⁷ If this volume of increase were continued during the next three decades, our population would be 150,000,000 people by about the middle of the century. Even the rate of natural increase for the past few years (estimated at approximately 10 per 1,000), without any addition from immigration, would, if continued, result in 150,000,000 people shortly after 1950. The employment of a mathematical formula for projecting population growth on the basis of past experience suggested by Professor Raymond Pearl would indicate a population of 150,000,000 by 1952.

It seems probable, therefore, that we shall have that number of people dependent on our land resources within a few decades, if not exactly by the middle of the century, and it is well to estimate the land required to maintain such a population.

If we should continue to employ for a population of 150,000,000 the same per capita amounts of crop and pasture land as are now

³⁵ For more detailed discussion see article, "Timber: Mine or Crop," Yearbook, 1922.

³⁶ Some students of the subject have even believed the effect of immigration is merely to displace an equivalent number of native population, so that at the end of a given period the native population is smaller than it otherwise would have been by approximately the volume of immigration during the period.

³⁷ Roessiter, W. S., "Increase of Population in the United States, 1910-1920." Census monograph No. 1, 1922, p. 204.

used for domestic consumption, the land requirements for these two uses would be as shown in Table 2.

The only items that have been varied in the following table as compared with present requirements are crop land and "other humid pasture." The present area of semiarid pasture is practically a maximum that can not be increased to any considerable extent. If anything, it will be decreased somewhat during the next few decades as a result of the encroachment of crop land; but the total reduction in acreage is not likely to be large, and the carrying capacity of this land is so low that the relative reduction in livestock maintained is a very small quantity. Consequently, throughout the subsequent estimates the item is kept constant.

TABLE 2.—*Crop and pasture land that would be required for 150,000,000 people assuming no change in per capita consumption and production per acre, also no exports of agricultural products and no change in per capita imports.*

Use of the land.	Area.
	<i>Acres.</i>
Crop land	431,000,000
Woodland pasture	237,000,000
Other humid pasture	1,336,000,000
Semiarid pasture	587,000,000
Total	1,591,000,000

¹ As a result of assuming the acreage of semiarid pasture and woodland pasture to remain constant, the area of other humid pasture is increased in greater proportion than the increase of population.

The same practice has been followed with respect to forest and cut-over pasture. If we knew what areas of land will be in forests 30 years from now it might be easier to determine the probable increase or decrease in the area of woodland pasture. According to the present trend, the area of forest land appears to be decreasing. However, most of the area of forest reduced by cutting will be either reforested or will be suitable only for grazing. In either case woodland pasture is potentially land that is likely to be continuously employed for grazing. Moreover, its carrying capacity is so low that a large increase or decrease in area does not result in a very marked modification of the number of livestock that would need to be provided for by other kinds of pasture.

It has already been noted that if the present policy continued the area of land in forests, beginning with approximately 402,000,000 acres of standing timber, will rapidly diminish until the point of approximate exhaustion is reached. On the other hand, if we wish to provide enough forest land to grow our timber, a much larger quantity of land will be required; at the present rate of growth and of waste and consumption per capita the enormous area of 1,465,000,000 acres would be needed for a population of 150,000,000 people. The impossibility of such an outlook is emphasized by combining this area with the 1,591,000,000 acres of crop and pasture land which, as shown above, would be required under similar assumptions. The total resulting requirement would be 2,819,000,000 acres after allowing for duplications, or about 48 per cent more than the present land area of the continental United States.

The result suggests that if we are to maintain our present degree of self-sufficiency, for a population of 150,000,000 we must increase

the average production per acre of our crop, pasture, and forest land, effect marked reductions in per capita consumption of farm and forest products, or make changes in both regards. Therefore, some consideration of the probable extent of these changes is important; not only because of the significance of the changes, but also on account of their bearing on land requirements for the several uses.

Economy in Land Requirements Through Increase of Yield Per Acre.

Crop Land.

In the past our agricultural progress has been largely by way of economizing in the use of labor, rather than in the use of land, by substituting machinery and other labor-saving devices for man power. The great progress in productivity per man is indicated in Figure 44. Since 1870 the product per unit of man labor appears

TRENDS OF TOTAL POPULATION, OF NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, AND OF AGGREGATE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION FOR 10 PRINCIPAL CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1870-1920.

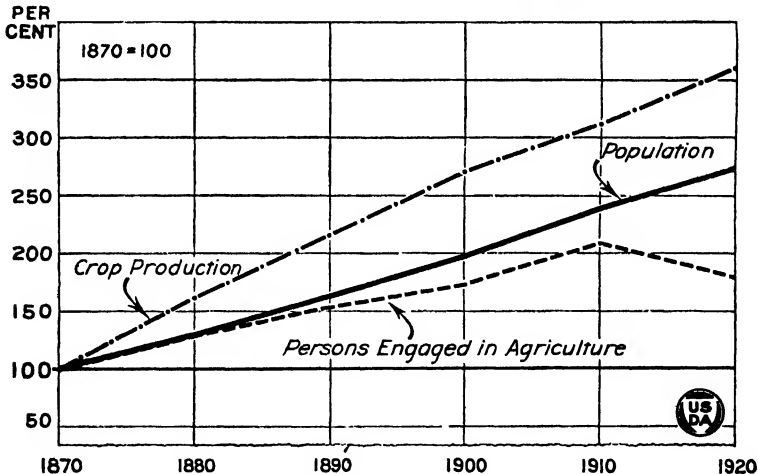


FIG. 44.—The chart indicates that the ratio of population to crop production has not changed greatly since 1880, but that since 1870 the volume of crop production has increased much more rapidly than the number of persons engaged in agriculture. In fact, in 1920 the index of crop production was more than double the index for persons engaged in agriculture. Some allowance should be made for the fact that the date of the census was changed from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, a time of year when the number of persons reported as engaged in agriculture is likely to be a minimum. However, it seems clear that the amount of crops per capita and the amount per man engaged in agriculture were both considerably larger in 1920 than in 1870.

to have approximately doubled. It is true, we must not reckon this as an exact measure of increased efficiency. Much of the labor saved in agriculture by using machinery is offset by the employment of labor in cities in producing the machines or represents the transfer to cities of various lines of production and services formerly carried on in the country.

Some progress has also been made in yield per acre (fig. 45). Between the 5-year periods 1883-87 and 1903-07 the average acre yield of nine important crops increased about 19 per cent; but between the latter date and the 5-year period 1918-22 there seems to have been a decrease, so that in the last-mentioned period the average yield per acre was a little over 16 per cent above that of 1883-87. This is small compared with an apparent increase in the productivity of man labor since 1870 of about 100 per cent.

INDEX OF YIELD PER ACRE OF EACH OF SIX IMPORTANT CROPS AND COMBINED INDEX OF NINE IMPORTANT CROPS, BY 5-YEAR AVERAGES, UNITED STATES, 1883-87 TO 1918-22.

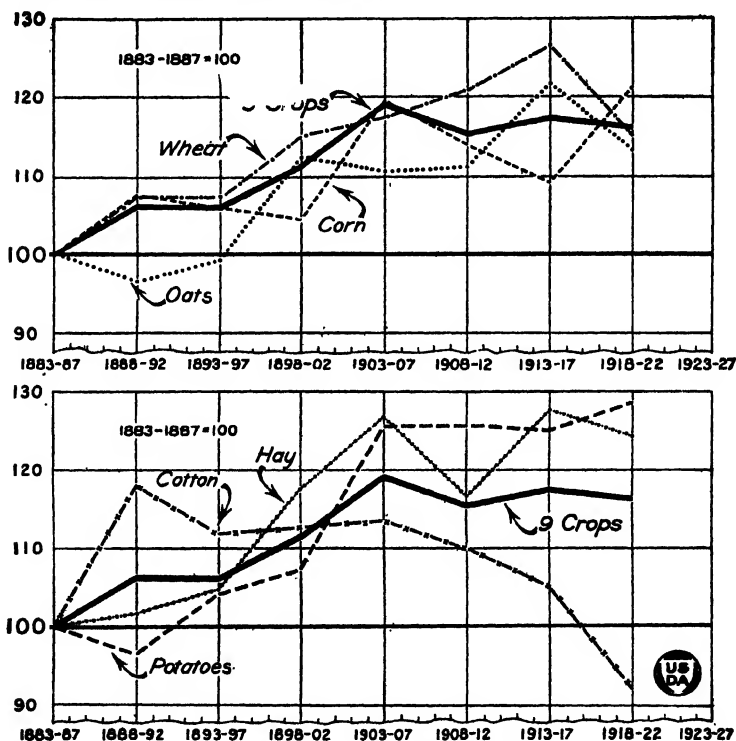


FIG. 45.—The five-year average yield per acre was higher in 1918-22 than in 1883-87 for all of the six crops except cotton. However, the average yield for 1918-22 was lower than it was in 1903-07, not only of cotton but also of wheat, oats, and hay. The composite curve for nine principal crops, shown by the heavy black line, also indicates a slightly smaller average yield in 1918-22 than in 1903-07, though about 16 per cent above the average yield for 1883-87. The composite curve was made by weighting the yield of each crop by its relative acreage in the period 1908-12.

An analysis of the changes in yield per acre of some of the crops making up the above average will be helpful in explaining the trend. The failure of the increase in yield per acre to continue after the period 1903-07 appears to be attributable mainly to cotton and wheat. In the case of cotton the result is probably owing largely to

the boll weevil. In the case of wheat the decrease in average yield is due, in part at least, to the expansion of the crop area onto the less productive lands of our semiarid region. The trend in the yield of corn and oats during the past two decades has been so erratic as to make explanation difficult.

In general, the changes in average acre yields of the several crops must be regarded as the result of a number of forces, some working toward higher yields and others in the opposite direction. On the one hand, we have scientific progress and the more widespread use of improved methods, together with the greater employment of fertilizers; but apparently there has been a tendency for these forces to be offset by the declining fertility of some of our old crop land, by the spread of plant disease and insect pests, and possibly also by the necessity of expanding our crop area by the inclusion of lands of fertility lower than the average for lands formerly employed.

It is important also to reckon with the inertia of large masses of agricultural population, partly due to innate conservatism, partly to lack of information, partly to inadequate capital, and partly to other limiting conditions. Even the development of a most elaborate system of educational extension can not be expected to raise the average yield in practice to the point theoretically possible on the basis of improved methods known to the best agriculturists. Finally, it is probable that because of the comparative abundance of land resources in this country our farmers have not as yet found it profitable to adopt methods of increasing production per acre which require an increased expenditure for labor, fertilizers, and other factors in proportion to the product.

The course of events since the beginning of the World War has appeared to intensify the tendency to economize labor rather than land. The war resulted in the withdrawal of large numbers of farmers and farm laborers for military service or to satisfy the demands for war workers; and for about two years after the armistice the higher relative prices of industrial products, as compared with farm products, continued to place a premium on the withdrawal of labor from farming and to stimulate the employment of extensive, rather than intensive, methods of farming.

Some increase in the productiveness of our land per acre may be accomplished by methods which do not increase, but may even reduce, the cost per unit of product; but it is also possible to increase the productivity per acre largely by increasing the cost per unit of product. The experience of nations has shown that sooner or later the increasing pressure of population forces the employment of the latter class of methods.

Among the most important means of increasing the yields of crops are: (1) The selection of crops better adapted to the available soils; (2) the employment of suitable rotations; (3) the use of better adapted varieties; (4) the reduction or elimination of losses from the depredations of insects and diseases; (5) control of weeds; (6) better or more thorough methods of preparing the land and cultivating the crop; (7) larger or more effective use of fertilizers; and (8) the substitution of crops which give a larger yield per acre for those which give a smaller yield. The first four of these methods may not greatly

increase acre costs, but considerable additional expense is likely to be incurred in weed control, the use of better methods of cultivation, and the increased use of fertilizers.

By the application of these methods what is the outlook for the increase of yield per acre under the influence of increasing pressure of population? There are certain optimists who are fond of taking the results of some striking instances of large yields per acre achieved on a small acreage under highly favorable conditions in perhaps a single year and frequently with little regard to cost as a basis for calculating the total future productivity of the nation. The very statement of the conditions indicates the dangers of this method. It is clearly better to give a great deal of weight to the average results obtained over wide areas by countries which have been compelled by pressure of population to employ intensive methods of cultivation

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE, 1909-13, OF SEVEN IMPORTANT CROPS IN FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE YIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

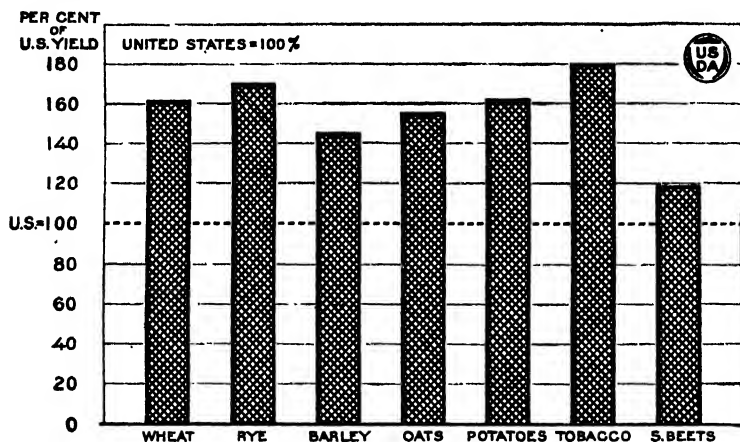


FIG. 46.—The average yield per acre for the four European countries—United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Belgium—is higher than that for the United States in the case of each of the seven crops. The combined average yield for all seven crops, weighted in each case by the relative importance as shown by acreage, is a little over 41 per cent higher for the European countries than for the United States.

and which have employed those methods intelligently and in the light of scientific experimentation, but at the same time with due regard to costs of production. This does not mean that in countries such as Germany and Great Britain, for instance, every farmer is conducting his agricultural operations in the most intelligent and scientific manner. The point is that this is not to be expected. The actual level of practice in any country, no matter how well developed the educational machinery, is certain to be far behind the ideal.

The comparative yields per acre of certain European countries (Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Ireland) and of the United States are shown in Table 3 and Figure 46.

TABLE 3.—Average yield per acre of various crops in certain countries, as compared with the yield per acre in the United States, 1909-13.¹

Crop.	Yields per acre.						
	Germany.	France.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Belgium.	Average weighted by crop acreage.	United States.	Superiority in yield.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Wheat.....	31.8	19.6	31.7	37.6	23.5	14.6	61.22
Rye.....	29.0	16.6	30.1	35.2	26.6	15.6	70.40
Barley.....	38.5	25.8	35.3	51.1	34.7	24.0	44.96
Oats.....	54.9	36.2	50.7	66.1	47.4	30.4	55.96
Potatoes.....	203.7	127.4	216.2	277.2	157.2	97.0	62.12
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Tobacco.....	1,713.0	1,231.2	936.8	2,034.2	1,481.0	820.8	80.43
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Sugar beets.....	12.6	10.7		12.3	12.0	10.1	19.28

¹ From *Annuaire International De Statistique Agricole* (Rome, 1922).

The last column of the above table shows the percentage by which the average yield per acre in the four countries of Europe exceeds that of the United States.³⁸ If France were excluded the percentages of comparison, as indicating the possibility of expanding our production per acre, would be much greater. It is believed, however, that the inclusion of France gives a figure which represents much more accurately a measure of the possibility of enlarging our production per acre than if the other three countries alone were considered.³⁹

Two of our most important crops, corn and cotton, as well as a number of minor crops, are not extensively produced in all of the above countries. Likewise, statistics for hay have not been obtained for all these countries.

Satisfactory statistics for hay production are available for the United Kingdom.⁴⁰ The average yield per acre of hay in the United Kingdom for the 5-year period 1909-13 was 1.63 tons. For the same period, the average yield per acre in the United States was 1.34 tons, indicating a higher yield for the United Kingdom of 21.6 per cent. In view of the fact that the climate of the United Kingdom is comparatively favorable for hay production and that special attention has been given to the scientific improvement of the meadows, including a considerable use of fertilizers, it is doubtful if we could safely count on a larger percentage of increase in the American yield per acre.

³⁸ The productivity per acre of each country is weighted by the average annual acreage for the particular crop during the five years 1909-13, inclusive.

³⁹ It may be doubted if we could hope to attain so high an average product per acre as obtains in Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, for a large part of our small-grain crops is produced under semiarid conditions. Some of the European countries, notably Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany, import large quantities of concentrates, which are fed to livestock, and the manure applied to field crops. Moreover, it is wise to allow for the inertia which may retard the general adoption of the most approved agricultural methods in so large a country as our own.

⁴⁰ The statistics comprise separate figures for production of clovers, sainfoin, etc., on the one hand, and for hay cut from permanent meadows on the other hand. However, the averages per acre for the two classes are not greatly different, and may be safely combined as a basis of comparison with our own statistics.

With corn, it is difficult to make satisfactory comparisons. There is no extensive area of corn in the more progressive countries of western Europe. Indeed, our production is nearly two-thirds of the production for the entire world, and our average yield per acre is greater than the average yield of the world. In only a few countries is the yield per acre in the United States surpassed, and in a number of these the area involved is so small that it can scarcely be regarded as a fair basis of comparison. Although southeastern Europe is the most important corn-producing section of the world, after the United States, Hungary is the only country in that region with a considerable area in corn which shows a larger yield per acre than that of the United States. Our yield per acre is exceeded by about 40 per cent on considerable areas in Peru and Egypt, but in these countries the crop is mostly irrigated. It is most significant that on about 310,000 acres (mainly in southern Ontario) the Canadians have achieved an average approximately double our own average. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that even if similar methods of production were employed throughout the United States they would produce so high an average, for, corn is raised on large areas of light sandy soils in the Southern States and in other regions, and also under semiarid conditions in considerable areas of the Great Plains. New England, where the climate is not best adapted to corn, shows a 10-year average product ranging from 41 to 47.5 bushels per acre for the various States, as compared with a national average of 26.4 bushels and only 37.3 bushels for Iowa. As in Canada, of course, the product in New England is on a comparatively small acreage. However, Pennsylvania, on an area more than four times that employed for corn in Canada maintained an average of 41.7 bushels.

In view of these facts and considering the great area and diverse physical as well as social conditions involved in corn production in America, it may be doubted whether we shall be able to increase our corn yield per acre above 50 per cent.

In considering cotton we encounter somewhat the same difficulty as with corn, namely, the lack of an adequate basis of comparison. India, which after the United States is the most important cotton-producing country, is characterized by comparatively crude methods of production as well as inadequate rainfall in the regions of cotton production, so that the average product per acre is less than half that of the United States. Egypt, the next largest producer, maintains an average yield of 348 pounds per acre, more than double our average product, but the Egyptian industry is confined almost entirely to irrigated alluvial land of high quality. Brazil maintains an average yield of 258.7 pounds per acre—52.6 per cent above our average. However, the conditions of soil, climate, and types of cotton are all different from those prevailing in America.

As a result of the boll weevil, our average yield per acre for the five years 1918–22 was 22 per cent lower than the average yield for the five years 1888–92. In other words, if we should return to the average acre yield of the former period, we should increase our yield about 28 per cent above the average of 1918–22. This may be regarded as measuring roughly the probable improvement in productivity that might be achieved if we should be so fortunate

as to discover a means of completely eliminating losses due to the boll weevil.

In the absence of a comparative basis for estimating the probable increase in production per acre, and with due regard for the physical and social conditions prevailing in the Cotton Belt and for the fact that on large areas of the poorer land artificial fertilizers are already extensively employed, a further increase of more than 35 per cent would appear doubtful.

We have reached conclusions with respect to the probable increase for 10 important crops, which occupy nearly 90 per cent of our entire crop area. If we weight the percentages by the average area in each of the respective crops for the 5-year period 1909-13, we obtain an average percentage of 46.8, which we may regard as representing the practicable increase in production per unit of crop area when economic conditions shall justify the requisite cost of production.⁴¹

If this increase in yield of crop land could be achieved by the time our population reaches 150,000,000, we should require for domestic consumption only 269,662,000 acres, about 34,000,000 acres less than we used for domestic consumption in 1920.⁴²

This would be a somewhat roseate outlook if it were probable that so large an increase would be made in less than three decades; but when we remember that there has been no increase in average yield per crop acre in the past two decades, so large an increase seems highly improbable. Furthermore, even if it could be attained, it would probably involve a considerable increase in expense per unit of product.

Pasture Land.

The comparison of carrying capacity of pasture in the United States with that of western Europe is beset with great difficulties, for the statistical classifications of pasture land in the various countries differ considerably. The United States is very different from western Europe, by reason of the fact that we employ so large an area of arid and semiarid land for pasturage. Spain is the only country in western Europe which even approaches the United States in this characteristic. It will be better, then, to reserve arid grazing land for separate consideration.

The areas in different classes of pasture and the ratio of livestock units to the total area of pasture are shown for various European countries in Table 4 and Figure 47.

⁴¹ This involves the assumption, of course, that the remaining 10 per cent or more of crop acreage may be made to show an average per cent of increase in yield equal to that estimated for the 10 crops considered.

⁴² The method of estimate was as follows: The acreage now required for domestic consumption was divided into two parts: (1) The acreage used to maintain horses and (2) the acreage employed for other domestic uses. The ratio of the one quantity to the other was determined. The area required for uses other than the maintenance of horses was increased by the ratio of 150,000,000 to the population in 1920, and the resulting quantity was then divided by the ratio of crop acreage required at present for uses other than for the maintenance of horses to the area required for horses. This quotient was then divided by 1.468, in order to allow for increase of yield, and the area required for other crop uses was also divided by 1.468. The two quotients were added to give the estimated crop acreage.

TABLE 4.—*Areas of land employed for pasture and the production of fodder crops and number of acres of pasture per animal unit in various European countries.¹*

	Natural meadows and pasture land.	Marsh, heath, and uncultivated productive land.	Land sown with grass and other forage crops.	Bare, fallow green manure crops and fields under natural grass.	Total, all classes of pasture.	All classes of pasture per animal unit. ²
	Thousands of acres.	Thousands of acres.	Thousands of acres.	Thousands of acres.	Thousands of acres.	Acres.
Germany (1913).....	21,211	4,893	8,938	3,642	38,684	1.24
Belgium (1910).....	1,280	267	633	22	2,202	0.91
France (1910).....	24,866	8,177	12,679	(³)	45,722	2.06
Great Britain and Ireland (1911).....	44,324	(⁴)	5,837	329	50,490	2.65
Denmark (1912).....	761	1,085	2,466	502	4,814	1.46
Netherlands (1911).....	2,997	1,268	227	12	4,504	1.60
Total.....	95,439	15,690	30,780	4,507	146,416	1.81

¹ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Rome, 1921.² The number of animal units is calculated by the usual method. The livestock statistics from which the animal units are calculated are averages for the three years 1911-13, inclusive, for all the European countries with the following exceptions: All German figures are an average for 1912 and 1913, except that for asses and mules statistics for 1912 only are available; all statistics for the Netherlands are averages for 1910 and 1913; for Denmark the statistics for horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are for 1909, and the statistics of hogs are an average of 1909 and 1914. For Belgium the statistics of sheep and goats are for 1910.³ No statistics available or number insignificant.⁴ Includes marsh, heath, and uncultivated productive land.⁵ Included under natural meadows and pastures.

AREA OF HUMID PASTURE (OTHER THAN WOODLAND) PER ANIMAL UNIT, UNITED STATES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

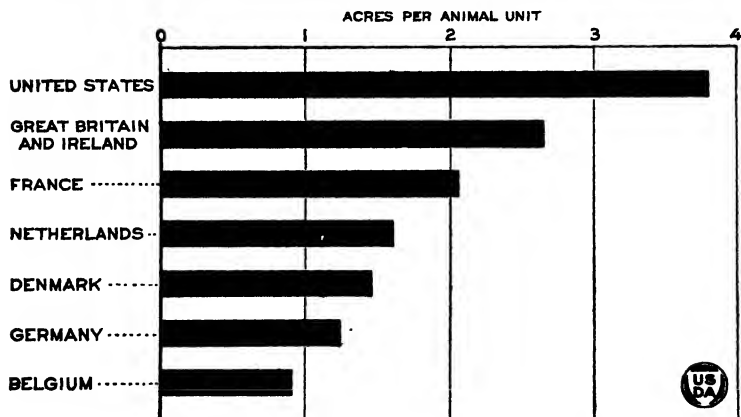


FIG. 47.—The areas of humid pasture per animal unit range from less than 1 acre for Belgium to nearly 4 acres for the United States. However, these differences are not wholly due to differences in carrying capacity, but, to a large extent, reflect differences in the degree of dependence on pasture, as contrasted with other kinds of feed, in the livestock husbandry of the several countries. In calculating the ratios the estimated number of livestock maintained on semiarid pasture and woodland pasture in the United States was excluded, and in all the countries the area of woodland pasture was excluded. To a small extent this makes the comparison unfair to the United States, for the number of livestock carried on woodland pasture in the European countries is not excluded from the calculation. However, because of intensive methods of forestry, the proportion of livestock maintained by woodland pasture in European countries is believed to be very small.

In the six European countries the average number of acres per animal unit is 1.81. On the basis of the estimated acreage of humid pasture in the United States and of the estimated number of animal units in the humid as distinguished from the semiarid parts of the country, there are 4.22 acres of humid pasture per animal unit. This appears to indicate that we employ 133 per cent more acres of humid pasture per animal unit than the average of the six European countries.

The following is a summary of the percentages by which the acres of humid pasture per animal unit for the United States exceed the corresponding ratio for each of the six European countries:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	59	Denmark	180
France	105	Germany	240
Netherlands	184	Belgium	304

It will be clear that these differences do not measure differences in carrying capacity of pasture. The pastures of Great Britain and Ireland are probably not greatly inferior in carrying capacity to the pastures of the other countries shown in the table. The differences reflect largely variations in degree of dependence on pasture.

Further light is thrown on the problem by studying comparative figures on carrying capacity for the various kinds of pasture. Through the courtesy of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture the estimates of the carrying capacity of German pastures, shown in the left-hand side of Table 5, are made available, based on the works of Professor Falke, a high authority on animal husbandry. In the right-hand side of the table are parallel estimates supplied by Professor Hansen, of the Berlin Agricultural High School, a recognized authority on pasture economy.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated average carrying capacity of German pastures.*

Professor Falke's estimate.	Kind of stock and ages.	Professor Hansen's estimate.
<i>Number per acre.</i>		<i>Number per acre.</i>
2.04-3.33	Cattle of 1 to 1 year	1.61-2.70
1.35-2.04	Cattle of 1 to 2 years	1.16-1.61
1.16-1.61	Cattle of 2 to 3 years	0.90-1.35
0.81-1.61	Cows	0.68-1.00
1.35-1.62	Horses of 1 year	1.16-1.35
0.90-1.16	Horses of 1 to 2 years	0.81-1.00
0.81-1.01	Horses of 2 to 3 years	0.68-0.90

In commenting on these figures, officials of the German Ministry of Agriculture expressed the opinion that Professor Falke's figures apply to permanent pastures located in Schleswig-Holstein, East Friesland, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and East Prussia, as well as to the better pastures in the mountains of Bavaria. Most of these pastures receive some care, and fertilizer is extensively used. On the other hand, most of the mountain pastures do not have so high a carrying capacity. These officials believed Professor Hansen's estimates more nearly represent averages of carrying capacity for all German pastures.

As a result of the study of about 10,000 questionnaires concerning the carrying capacity of humid grassland pasture in the United States, the conclusion has been reached that the average carrying capacity for the usual grazing season (averaging about 6 months) is 2.3 acres per animal unit, or about 0.45 animal units per acre. This excludes woodland and also brush lands and rocky mountain tops. It is true, we have pasture land with a considerably higher carrying capacity. Here and there a township may be found where pasture will carry as much as an animal unit per acre. However, in the American States reporting the highest carrying capacity, the average is but little more than half of an animal unit per acre—that is, less than half the average for all Germany.

According to Professor Hansen's estimate, the average carrying capacity for mature horses and cows ranges from 0.85 to 1.17 animal units per acre. The mean of Professor Hansen's estimates is practically 1 acre per animal unit. On this basis, the carrying capacity of German pastures is about 122 per cent greater than the estimated average carrying capacity for the humid grassland pastures of the United States. Apparently, if we may take Germany as an indication, the superiority of European pasture in productivity as compared with that of the United States is strikingly greater than in the case of crop land.

Data for determining the amount of possible increase in the grazing capacity of our semiarid pasture lands are not yet available. Experiments have been conducted, such as those at the Jornada Range Reserve in New Mexico, where on 200,000 acres an increase of 50 per cent in carrying capacity was effected by a 5-year period of management,⁴³ and an average increase of 100 per cent in production for each animal unit carried resulted during an 8-year period.⁴⁴ Another experiment carried on in southern Arizona resulted in an increased carrying capacity of 100 per cent from five years' management.⁴⁵ However, the above were obtained under experimental conditions which are not likely to conform to the broad average of practice. On a much larger scale the experience accumulated on 100,000,000 acres of national forest ranges of the West indicates a general improvement of 25 to 30 per cent through controlled grazing. Of course, these lands are partly humid or subhumid. Nevertheless, it is probable that this experience reflects the possible increase in productivity that might shortly be attained by substituting regulated grazing for the present promiscuous use of open range. It is probable that the productivity of the national forest ranges could be increased another 25 per cent in course of time through the employment of a higher grade of livestock, better care, closer coordination of range forage and other feed, and the further extension of improved principles of range management, such as proper time and intensity of use or "deferred and rotation grazing." On the public grazing lands not now subject to regulation, a conservative estimate of increased productiveness through regulation is 50 per cent. On

⁴³ See Bulletin 588, United States Department of Agriculture, by J. T. Jardine and L. C. Hurtt—"Increased Cattle Production in Southwestern Ranges."

⁴⁴ Computed from unpublished reports in Forest Service.

⁴⁵ United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 867, by E. O. Wootton—"Carrying Capacity of Grazing Ranges in Southern Arizona."

privately owned range lands, it is probable that the potential increase in productivity is much less. Experience has shown that it is a slow process to bring up the average of individual practice. Probably it is not wise to count on an increase of more than 25 to 30 per cent in productivity on the semiarid range pastures not in public ownership.

It is doubtful if the future will see a considerable increase in the carrying capacity of the area of forest and woodland pasture. More than a fourth of it is in national forests already grazed under careful regulation. The remaining area consists largely of cut-over land or second-growth timber. The development of timber-growing in these areas will increase the density of timber stands and reduce the amount of forage, and in many cases may lead to the reduction or exclusion of livestock. Even in the national forests the protection and encouragement of young growth have necessitated the exclusion of livestock in some areas.

The above estimates of possible increase in carrying capacity of pasture are not intended to suggest that we shall actually achieve so high a standard of pasture management in the next three or four decades, for this is highly improbable; but it may be worth while to calculate the area of humid grassland pasture that would be needed for a population of 150,000,000 on the assumption of an increase of 122 per cent increased carrying capacity on humid pastures other than woodland, and 50 per cent on semiarid pastures. This will give at least a conception of the minimum area that would be needed to maintain present standards of consumption. Allowing for these increases and assuming the areas of semiarid and woodland pasture to remain constant (as explained above), approximately only 120,700,000 acres of humid grassland pasture would be required for a population of 150,000,000, as compared with 209,000,000 acres of this type of pasture now employed for domestic consumption. Actually, of course, for a population of 150,000,000 we shall need an area between this minimum of 120,700,000 and a maximum of 336,000,000 acres in order to maintain the present standards of consumption of livestock products.⁴⁶

Forests.

At the present time a large part of the 483,000,000 acres classed as forest and cut-over land is not growing timber. On the 138,000,000 acres of virgin timber it is estimated that annual growth is about balanced by the loss from death and decay; these forests have reached, roughly speaking, a natural balance. About 81,000,000

⁴⁶ The above estimate was made as follows: The number of animal units other than work stock required for a population of 150,000,000 people was calculated. The number of horse animal units was estimated as follows: The fraction of a horse animal unit per acre of crop land at present was determined. This requirement was increased by 40 per cent (see p. 478) and the resulting horse requirement per acre was multiplied by the crop acreage required for 150,000,000 people under the assumption of an increase of 46.8 per cent in productivity, as previously estimated. The required number of horse units was then added to the number of other animal units. The estimated number of animal units carried on semiarid pasture, increased by 50 per cent, was added to the estimated number maintained on woodland pasture. The sum was subtracted from the required number of animal units. The percentage of the remainder to the number now maintained on humid pasture other than woodland was then ascertained, and the present acreage of humid pasture other than woodland was multiplied by this percentage.

acres are not restocking because of fire or other causes. On the 264,000,000 acres of growing timber the annual rate of growth is estimated at only 24 cubic feet per annum, a rate only about half that which prevails in well-cared-for forests of certain European countries (fig. 48). As a consequence, the annual growth amounts

RATE OF GROWTH PER ACRE IN GROWING FOREST AREA OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF TOTAL FOREST AREA IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

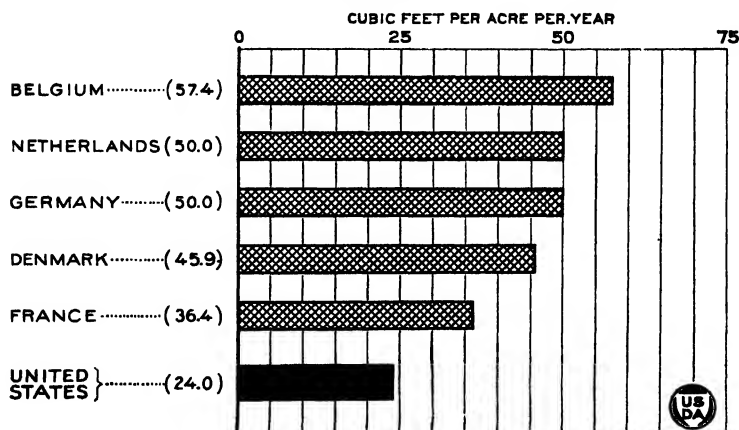


FIG. 48.—The rate of growth of growing forests in the United States is less than half that of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. The rate of growth for the United States is calculated only on the basis of the 264,000,000 acres of actually growing forest, omitting the area of virgin forests and the denuded areas not restocking. On the other hand, for the European countries the total estimated growth is divided by the total forest area, including small areas of denuded land not yet reforested. However, this does not seriously reduce the rates.

to only about one-fourth of the present annual consumption. Our present annual consumption and wastage of forest products is 24,785,000,000 cubic feet per annum. However, of this 2,380,000,000 cubic feet represents estimated loss from fire, insects, diseases, and windfall (fig. 55). Assuming that in the next few decades we shall be able to eliminate this wastage, we should require for a population of 150,000,000 people an annual cut of 31,793,000,000 cubic feet per annum to maintain the present rate of consumption. If we should manage to increase the rate of growth per acre to that which prevails, say, in Germany or the Netherlands, that is, to 50 cubic feet, we should require 636,000,000 acres of growing forest or 32 per cent more than our present forest area including the area denuded and not restocking.

The maintenance of so high a standard of productivity will involve, of course, the intensive application of labor, not only in the careful harvesting of mature timber so as to insure natural reproduction, but also in protecting, thinning, and other cultural operations in the new forest throughout its life. In these respects the cultivated forest of the future will be as different from the wild, volunteer forests of to-day as farm land is from wild land. Protection from fire and reliance chiefly on chance reproduction or on a few seed trees in the more difficult types will not assure this high

productivity; in fact, it is estimated that such measures would increase the annual growth per acre of growing forest from only about 24 to 29 cubic feet.

Owing to the fact that a large part of our forest is in private ownership, we can not expect a rapid development of the most intensive forestry in a short time. The existence of our still large reserve of virgin timber retards the economic forces that would otherwise more rapidly lead to profitable timber growing. In addition, there is much conservatism, traditional apathy, and inertia to prevent as rapid an increase in timber growing as we need. Unquestionably economic forces are being stimulated and traditional obstacles removed by the widespread awakening to the danger of future timber shortage. However, intensive forestry of the European type can not be developed rapidly enough, especially in our privately owned forest lands, during the next few decades to offset this shortage. Even in the lands publicly owned the huge problems involved in fire protection, in administration, and in marketing the less accessible timber retard the development of the most intensive methods of forestry.

Conditions of Increased Productivity Per Unit of Land Employed.

It has already been suggested that the experience of older countries has shown that the increased productiveness per acre required to maintain a dense population is obtained at a greater cost, partic-

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROP LAND (EXCLUDING WILD HAY), SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND STATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

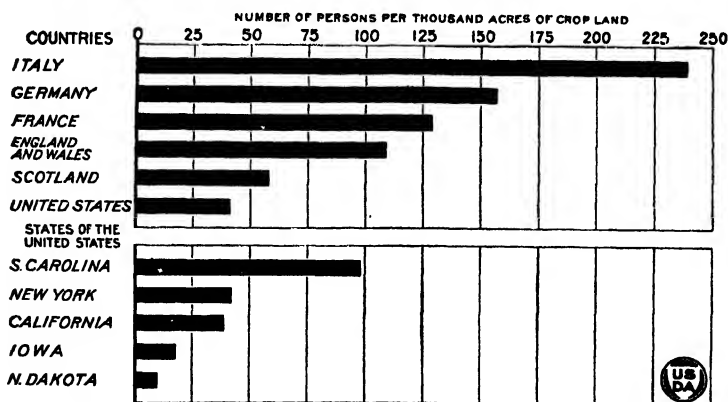


FIG. 49.—The larger yields per acre characteristic of European nations involve a heavy cost in human labor. To some extent the contrasts reflect differences in the character of the crops. Thus the large relative amount of labor in Italy is partly due to the prevalence of such intensive crops as silk, wine, olives, citrus fruits, etc., and in South Carolina to the predominance of such intensive crops as cotton and tobacco. In part, it is due to the smaller number of horses and other work stock per thousand acres in the continental countries, as compared with Great Britain and the United States. In part, also the farm population in the continental countries is employed in domestic industries as well as in farming. However, after all these allowances are made, it is still true that the European nations employ much more labor per thousand acres of crops than is found economical in the United States. For the United States the data are from the census of 1920. For the European countries the latest official statistics were employed.

ularly of labor, not only per unit of land but also per unit of product. It is true, we may effect some increase by a more widespread adoption of improved methods of increasing the productiveness of land without correspondingly increased expense. Furthermore, our progress in saving labor by development of new mechanical devices would offset somewhat the increase in costs involved in more intensive farming; and there is always the possibility of some epoch-making discovery that will revolutionize the possibility of increasing product per acre without proportionately increasing costs.

In spite of these possibilities, it is foolish to underestimate the significance of the fact that the superiority of the agriculture of western Europe in productivity per unit of land, as compared with the United States, is attained by a considerably greater expenditure of labor (fig. 49). As compared with a population engaged in

NUMBER OF WORK ANIMALS PER THOUSAND ACRES OF CROP LAND (EXCLUDING WILD HAY), THE UNITED STATES, SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, AND STATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

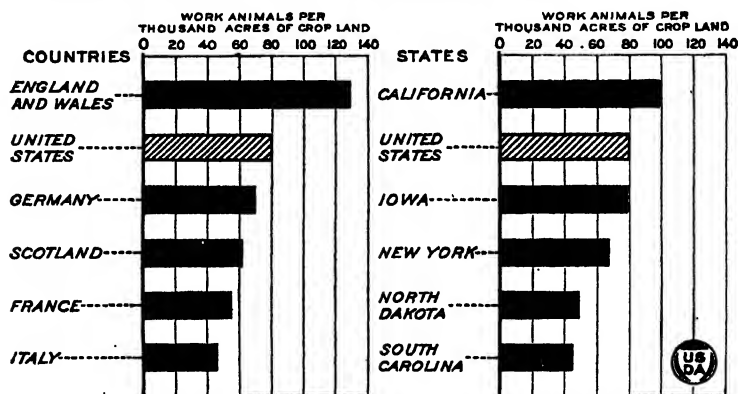


FIG. 50.—While the United States uses more work animals per thousand acres of crop land than the European countries, except England and Wales, the percentages by the United States exceeds the respective countries in this regard are not as large as the percentages by which they exceed the United States in the quantity of labor per thousand acres of crop land (see fig. 49). The number of work stock per thousand acres of crop land in England and Wales is larger than for the United States, but the ratio of work stock to persons engaged in agriculture is smaller. The figures for the United States are based on the census of 1920. For the European countries the latest official statistics were employed.

agriculture, in the United States averaging 41 per thousand acres of crop land, there are nearly 6 times as many in Italy, nearly 4 times as many in Germany, over 3 times as many in France, and more than 2½ times as many in England and Wales in spite of the prevalence of a pasture economy in the last-mentioned country.

Of course, our agriculture is relatively more intensive than a mere comparison of proportions of persons per thousand acres of crop land would seem to indicate; for, in place of some of the persons directly engaged in farming in Europe, we employ some persons in our cities in making a greater quantity of machinery and implements per thousand acres of crop land than are used in European countries. Furthermore, we use a greater number of horses and mules per thousand acres of crop land than are employed in most European countries (fig. 50).

Not only is the superiority of western European countries in yield per acre achieved at the expense of a greater quantity of man labor per acre; but the evidence indicates that the extra expenditure is proportionately much greater than the increase of yield, so that the yield per unit of labor is much smaller than in the United States. Let us take for comparison the four countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and France. Their average product per acre for seven important crops was found to be about 41 per cent greater than for the United States. However, their agriculturally employed population per thousand acres of crop land was 278 per cent greater than for the United States.⁴⁷ It is true, they used slightly fewer work horses and mules per thousand acres of crop land than in this country (78 as compared with 80), but this slight difference is almost certainly made up by the proportionately greater use in the European countries of supplementary work animals such as oxen and dogs. Moreover, it is probable that the expenditure for fertilizer per acre is much greater than in the United States.

It may be unfair, therefore, to compare the productivity of the seven crops per unit of human labor in these four countries with that of the United States. On this basis it appears that whereas the yield per acre for the four European countries was 41 per cent greater than for the United States, the yield per person directly employed in agriculture was 159 per cent greater for the United States than for the four European countries.⁴⁸

It does not necessarily follow that in order to increase our average yield per acre 41 per cent, we shall have to increase our number of laborers from 41 per thousand acres of crop land to 155 per thousand acres, or 278 per cent. Our agriculture is organized on the basis of a large number of work stock in proportion to human labor. Thus, in America there are approximately two horses or mules to one agricultural worker. On the other hand, in the four European countries there are two workers to each horse or mule. In short, our present ratio of horse labor to human labor is about four times that prevailing in the four European countries.

This contrast partly grows out of our system of farm organization. Of the four European countries, all but the United Kingdom are characterized by large numbers of small peasant farms which employ horse labor very sparingly.

Our own farm organization is more similar to that of England, involving larger units than prevail on the continent. It will be noted

⁴⁷ This is on the basis of the United States census for 1920, which was taken as of January 1, and which showed fewer persons engaged in agriculture by about 1,500,000 than were reported in the 1910 census, which was taken as of April 15. It is believed that the difference in date of enumeration is partly responsible for the smaller number shown for 1920.

⁴⁸ It should be recognized that the statistical comparison is a very rough one and should be regarded only as suggestive rather than an exact measure of the differences involved. In the first place, occupational statistics are very inaccurate because the time of year in taking the census makes a considerable difference. Moreover, the proportions of casual labor and of woman and child labor vary considerably in the different countries. Again, the production figures are for only seven principal crops. America produces at least two important crops not grown in the four European countries; and some of these countries in turn lay a greater emphasis on small fruits and vineyard, truck, and other intensive products than is the case in the United States. In some of the European countries a good deal of the time of the agricultural population is employed in by-industries, such as domestic manufactures, or in making things for themselves or performing services for which American farmers have to pay. Finally, it must be recognized that no account has been taken of the relative amounts of labor employed in producing and caring for livestock.

that in England and Wales the ratio of horses to laborers is as 118 to 100. When we have reached the probable extreme of intensity of cultivation our figures both for man labor and for horse labor per acre of crops are likely to resemble more closely the English than the continental ratios. Even this would mean increasing man labor per acre 215 per cent and horse labor 61 per cent.

It is probable that with our aptitude for mechanical devices we shall increase our man labor in somewhat less extent and employ a somewhat greater proportion of horse labor or its equivalent in other forms of power. It is also probable that progress in science and invention will result in more efficient methods of production; but this is not predictable and, indeed, is an immeasurable factor and one that should not be too greatly relied on in making our plans for the future.

It might be said that part of the present superiority of America in productiveness per man is due to superiority in intelligence and skill of our population and that this will make it unnecessary to pay so heavy a price for increased yield per acre as the European countries have paid. However, we have no more right to assume that all or any part of our superiority in production per man is due to our superior efficiency, than the people of the above-named countries have to assume that their superiority in productiveness per acre is due to the same cause. The fact is that a high degree of skill in America is directed to the economy of labor, while in western Europe probably equally as much skill and intelligence are devoted to the problem of economizing land.

The facts point to the conclusion that after a certain average of productivity per acre is attained, probably somewhat higher than that now prevailing in this country, a marked increase in average product per acre is attained only by a much greater expenditure of labor. This may explain why our farmers in the past two decades have made so little progress in production per acre.

The above facts also point strongly to the conclusion that unless the future shall result in exceptional progress in scientific invention and discovery, making possible a larger yield per acre without the corresponding penalties in increased costs now required, we may need to increase considerably the proportion of our population engaged in agriculture; but this change is hardly likely to begin to be manifest during the next few decades.

It is also safe to count on a considerable increase in the number of work animals either made necessary by expansion of crop area or greater intensity of cultivation on old lands. Judging from the experience of the United Kingdom an increase of at least 40 per cent in number of horses per thousand acres would be necessary in order to effect an increase of 47 per cent in yield per acre.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Even as compared with English requirements the assumption of an increase of 40 per cent in number of horses and mules appears a conservative one and makes considerable allowance for the substitution of tractors and other forms of mechanical power. It is difficult to allow for this factor. Some would make greater allowance for the future displacement of horses by these means. Apparently, thus far, there has been some progress in this regard. During the past decade the number of horses and mules per thousand acres of cultivated land decreased from 75 to 69. On the other hand, such studies as have been made indicate that the tractor does not displace more than 15 to 20 per cent of the horses on the average farm outside of the wheat regions. Moreover, there are probably large areas of the country where topographic conditions do not favor the introduction of tractors.

Economies in Acreage Requirements That Might be Effected by Certain Changes in Our National Standards of Consumption.

In the following estimates of the economy in acreage resulting from changes in standards of consumption, the present yields per acre have been assumed, so as not to confuse for the moment the effects of changes in productivity. Later, the possible economies in land area resulting from both causes may be considered in conjunction.

Crop and Pasture Land.

Since livestock require so large a part of our total farm acreage, it is natural to look to this phase of our consumption as affording the principal opportunity for economy—a fact that has been demonstrated by the experience of more densely populated countries.

The food scarcities of the war period resulted in very careful estimates of per-capita consumption for two countries, the United Kingdom and Germany, which give us a basis of consideration of the problem.

In Table 6 is given the per capita consumption for the United Kingdom and the United States of food products from livestock.⁵⁰

TABLE 6.—*Per capita consumption of food products from livestock, the United Kingdom and the United States.*¹

Products.	United Kingdom (pounds per capita).	United States (pounds per capita).	Per cent the British is of the American.
Beef and veal.....	64.0	68.36	93.6
Mutton and lamb.....	29.1	5.34	514.9
Pork, bacon, ham and lard.....	41.6	83.80	49.6
Poultry (and game).....	2.7	20.20	13.4
Eggs.....	12.5	28.30	44.2
Milk (including cream and condensed milk).....	216.4	418.80	58.8
Butter.....	15.6	15.23	102.4
Cheese.....	7.2	3.45	208.7
All dairy products in terms of milk for human consumption.....	640.0	773.13	83.0
Fish.....	41.4	17.00	243.5

¹ The figures for beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and pork do not correspond exactly to the statistics gathered by the Bureau of Crop Estimates in an attempt to obtain from crop correspondents the consumption of these products by sections. See Yearbook 1920, p. 828.

² Game is not included in the United States figure.

From the standpoint of nutrition, of course, it is necessary to consider the entire diet of a people—vegetable products and fruits, as well as meats. Taking into consideration all its elements, the committee above referred to estimated the British food supply, as represented by the average for 1909–13, to be somewhat above the minimum necessary to maintain the population in an efficient working condition. The actual supply consumed was estimated to be in

⁵⁰ The data for United Kingdom are derived from the report of "A Committee of the Royal Society at the Request of the President of the Board of Trade." London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1917, and comprise the average annual consumption for the years 1900–13. The American figures comprise the average annual consumption for the years 1918–23.

excess of requirements, by 11 to 14 per cent of proteins, 25 to 30 per cent of fats, and 10 to 14 per cent of carbohydrates.

If these conclusions are correct, we should be amply nourished as a nation though not necessarily wisely nourished, if we should adopt the British standard. The most important difference, so far as livestock products are concerned consists in the much greater consumption per capita of mutton in the United Kingdom, offset in the United States by a relatively greater consumption per capita of pork and pork products, poultry, eggs, and dairy products.

For the present investigation the important question is: Would there be an economy in the requirements of crop and pasture land if we employed the British standard of consumption of livestock and livestock products? A careful estimate indicates that, in providing for a population of 150,000,000 people, we should save about 43,000,000 acres of crop land, compared with the requirements under our present standard of consumption.⁵¹

On the other hand, assuming that the area of semiarid pasture and woodland pasture are constant, as in previous estimates, we should find it necessary to provide about 37,000,000 acres more of humid pasture, other than woodland, than would be required for 150,000,000 people under the American standard.⁵²

The apparent anomaly that under the British standard we should economize in crop area but require an increase in pasture area is due to the fact that the largest economies under the British standard are in hogs and poultry, which require relatively large amounts of crop land but relatively small amounts of pasture; while, on the other hand, the British requirement for sheep is 445 per cent above our own, and sheep require comparatively little crop area but large areas of pasture.

As a matter of fact, the British standard is not a normal one for a self-sufficing nation of dense population. It is made possible by the policy of depending largely on foreign sources of supply. A much more normal example of the adjustments in consumption of

⁵¹ The estimate was made as follows: The acreage required for each class of livestock other than horses for a population of 150,000,000 was calculated, and this was multiplied by the percentage the British per-capita consumption for this class of livestock is of the American per-capita consumption. The sum of the average requirements for the various classes of livestock was then added to the acreage required for other domestic uses under a population of 150,000,000. This total was divided by a factor representing the ratio of acreage required for domestic consumption exclusive of the maintenance of horses to the acreage required for horses. The quotient added to the other acreage previously estimated gives the requirement under the British standard. The American consumption of poultry is relatively very much higher as compared with that of the United Kingdom than it is for eggs. This is partly due to the fact that the United Kingdom imports a large part of its supply of eggs, while the greater part of the American supply is produced at home, with the consequence that the surplus poultry incidental to egg production is consumed at home. It was therefore considered best to take the relative consumption of eggs rather than the relative consumption of poultry as a basis of obtaining the economy in acreage. To determine the proportionate consumption of all dairy products the per-capita consumption of butter and of cheese was reduced to whole milk.

⁵² The estimate was made as follows: The number of animal units for each class of livestock required for 150,000,000 people under the American standard of consumption was calculated. This was multiplied by the percentage the British standard of consumption for that particular class of livestock is of the American. The necessary number of horse units was determined by multiplying the horse units that would be required under the American standard of consumption by the ratio of crop acreage required for horses under the British standard to the crop acreage required for the maintenance of horses under the American standard previously estimated. From the total number of animal units that would be required under the British standard thus determined was subtracted the number of animal units now maintained by semiarid pasture and woodland. The ratios of the remainder to the number of animal units now maintained by humid grassland pasture was determined and this ratio multiplied by the acreage of humid grassland pasture now employed for domestic consumption, thus giving the area required under the British standard.

livestock and livestock products is afforded by Germany, for which country fortunately we have carefully prepared statistics.⁵³ The pre-war food consumption of the German Empire (1912-13) comprised a much smaller use of meat per capita than that of the United Kingdom, but higher than that of France and other continental countries. Nevertheless, the German people were adequately nourished. It is estimated that the caloric value consumed each day per "average man" ⁵⁴ was about 15 per cent in excess of the requirement as estimated by the Inter-allied Scientific Food Commission. Allowing for the importation of food, concentrates, and fertilizers, about 85 per cent of the food supply was domestic production and 15 per cent imported.⁵⁵

The contrasts in the food consumption of Germany and of the United States in terms of percentage of total energy units (calories) derived from different kinds of food are shown in Figure 51. Table 7 shows the per-capita consumption of different kinds of food in the two countries measured in pounds, and the percentage of excess and deficiency of the American as compared with the German standard.

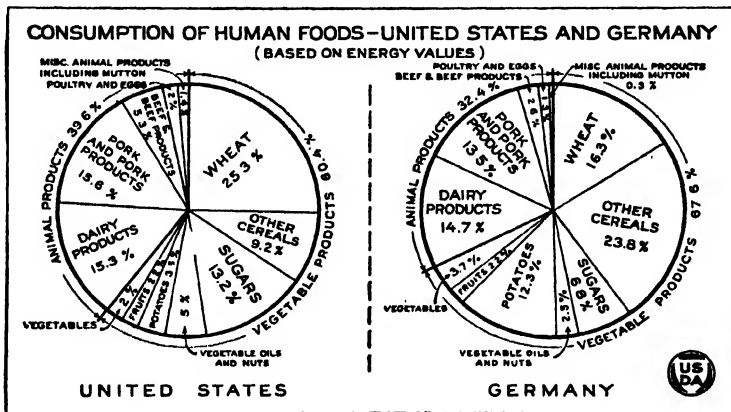


FIG. 51.—The German diet in the years just preceding the World War was ample in nourishment, but represented certain economies made necessary partly by scarcity of land and partly by a lower per capita income as compared with the United States. The combined consumption of cereals and potatoes for Germany comprised a much larger percentage of the total than in United States, although our consumption of wheat was a larger percentage of the total than in Germany. The percentages of energy units obtained from pork and dairy products are not greatly different for the two countries, but beef and sugar have a considerably larger place in the American than in the German diet.

⁵³ "Report on Food Conditions in Germany," by Ernest H. Starling, with Memoranda on Agricultural Conditions in Germany, by A. P. McDougall, and on Agricultural Statistics, by G. W. Guillebaud (London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1919). The statistics on food consumption used herein are based on official statistics.

⁵⁴ By "average man" is meant a figure in which the women and children, for whom the food requirement is less than for men, are converted into equivalent man units. For the German Empire this was done by multiplying the total population by 80 per cent. After the war, however, as a result of the loss of man power, it was found that the equivalent was 84 per cent (in 1919).

⁵⁵ The undoubted undernourishment which resulted from the war is attributed in the above-mentioned report largely to the disorganization in production and distribution.

TABLE 7.—Comparative per capita consumption of foodstuffs in Germany and the United States.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Kind.	Germany. ¹	United States. ²	Per cent German figure is of American figure.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Beef and veal.....	39.40	68.36	57.6
Pork and pork products (including lard).....	75.45	83.80	90.0
Mutton and lamb.....	2.00	5.34	37.5
Poultry.....	4.82	20.20	23.9
Eggs.....	15.99	28.30	56.5
Milk.....	283.30	418.80	67.6
All dairy products in terms of milk.....	711.34	773.13	92.0
Butter.....	15.44	15.23	101.4
Cheese.....	10.38	3.45	300.9
Fish.....	19.56	17.00	115.1

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

	Pounds.	Pounds. ³	
Wheat flour.....	129.92	204.70	63.5
Rye flour.....	157.82	4.30	3,670.2
Corn meal or flour.....		58.40	
Rice.....	7.20	5.40	133.3
Other cereals (oatmeal, barley, buckwheat, etc.).....	22.06	6.30	350.2
Total all cereals.....	317.00	279.10	113.6
Potatoes.....	407.27	150.10	271.3
Sugars.....	44.57	95.70	46.6

¹ Derived with minor modifications and adjustments for purposes of comparison from "Report on Food Conditions in Germany" by Ernest H. Starling and others.

² Animal products consumed in the United States—Beef and veal, pork and pork products, including lard, mutton and lamb are based on average consumption, 1918 to 1922, inclusive; statistics furnished by John Roberts, United States Department of Agriculture. Statistics on average consumption of dairy products in the United States, 1918 to 1922, inclusive, furnished by T. R. Pirtle, United States Department of Agriculture.

³ From "The Nation's Food," by Raymond Pearl. Average consumption, 1911-18, inclusive, calculated from tables in Chapter XI.

On the basis of these comparative figures it is estimated that under the German standard of consumption of animal products there would be an economy of about 64,000,000 acres in the amount of crop land that would be required under the present American standard of consumption of animal products. However, the economy in crop land under the German standard of livestock consumption is offset somewhat by the relatively larger requirements of crops employed directly for human consumption. For the crops shown in Table 7 it is estimated that there would be needed for a population of 150,000,000 people about 27,000,000 acres more under the German standard of consumption of vegetable products than under the American standard. Whereas the Germans have a smaller per capita consumption of wheat and sugar and eat practically no maize, this is more than offset by their much larger consumption of potatoes and the other cereals, especially rye.⁶⁶ In short, the net saving in crop

⁶⁶ In making this estimate allowances were made for seed requirements and for the proportion of the area of the several crops employed in feeding livestock. The economy in sugar consumption is applied only to the acreage of cane and sugar beets in this country, not to the acreage required for the proportion of those crops imported. In calculating the respective acreage requirements for rye the percentage in Table 7 was not employed, because of the tendency to exaggerate unduly possible errors in the small estimate of rye employed for human consumption in the United States. Consequently, it was found best to calculate the rye requirement direct from the statistics of German production and consumption.

acreage under the German standard is about 37,000,000 acres. The greatest saving, however, would be in the case of pasture. It is estimated that under the German standard the requirement of humid pasture other than woodland would be 121,000,000 acres less than under the American standard, owing to the large economies in the use of the pasture-consuming animals—sheep and beef cattle.

Consumption of Forest Products.

As shown by Figure 52, the possibilities of reducing our per-capita consumption of forest products are very great. As between the 234 cubic feet per capita of standing timber annually used or wasted in the United States⁵⁷ and the 27 cubic feet of France and Germany, or

ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WOOD, UNITED STATES
COMPARED WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND REGIONS.

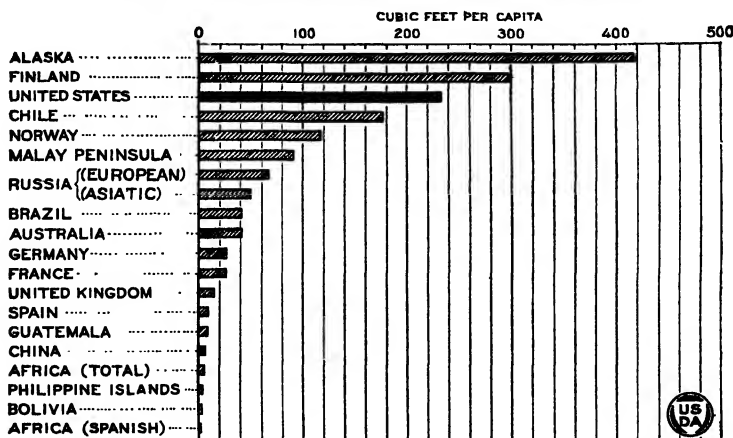


FIG. 52.—The per capita consumption of timber is closely related to the abundance or scarcity of it in the various countries. It is especially large in countries which are still cutting from a stored-up supply, or where so large a proportion of the total area is mountainous that the population is small in proportion to the total land surface, as well as to the total area of forest, as in Norway. The per capita consumption tends to be small in countries of dense population, especially where it is necessary to rely on annual growth, such as Germany and France. It is also small in countries of sparse population but slight industrial development, such as Guatemala, Bolivia, and Spain. In the last two countries another factor is the considerable area of semiarid land, which tends to reduce the proportion of forest to the total area. The figure for the United States includes wastage from fire, while this loss is not included in the consumption figures of the other countries, the loss from this cause being very small for most of them. Because a large part of the supply is imported, the figure for the United Kingdom represents mainly sawed and hewed timber.

the 15 cubic feet of the United Kingdom, there is obviously a great gap which may be considered not absolutely essential to the maintenance of civilization.

However, the mere fact that some of the European nations find it physically possible to get along with from 15 to 27 cubic feet per capita, while we employ 212 no more means that a reduction to the European level is economically desirable than the fact that a certain man of limited income manages to exist on \$1,000 makes it desirable

⁵⁷ On the basis of the population in 1920.

for a man with an income of \$10,000 to reduce his expenditure to the level of the less fortunate individual.

If we were willing to reduce our living standards drastically and to curtail our industrial consumption of wood to the level of Germany or France, the present rate of growth in our growing forests would provide for a population of about 235,000,000 people. If, on the other hand, we cared to use the intensive methods of forestry of Germany and employed only land too rough or too poor for use in crops (see p. 474), we could supply timber for about 485,000,000 people, according to the French or German standards of consumption, or more than we could probably supply with food and clothing under a reasonable standard of comfort. If our entire present forest area were in growing timber, and assuming no change in rate of growth, we could maintain for a population of 150,000,000 a per capita consumption of 76 cubic feet, which is over one-third our present per capita consumption (fig. 53). This is merely another

PERCENTAGES OF PRESENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF STANDING TIMBER THAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR 150,000,000 PEOPLE BY UTILIZING OUR PRESENT AREA OF FOREST LAND AT VARIOUS RATES OF GROWTH.

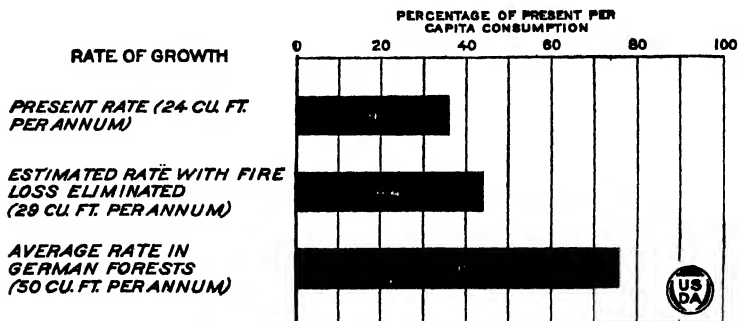


FIG. 53.—On our present forest area, including the 81,000,000 acres denuded and not restocking, it would be possible to provide for 150,000,000 people at present rates of growth on the growing area only a little more than a third of our present per capita consumption. The elimination of fire would increase the supply by about one-fifth. If the average rate of growth for the German forest area could be attained, our present area could supply annually three-fourths of our present per capita consumption. However, this would involve very intensive systems of forestry on an area about fourteen times that of the forests of Germany.

way of saying that so drastic a reduction in per capita consumption is likely to be unnecessary.

Moreover, the reduction in our per capita consumption of forest products to that prevailing in Germany and France would involve costly substitutions, as well as serious deprivations in the standard of living of our population. The people of those countries have been schooled for centuries in the scanty use of wood, whereas in the United States our whole social and economic structure has been based on the use of wood in abundance. Indeed, leaving out of account the present unnecessary wastes, it would appear undesirable to make any reduction in our per capita consumption of timber that is not required by the lack of available land.

It is true, our large per capita consumption can be somewhat reduced with less real than apparent hardship, by eliminating some of the unnecessary wastes and the less important uses. Of our total annual cut of 22½ billion cubic feet of standing timber, only about one-third is sawed lumber, including dimension material and sawed ties (fig. 54). Most of the remainder consists of such items as fuel wood, hewed railroad ties, pulpwood, mine timbers, and similar products. Wood used for fuel alone amounts to nearly two-fifths of our timber cut.

Moreover, in the United States large amounts of such products as fuel wood, mine timbers, pulpwood, and fence posts come from

AVERAGE ANNUAL REMOVAL OF STANDING TIMBER FROM THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS TYPES OF USE OR CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION.

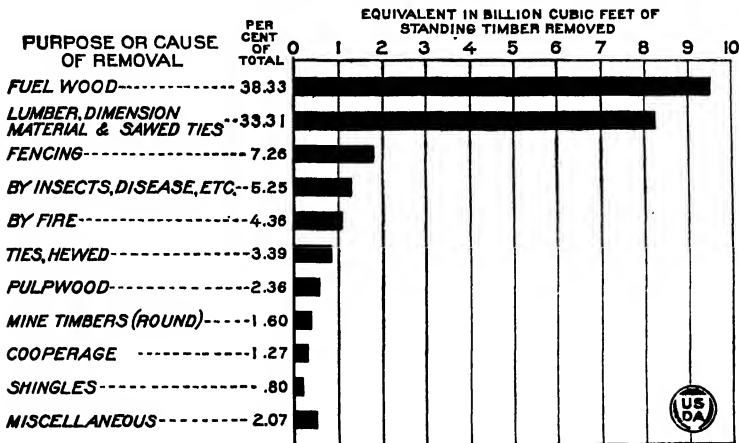


FIG. 54.—Of the total timber annually removed from the forests of the United States a little over 4 per cent is destroyed by fire and a little over 5 per cent by insects and disease. Lumber, dimension material, and sawed ties comprise about one-third of the total, but the timber of saw-timber size removed for various purposes amounts to more than half of the timber annually removed. About two-fifths of the total is employed for fuel. Pulp wood, though economically of great importance, represents only a little over 2 per cent of the timber annually removed. As indicated in Figure 55, nearly half of the total timber removed represents waste, but only a small part of this waste could be prevented without considerable increase in cost of utilization.

small trees that are potential saw timber, and often indeed from trees of saw-log size. Yet, much of these materials could come from the immense quantities of wood now wasted in the form of tops, limbs, stumps, and small or crooked logs, and of small trees that, with benefit to the remaining forest, could be taken out as thinnings. Thus, Sweden has built up a large paper industry, which derives its raw material almost solely from classes of wood that we now waste in woods and factory. The salvaging of this waste would release immense quantities of young growth for ultimate use as saw timber. The annual loss to standing timber from fire, windfall, insects, and disease is estimated at 7½ billion board feet, most of which could be avoided by proper protective measures.

Equally conspicuous are the easily possible savings in the most valuable part of our timber supply, the saw-log material (fig. 55). Even a moderate reduction of the waste now occurring in the manufacture and use of saw timber and from fire and decay of lumber in use would add 7 billion board feet a year to our lumber supply. This is almost a fifth of our present lumber cut and is equivalent to the present growth of saw timber on 170,000,000 acres of forest land.

If in the near future we should adopt a crude system of forestry consisting chiefly of protection against fire and the provision of seed trees where needed, we could expect by 1950, on the area probably available for growing timber, a total annual growth of about 10 billion cubic feet, or about 4 billion more than the present annual volume of growth. This supposes that some of our forest area will still be in virgin timber, and consequently will not be available for growing timber. This growth, if relied on as our total supply,

AVERAGE ANNUAL REMOVAL OF STANDING TIMBER IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WASTE, DESTRUCTION, OR USE.

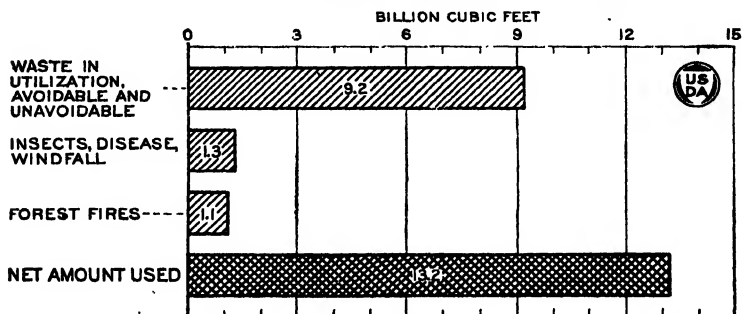


FIG. 55.—It is estimated that of the 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber annually removed from the forests of the continental United States nearly one-half represents waste. About one-tenth of the total removal is due to fire or insects and disease. The greatest volume of waste is in manufacture and use, comprising more than a third of the timber annually removed. However, most of this waste is not now avoidable without increasing considerably the cost of utilization.

would give a per capita consumption of about 67 cubic feet for a population of 150,000,000. This figure, however, will be increased by reason of the reserve supply of virgin timber, which may last well into the latter half of the present century, though of course it will become increasingly scarcer and more inaccessible and consequently higher priced. It may also be increased by imports, though at present imports and exports are about balanced. Large imports are probably out of the question, because of high transportation charges and growing competition for the timber of foreign countries, particularly conifers. It may also be somewhat further increased by the use of more intensive forestry in public forests, and in the more favorably situated private forests. But that by 1950 our per capita consumption will be markedly below what it now is seems inevitable. The trend of prices in itself creates a strong economic pressure toward lower per capita consumption. Compared with 1840 the average

price of lumber is now more than five times what it was then, whereas the average prices of all commodities are less than one and one-half times as great. One of the large elements in the high prices of lumber is the cost of freight, which has increased steadily with the increasing length of haul.

The fact is our per capita consumption of lumber had been declining for some time prior to 1920. It was higher in 1870 than in 1920. It rose steadily until 1906; from 1906 to 1920 it declined steadily at an average yearly rate of 2.8 per cent. Since 1920 consumption has been increasing, partly no doubt because of the resumption of construction activity suspended during the World War.

The future trend of consumption is impossible to predict, though there are certain tendencies that will permit us to make a fair estimate. The chief limiting factors will be, as in food production, the land available and the amount of labor and capital that will be devoted to timber growing. As we shall show, it is unlikely that our present forest area of 483,000,000 acres will need to be decreased in the next half century. If the present area were all in growing timber and were managed as intensively as the better managed forests of Germany, it could be made to produce about 28 billion cubic feet a year, which would give for a population of 150,000,000 a per capita supply of 180 cubic feet, and for 200,000,000, 135 cubic feet.

The production of 28 billion cubic feet a year within the next four or five decades is, however, entirely impossible. Even granted the land, the labor, and the capital necessary, it would require a long time to get all our forested land, including the 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest that still remain to be cut before growth starts, into productive condition, for most of our forests are badly understocked.

Probable Changes in Land Requirements During the Next Few Decades.

The preceding discussion has indicated the acreage of crops, pasture, and forest land that would probably be required to provide for domestic consumption under each of three extreme assumptions: (1) No reduction in per capita consumption and no increase in rate of yield per acre; (2) increasing yield of crop land to the average now prevailing in four countries of western Europe, and of pasture and forest to the averages characteristic of Germany in the period before the World War; and (3) decreasing per capita consumption to the standard prevailing in Germany before the recent war. The areas of land required for 150,000,000 people under each of the three assumptions may be summarized as follows:

TABLE 8.—*Land requirements for a population of 150,000,000.¹*

Type of land use.	Assuming no changes in per capita consumption, or in the average yield per acre of crop land, carrying capacity per acre of pasture land, and an annual growth per acre of forest land.		Assuming no changes in per capita consumption, but an increase to European standards in yield per acre of crop land, carrying capacity per acre of pasture land, and an annual growth per acre of forest land. ²		Assuming no changes in yield per acre of crops, carrying capacity of pasture, and growth of forests per acre; but a reduction in per capita consumption of food and forest products to the standard prevailing in Germany prior to the World War.	
	Total (thousands of acres).	Acres per capita.	Total (thousands of acres).	Acres per capita.	Total (thousands of acres).	Acres per capita.
Crop land.....	431, 000	2.87	270, 000	1.80	394, 000	2.63
Humid grass land pasture.....	336, 000	2.24	121, 000	0.81	215, 000	1.43
Semiarid pasture (constant).....	587, 000	3.91	587, 000	3.91	587, 000	3.91
Woodland pasture (constant).....	237, 000	1.58	237, 000	1.58	237, 000	1.58
Forest ³	1, 465, 000	9.77	636, 000	4.24	169, 000	1.13
Provisional total.....	3, 056, 000	-----	1, 851, 000	-----	1, 602, 000	-----
Less duplication of forest and woodland pasture.....	237, 000	-----	237, 000	-----	169, 000	-----
Net total.....	2, 819, 000	18.79	1, 614, 000	10.76	1, 433, 000	9.55

¹With no allowance for exports and assuming the same proportion of our national consumption of farm products obtained from imports as for the present population.

²For maximum increase in crop yields, the basis of determination was the average yields, for four European countries; in humid pasture the carrying capacity of pastures in Germany; for semiarid pasture, the results of certain experiments under public management in this country; and for forests the average annual growth in the forests of Germany (see pp. 463-476).

³Area required for growing the timber consumed instead of cutting from a stored supply.

Each of the three columns in Table 8 is based on extreme assumptions. Nevertheless, they are exceedingly useful in defining some of the limits of the problem of land utilization. The first column emphasizes the fact that without important changes in methods of production, standards of consumption, or both, we could not provide for a population of 150,000,000 people. The second and third columns rest on the assumption that one type of adjustment will be exclusively employed—that is, either increase in production per acre or modification in standards of consumption. However, by the time a population of 150,000,000 people is reached, it is exceedingly unlikely that we shall increase the productivity of our crop land by 47 per cent, the carrying capacity of our humid grassland pasture by 122 per cent, and of arid pasture by 50 per cent, and more than double the average annual growth of our growing forests. On the other hand, it is scarcely probable that we shall modify our consumption of food products to approximate the economies of the German standard or reduce our annual per capita consumption of timber to only one-eighth of the present requirement.

Obviously, both adjustments in some measure will be made. These extremes are useful in showing the maximum economies that might be accomplished by each method, and thus indicate the limits within which an estimate of probable requirements may be made. The essential problem is to determine to what extent we shall employ each of the two methods of economy. It is, of course, obvious that in at-

tempting to answer this question we enter a field of prediction where the elements of uncertainty are numerous. However, one fact is clear, we shall be nearer the truth by assuming any combination of the two changes which are between the two limits of no change in either respect, on the one hand, or of a full change in both respects, on the other hand.

As to the relative importance of the two methods of economy, in the case of crop and pasture land, there are certain considerations which apparently indicate roughly the probable course the nation is likely to pursue. In the first place, the element of sacrifice involved in the German standard of consumption would be very much less than that involved in increasing production to the extremes assumed above. At most, the former involves the reduction of our per-capita consumption of mutton from 5.3 pounds to 2 pounds,⁵⁸ of beef and veal from 68 pounds to 39 pounds, of pork and pork products from 84 pounds to 75 pounds, of eggs from 28 pounds to 16 pounds, and of dairy products (in terms of milk) from 773 pounds to 711. There would also be certain changes in crop consumption, such as a reduction in consumption of sugar and increase in the consumption of cereals and potatoes. This is the extreme. It is not probable that we shall need to go this far in modification of habits of consumption, for it is reasonable to expect some increase in the production per acre of crops and of livestock products. However, it appears both desirable and probable that we shall go a considerable distance in the direction of this extreme economy of consumption, a probability that is emphasized by considering the extent of the task of effecting by increased efficiency of production most of the requisite economy.

Probable Changes in Production in Next Four Decades.

To increase our average crop production per acre 47 per cent may sound easy, but when we remember that this is an average increase to be attained for all of the crop land of the United States, the magnitude of the task that must be accomplished in perhaps little more than three decades if this method of economy alone were employed appears stupendous. Moreover, it should be noted that our record thus far indicates a very slow rate of progress in productive efficiency, so far as concerns increased yield per acre,⁵⁹ whereas, on the other hand, the increasing scarcity of grazing land has already resulted in a considerable decrease in number of livestock per capita.

Furthermore, the experience of Europe has shown that the high level of yield per acre achieved in those countries has been accomplished at exceedingly heavy cost as compared with this country. It involves a quantity of human labor per acre which is several times that of the United States, together with almost an equal quantity of animal power, and probably a considerably greater expenditure for fertilizer (see p. 475). While allowance must be made for differences in agricultural organization in this country and in Europe, all things point toward the probability that a marked increase in yield per acre is likely to involve an increase in costs per acre in considerably greater proportion.

⁵⁸ With either a corresponding economy in wool or increased importation.

⁵⁹ See p. 463.

In regard to crop land another important consideration is the fact that there remains a large area of humid land of fair productivity which can be added to the existing crop area by clearing operations no more costly than have been employed in that part of our agricultural expansion which preceded the expansion into the prairies and the Great Plains, as well as considerable areas of drainable and irrigable land of high fertility, not to mention the possibilities of expanding the crop area in the dry-farming regions. Much of the land referred to is now put to very low use. The value of the uses displaced by crops for the land needed during the next few decades, together with necessary capital charges for clearing, draining, or irrigating, are likely to be proportionately much lower than the increase in costs that would be involved in attaining by increased intensity of cultivation a degree of productivity comparable with that of Europe. It seems reasonable to believe that in the next three or four decades we may increase the yield of crop land by the use of some additional fertilizer, but probably without greatly increasing otherwise the intensity of field processes. In view of the above considerations, it would not appear wise to count on an increase in the average productivity of crop land by more than, say, 10 per cent in the next three or four decades, though unforeseen circumstances might result in a greater increase.

It has been noted that the possibilities of increase in carrying capacity of humid pasture other than woodland are very great, if we may judge by the example of Germany. The economy in the use of pasture area may take several forms: The substitution of forage and root crops for pasture is one of these. This tendency may be illustrated by the fact that in Germany the area of pasture other than woodland is a little over 60 per cent of the crop area, while in this country the area of humid pasture other than woodland, together with its equivalent in semiarid pasture, is about 118 per cent of the area of land in crops (fig. 56). It will be noted that the substitution of forage crops for pasture involves a larger labor requirement per thousand acres of both crops and pasture, although it does not necessarily imply an increase in the intensity of cultivation of crop land or an increase in its yield per acre. Again, increase of carrying capacity of pasture may be achieved by laying down permanent pasture instead of depending on spontaneous growth. This also involves a larger labor contribution in the national farm economy. The increased productivity of pasture may be achieved by better selection of pasture plants; better preparation of the land and more careful methods of laying down pasture; better adjustment of the time and intensity of use; and, in the sections where the pasture economy has become intensive, by the use of fertilizer on permanent pastures, as well as on rotation pastures. Finally, pasture economy may be furthered by more efficient methods of livestock husbandry, such as adopting high-grade livestock and employing such practices as will attain a maximum number of offspring, minimum losses, and maximum growth. These measures are especially important on the western ranges.

While the full employment of all these various methods may ultimately much more than double the carrying capacity of our humid pasture other than woodland and increase it by possibly 50

per cent on our semiarid range, it may be doubted if in the next three or four decades we shall succeed in raising the average level of productivity by more than 20 or 25 per cent throughout our enormous area of semiarid and humid pasture exclusive of woodland. Throughout large areas it is improbable that any considerable increase in productiveness will occur, for, the policy of relying on spontaneous pasture growths is likely to prevail. The use of fertilizer on permanent pastures is not likely to become general within that period, nor is it probable that the available supplies of fertilizer would make possible its general employment over so large an area. It is unlikely that the carrying capacity of woodland pasture will increase by any considerable amount.

ACRES OF HUMID PASTURE PER HUNDRED ACRES OF CROPS, UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING EXPORTS), COMPARED WITH FRANCE AND GERMANY.

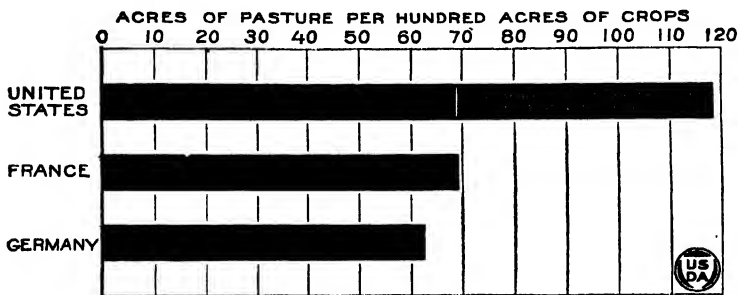


FIG. 56.—As the density of population in a country increases there is a tendency to rely more largely on crops rather than on pasture for the maintenance of livestock. The area of crops and pastures used for the United States excludes acreage employed in producing for export. If allowance were made for the crops imported and fed to livestock, the ratios of pasture land to crop land for Germany and France would be still smaller. The area of semiarid pasture in the United States has been converted to humid pasture on the basis of relative carrying capacity. For all three countries woodland is excluded, although used to some extent for pasture. It is probable that the proportion of total livestock units maintained by woodland pasture is slightly larger for the United States than for Germany and France.

Any forecast of the probable rate of increase in the average growth per acre of growing forest during the next few decades is complicated by numerous difficulties, particularly by the ownership of forest land. About 21 per cent of our timberland (exclusive of scrub forest) is in public ownership, and of this about 93 per cent is being handled to assure continuous growth of timber. About 79 per cent of our forests (and potentially among the most productive) is privately owned. Of this amount, 40 per cent is in farm wood lots and 60 per cent in other forms of ownership, chiefly large commercial holdings.

It may be safely predicted that all public forests will be more and more intensively managed, and will be largely added to from lands that would be much less productive if left in private ownership. Public ownership will thus add materially to the average annual growth per acre. Another factor that will probably increase our net total growth is the conversion of virgin forests, where growth is largely offset by decay, into young, growing forests. At present, however, a large proportion of the national forests consists of virgin

timber, which in many cases will not be in great demand until more accessible supplies are exhausted. Consequently, cutting off the old timber and getting a new crop started will necessarily be a gradual process.

The chief problem, then, is with respect to the private timberlands. At what rate may we expect these lands to be made more productive? Productive methods with farm woodlands, occupying some 150,000,000 acres, are hampered by the general lack of knowledge by farmers of the means to be employed. On the whole, for this important portion of our area of forest land we may perhaps expect a decrease in acreage and only a slow increase in rate of growth per acre.

For large commercial holdings the outlook is somewhat different. The increasing pressure of economic forces making for better forest management and higher yields is unmistakable. In several parts of the country, notably the Northeast, high prices of lumber and long freight hauls are making it profitable for the private land owner to grow timber as a crop. There is a well-defined movement to prevent in the public interest the denudation of private forests. Still more apparent is the trend toward public and private cooperation, on an adequate scale, for the control of forest fires. Such control is the first and most indispensable step toward making our forest land productive. Efforts are being made here and there by private industries to assure a continuous supply of timber by the careful cutting of their mature timber and by buying up lands stocked with young growth. However, the tendency toward private forest management is only in a formative stage. Only 43 per cent of our private timberlands have even partial protection from fire; and an almost negligible fraction get the benefit of more intensive measures for timber production.

Compared with the production of other crops, there is a far greater chance for increasing forest yields at a comparatively small expenditure. Under the crudest measures, chiefly protection against fire and leaving seed trees in some of the forest types, our annual growth on all forest lands, including virgin forests yet to be cut over, could be increased by 1950 from the present 6 billion cubic feet to 10 billion cubic feet. If these same crude measures should be permanently practiced, we could, on our present forest area, ultimately reach an annual growth of something like 14 billion cubic feet, about 56 per cent of our present forest drain.

The various measures mentioned probably will gradually ameliorate the outlook for our timber supply. At what rate this amelioration will occur depends so largely on psychological factors, public policy, and other unpredictable conditions as to make a forecast impracticable. It appears unlikely that within that period there can be so marked an increase in the average rate of growth per acre in our growing forests and in our gross yield as to offset the decrease in consumption forced by forest destruction.

Probable Changes in Consumption in Next Few Decades.

Some of the probable changes in consumption of crop products during the next 30 or 40 years should also be considered. In the first place, it is quite unlikely that we shall curtail our consumption of

sugar to the German standard. Even if we do not increase the proportion of the supply imported, it would not require a very large addition to our crop acreage to maintain the present per-capita consumption; in other words, the acreage required is comparatively small in proportion to the consumption utility involved. Again, it is doubtful if the cereal consumption habits of the American people will be greatly modified. The pressure of population in the next four decades will not be great enough to compel so prosperous a nation to substitute potatoes largely for bread or to shift from a wheat bread to a rye bread diet, and but little economy in land would result. There may be some tendency to shift to corn bread, because of its relatively greater cheapness. It is likely that some little increase may occur in the per capita consumption of potatoes and cereals to offset some of the probable reduction in the consumption of certain livestock products.

The principal changes, therefore, are to be looked for in the consumption of livestock products. The per capita consumption of dairy products is not likely to decrease very much, if at all. We have noted that even in so densely populated a country as Germany the per capita consumption of milk and milk products is but little less than in the United States. The consumption of mutton is very small in the United States. The greater proportion of our sheep are raised principally on pasture. If we should raise the same proportion of our wool supply as at present, this would enable us to maintain approximately the present per capita consumption of mutton, since the imports and exports of mutton are negligible. If we may judge from the experience of Germany the per capita consumption of pork and pork products is likely to decrease but little. Because of their ability to thrive on various forage crops yielding a large feed product per acre, and because of their comparatively small adaptability to the ordinary types of pastures, the relative importance of hogs is likely to increase as it becomes necessary to employ forage crops more and more in order to economize pasture; and, if anything, this relative increase is likely to be at the expense of classes of livestock better adapted to a pasture economy, such as beef cattle or sheep. Even in Germany the per capita consumption of pork and pork products is only about 10 per cent less than in the United States. It is probable, then, that when our population reaches 150,000,000 our per capita consumption of pork and pork products will be at least 95 per cent of the present consumption.

The per capita consumption of eggs in Germany is only a little more than half as great as in the United States. However, even before the World War, Germany was a relatively poor country, as compared with the United States. It is not likely to be a scarcity of land that will compel a serious curtailment in consumption of eggs and poultry, for in proportion to food produced, poultry require relatively little land and much labor, as compared with cattle and sheep. Consequently, they are especially adapted to the economy of a dense population. If the consumption of poultry and eggs per capita should seriously decrease, it is more likely to be due to the increased pressure of other food costs on the family income than because of the demands made by poultry on the supply of land.

If we approximated the German standard, we should consume only about three-fifths as much beef as at present. A population of 150,000,000 would not be dense enough to compel a reduction to the German standard. Moreover, the people of British origin who have so largely moulded our national standards, have exhibited great tenacity in clinging to a high per capita consumption of beef. However, we have already reduced our per capita consumption of beef considerably in the last two decades, and the increasing scarcity of pasture is likely to reduce it still more. As a basis for estimating land requirements, we may not be far wrong in assuming a reduction of 20 per cent in the number of beef cattle per capita.

It seems wise to consider that the number of horses and mules per thousand acres of crop land will continue as at present. The probable increase in productivity of crop and pasture land assumed above is not likely to increase the requirement per thousand acres of crop land by more than enough to offset the continued substitution of tractors and motor vehicles.

As already noted, our stock of timber would last for several decades even at the present rate of per capita consumption. However, the increasing remoteness or undesirability of remaining supplies is likely to result in increasing values and, therefore, probably in a continuation of the tendency toward a decrease in per capita consumption. For the period following the next few decades our per capita consumption depends very largely on what measures we take by way of providing for reforestation, promoting growth of timber, and reducing waste. It has been shown that on our present forest area it would be possible by methods of production relatively not very costly to grow annually by, say, 1950 about 10 billion cubic feet. This would give for 150,000,000 people a per capita supply of about 66 cubic feet, or more than double the per capita consumption of Germany or France. However, this presumes the early adoption of a vigorous forest policy. Moreover, while some of our stock of virgin timber will undoubtedly still remain uncut in 1950, it is likely to be in the more remote locations.

We have now made certain assumptions that will enable us to estimate roughly the probable land requirements when our population has increased to 150,000,000 people. On the basis of the assumptions of probable modifications in per capita consumption and of increase in productiveness of crop land, and in the carrying capacity of pasture, we shall require for a population of 150,000,000, three or four decades hence, about 373,000,000 acres of crop land and about 222,000,000 acres of humid pasture other than woodland, the areas of semiarid pasture and of woodland being held constant as in previous estimates. This estimate makes no allowance for exports and assumes the continuance of the present per capita imports of agricultural products.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ The requirement for crops was estimated as follows: The changes in crop acreage used in producing food for direct consumption were estimated by assuming that the per capita consumption of certain items for 150,000,000 people will be the following percentages of present consumption: 103 per cent for cereals, 110 per cent for potatoes, 90 per cent for sugar, 95 per cent for hogs, 80 per cent for beef cattle, and 80 per cent for poultry, the other classes of food remaining unchanged. The requirement for work stock was estimated as follows: The areas at present used in producing food crops for domestic consumption, employed in producing crops used in feeding livestock, and for producing

Although the requisite increase in crop acreage to provide for 150,000,000 people, as compared with the acreage now employed for domestic consumption, is only a little larger than the acreage in crops now employed in producing for export (including the acreage required for maintaining work stock used in export production), it is not likely that we shall divert all of the land now used in producing for export to production for domestic consumption. Our country is especially adapted to the production of certain kinds of crops needed by the rest of the world, particularly cotton. It is not improbable, therefore, that (including the acreage required for work stock) we shall continue for several decades to devote to export production at least half the acreage we now employ for that purpose. This would add about 30,000,000 acres to the requirement of crop land, making a total of 403,000,000 acres. This is about 38,000,000 acres more than the acreage of harvested crops⁶¹ in 1919, and requires the addition of about 1,000,000 acres a year. The allowance of half the present export acreage would also make necessary an addition of about 11,000,000 acres of humid pasture other than woodland, making a total requirement of 233,000,000 acres of humid pasture, or about 2,000,000 acres more than the present area.

It therefore appears that, provided we can make the very moderate modification in standards of consumption and productive efficiency assumed as a basis of these estimates and devote to domestic production about half the area now employed in producing for export, our needs for expansion of the farming area to provide for 150,000,000 people would be satisfied by adding about 40,000,000 acres of crop land and improved pasture to the farming area.⁶²

The very moderate requirements for crop land and pasture will leave a very large area available for forests. It will be recalled

crops for export were added. The sum was subtracted from the total acreage in harvested crops (1919), leaving the area employed at present in producing nonfood crops for domestic consumption. This figure was increased by the ratio of 150,000,000 to the population of 1920, and the resulting figure added to the estimated acreages required for food crops, and for livestock other than work stock, the sum of the three items being the estimated acreage of crops required for 150,000,000 people under the assumed changes in consumption, not including the area used to produce feed for work stock. The ratio of this figure to the corresponding figure for the population of 1920 was determined, the result being the ratio of work stock required for 150,000,000 people under the assumed changes, as compared with the number now required. The acreage required at present for work stock employed in producing for domestic consumption was multiplied by this ratio, and the result added to the acreage required for domestic purposes other than feeding work stock, as previously estimated. The sum was divided by 1.1 in order to allow for the assumed increase of 10 per cent in the average yield per acre of crop land.

The requirement of humid pasture was estimated as follows: The numbers of animal units of the different classes of livestock other than work stock to supply 150,000,000 people, under the assumed changes in consumption, were calculated by employing the same factors as in the case of crop acreage above. The percentage increase of work stock was calculated on the basis of the ratio of crop acreage required under the assumed changes in consumption and production, as previously estimated, to the acreage of crops in 1919. The number of animal units on semiarid pasture in 1920 was multiplied by 1.2 to allow for an increase of 20 per cent in carrying capacity. The sum added to the number of animal units on woodland pasture was subtracted from the total number of animal units required, the remainder being the number to be maintained by humid pasture. The ratio of this to the number of animal units now on humid pasture was determined and the acreage of humid pasture now employed for domestic consumption was multiplied by this ratio.

⁶¹ For statistical reasons the estimates have been made on the basis of harvested crops. Allowance would also have to be made for the small additional acreage for crop failure, estimated at about 15,000,000 acres in 1919. However, it is probable that the proportionate requirements for this purpose would not greatly change. In a given year there is also a certain acreage of crop land in rotation devoted to pasture.

⁶² If we should fail to economize as much as the very moderate modifications in consumption and production assumed as the basis of these estimates imply, the requisite increases of crop and pasture land would fall somewhere between the above estimates and the increase of 96,000,000 acres of crop land and 116,000,000 acres of humid pasture that would be necessary if no economies in consumption and production are effected (p. 462), allowing in each case half the acreage at present employed for exports.

that after allowing for the present requirements for roads, cities, railways, farmsteads, etc., and for the land that is physically incapable of being employed for crops, pasture, or forests, there remains an area of 1,769,000,000 acres available for the three uses. Allowing about 10,000,000 acres of land for the expansion of the area required for cities, roads, etc., during the next few decades, there remains available, 1,759,000,000 acres. Subtracting from this the 587,000,000 acres of semiarid pasture, the 403,000,000 acres of estimated requirement for crop land, an allowance of about 40,000,000 acres of crop land for annual crop failure and crop land fallow, and the 233,000,000 acres estimated to be required for humid pasture, there remain 496,000,000 acres of surface not required for any other use than forests or 13,000,000 acres more than are now included in the area of forest and of cut-over land not restocking. In other words, with the reasonable economies and changes in foreign trade assumed above, it will be possible to meet the needs of a population of 150,000,000 for crop land and pasture and still have left an area larger than the present forest area.⁶³

This does not mean that the 496,000,000 acres of surface left would all be adapted to forests. Some of this land would have to be reclaimed by drainage at an expense so excessive that it probably may never be reclaimed, even when the maximum population of the nation is attained; and a little of it also is too dry for trees. Consequently, it seems probable that the land available for use as forests during the next forest cycle will not be larger than the present forest area of 483,000,000 acres, which includes, it will be recalled, about 81,000,000 acres of cut-over land not restocking.

The Direction of Expansion of the Area of Farm and Forest Land During the Next Few Decades.

For the additional 38,000,000 acres of crop land there are available a little over 600,000,000 acres of potential crop land from which to choose, after allowing for the area of land suitable only for forest or semiarid pasture. Allowing for an area of forest land equal to the present forest area, there remain nearly 400,000,000 acres of potential crop land. Practically all of this is either inferior in quality or requires drainage or irrigation.

It is obvious that to obtain 38,000,000 acres from this great area should involve careful selection. Moreover, each of the several classes of potential crop land is likely to contribute toward the required amount. It will be recalled that the forested regions of the eastern half of the country are estimated to contain 220,000,000 acres of land capable of use for crops without drainage (see figs. 9 and 11), besides 151,000,000 acres of land so rough or so sandy that it may be considered suitable only for forests. Of the former area, 32,000,000 acres are classed as heavy soil. This is more than the 22,000,000 acres required for the expansion of crops during the next few decades; but a good deal of this land, while not absolutely too rough for use in

⁶³ On account of new materials made available, these estimates are somewhat different from those given in testimony by L. C. Gray before the Senate Committee on Reforestation (S. Res. 398) and also quoted in the article "Timber: Mine or Crop," *Yearbook, 1922*. While the estimated areas are not identical, the essential conclusions are the same.

crops, is quite rolling, and some is infertile. However, it would seem possible by careful selection to obtain a large proportion of the required 38,000,000 acres either from the heavy land of the cut-over region or from the best of the 162,000,000 acres of medium-textured soils or from semiarid land. In view of these possibilities it would seem hardly necessary to reclaim a large area by irrigation or drainage for the expansion of agriculture during the next few decades, and certainly there would be no justification in undertaking such reclamation except in the case of projects where the economy of reclamation could be demonstrated unequivocally.

Maximum Population That Could Be Maintained by Our Resources of Crop, Pasture, and Forest Land.

The statistics worked out in the preceding discussion also supply a basis for estimating the maximum population that may be maintained by our existing land resources, assuming no greater relative dependence on imports than at present. Starting with the per capita acreages required under the extreme economies represented by the pre-war German standard of food and timber consumption, and allowing for the maximum economies in production shown to be possible by European experience, we may estimate the minimum acreage required per capita for the several uses. The sum of the per capita areas for crops and humid pasture divided into the total area available for these purposes will indicate approximately the maximum population under these assumptions. However, it is necessary to make allowance for the fact that the area of semiarid pasture will be not only about 119,000,000 acres less than at present, but, together with woodland, will carry proportionately a much smaller part of the total livestock units, even allowing for an increase of 50 per cent in its carrying capacity, thus throwing a somewhat greater burden on humid pasture.

When all these allowances are made a maximum population of 350,000,000 is indicated.⁶⁴

Another method of estimating maximum population is by means of the areas per capita employed for crops and pasture in Germany. Of course, Germany was more dependent on importation than we are in the United States (fig. 57). In the case of 10 principal crops largely grown in the country, a careful estimate indicates that Germany was about 79.3 per cent self-sufficient in crop production.⁶⁵ No

⁶⁴ The method of calculation was as follows: The per capita area of humid pasture other than woodland that would be required under the German standard of consumption, if no semiarid or woodland pasture was available, was calculated on the basis of relative carrying capacities of the several classes of pasture. This per capita figure was divided by 2.22 to allow for a potential increase of 122 per cent in carrying capacity. The per capita crop area under the German standard of consumption divided by 1.408 to allow for a potential increase of 46.8 per cent in average yield was added to the per capita requirement of humid pasture, and this sum was divided into 1,004,000,000 acres, indicating a provisional population of 330,000,000 people without allowing for use of semiarid and woodland pasture. This allowance was made as follows: The number of livestock that would be carried on the area of semiarid land capable of being used only for pasture was estimated on the basis of present carrying capacity. This was increased by 50 per cent to allow for potential increase in carrying capacity, and the resulting number added to the number of animal units carried on woodland pasture. The total was then divided by the number of animal units per capita required under the German standard of consumption. This gave the number of people that could be provided for by the available semiarid and woodland pasture. This number divided by the per capita requirement of humid pasture under the assumed economies in consumption and production, as previously calculated, indicated the area of humid pasture to which the semiarid and woodland pasture would be equivalent. This equivalent was added to the 1,004,000,000 acres and the sum divided by the total per capita requirement of crop land and humid pasture.

⁶⁵ On the basis of calories for human consumption, including animal products used in the diet, it is estimated that Germany was about 85 per cent self-sufficient.

estimate is available for the degree of self-sufficiency in pasture production; but if this be assumed to be the same as for crops, the per capita requirement for Germany was approximately 1.4 acres of crops and pasture (other than woodland) per capita. Assuming that Germany was 80 per cent self-sufficient in the years just preceding the World War, the per capita acreage required to maintain her

PER CAPITA ACREAGE IN CROPS, HUMID PASTURES (AND EQUIVALENT), AND FORESTS USED FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

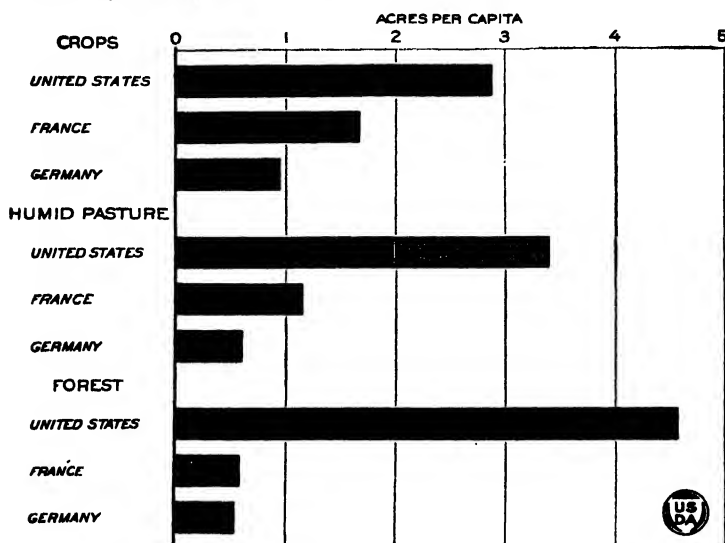


FIG. 57.—The acreages of crops and humid pasture for the United States do not include land employed in producing for export. No allowance is made for the acreage in France and Germany that would be required to produce the farm products imported. The column showing pasture area per capita for the United States includes an allowance for semiarid pasture converted to terms of humid pasture on the basis of relative carrying capacity. In all of the countries some use is made of forest for pasturage of livestock. In comparing the forest area per capita of the United States with the corresponding figures for the two European countries it is important to note that the former country is cutting largely from a stored crop, while the forest acreage of the two European countries is employed mainly in growing annual crops of timber. Furthermore, nearly 17 per cent of the so-called forest area of the United States consists of cut-over land not restocking.

population under the average conditions of production prevailing in that country was about 1.75 acres. After excluding land required for cities and other nonagricultural uses,⁶⁶ the area of land usable only for semiarid pasture or for forests, and waste land, there would remain a total of about 1,004,000,000 acres. On this basis our land area available for crops or humid pasture could be made to maintain a population of 574,000,000 people, even if no allowance be made for the additional aid supplied by our semiarid pasture.

The large difference between the two estimates is due to the fact that the first estimate was made on the basis of the assumption that the average yield per acre of crops may be increased by 46.8 per cent, which is based on averages for four European countries, with

⁶⁶ Including an allowance for the larger area required for our maximum population.

supplemental estimates for corn, hay, and cotton. The average, however, is considerably lower than the percentage by which the average yield of crop land in Germany exceeds the average for the United States. However, on account of the large area of semiarid crop land, it is very improbable that we could attain the average yields of Germany throughout our crop area. Consequently the average yields for the four countries previously employed is a more conservative basis of estimate. If allowance be made for the differences, a maximum population of about 345,000,000 is indicated.

This would seem to indicate that the preceding method of estimate is reasonably sound. As a matter of fact, both methods exaggerate somewhat the probable maximum population, or saturation point, for a number of reasons.

In the first place, the 1,004,000,000 acres of land available for crops and humid pasture includes all land that is physically capable of being employed for crops and pasture (not counting semiarid pasture). About 105,000,000 acres requires drainage or irrigation and includes large areas of land for which the expense of reclamation would be enormously costly; in other words, it is physically reclaimable but probably not economically available even under the pressing demands of a dense population. Again, the total area of 1,004,000,000 acres includes much land of low productivity either because of the character of the soil or because of aridity. It may be granted that the pressure of population would justify the expenditure of labor necessary to make and keep the poor soils of the humid region as productive as the average soils now in use will be made when necessity compels, but the total area includes more than 120,000,000 acres of semiarid land that probably can never by any economical expenditure of labor be made to produce on the average more than a fifth of the potential average product on the other lands of the United States. If these allowances be made and the available productive area be reduced to the equivalent in potential productivity of the area now in use under intensive agriculture, the available acreage would be about 908,000,000 instead of 1,004,000,000. On the former basis, the maximum population maintainable according to the first method of estimate would be about 319,000,000, while on the basis of the German requirements in per capita acreage it would be about 519,000,000. However, if the allowance be made, as above, for the difference in average yield of crop land for Germany as compared with the average for the four European countries, the maximum population would be about 312,000,000. Probably, all things considered, the maximum number maintainable under the standards of consumption prevailing in pre-war Germany and of production in the four European countries previously discussed would be not far from 300,000,000 people.⁶⁷ This would involve a severe reduction in

⁶⁷ By a study of the relation of cultivated acreage to population in Germany, France, and Belgium, Prof. E. M. East has concluded: "The maximum population the United States can support under any conditions conceivable to those of us who live at the present day, therefore, is 331,000,000." "The Agricultural Limits of Our Population" in *The Scientific Monthly*, XII, No. 6, p. 555. By an entirely different method of calculation—that is, by the projection of a population curve—Profs. Raymond Pearl and L. J. Reed have reached the conclusion that our maximum population will be 197,000,000. "On the Rate of Growth of the Population of the United States since 1790 and its Mathematical Representation" in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, VI, pp. 275-286. If the population should become stationary at the figure suggested by Professor Pearl it would be due to economic and social motives working to limit population, rather than to the physical incapacity of our land resources to maintain a larger number.

general standard of living because of the heavy costs of utilization: and consequently the so-called saturation point, that is, the point beyond which population would no longer increase, may be reached considerably short of 300,000,000.

Conclusions.

The Problem of Forest Utilization.

The data that have been presented have indicated that during the next forest cycle an area of humid land as large as the present acreage of forest and cut-over land will not be needed for crops and pasture. An area of this magnitude would include not only the lands unsuitable because of hilly conditions or rough surface for any other use than forests, but also practically all of the sandy lands in the humid portion of the country and even a few million acres of the heavier soils. Probably small portions of this great area with special advantages in access to market may be devoted to trucking and fruits, but it would appear to be the part of wisdom to regard the area as a whole as suitable only for forest land during at least the next forest cycle of, say, 50 years and to take the necessary steps for reforestation as much of it as practicable.

This task is too large to leave wholly to private initiative and too urgent to leave to economic chance. Our forest wealth has melted away before our immense agricultural and industrial development, which caught us unprepared to take this fundamentally new step in our development, the cultivated forest. Only a beginning has been made in changing the national point of view from the idea of wasteful and unrestricted use to the idea of careful forest husbandry based mainly on the principle of growing our annual supply. Still less has been the advance in better forest management itself, for, aside from the one-fifth of our forest area in public ownership, relatively minor progress has been made either in stopping forest devastation or in the elementary steps toward adequate reforestation. Meanwhile, without a drastic and immediate change in policy, there looms a sharp curtailment of timber consumption below anything our population or our industries can easily be adjusted to. It is therefore obvious that a comprehensive policy is needed, the main elements of which may be stated as follows:

The growth problem.—Some of our public forest lands have not yet been brought under management for continuous timber production. This should be done as rapidly as possible. In order to help tide over the era of timber shortage, the standard of productivity of all public forests should be increased by better protection from fire, insects, and disease; by a more adequate technical service both in forest research and in forest management; and by large-scale planting of now idle lands. As our public forests are largely in Federal ownership, this is chiefly a Federal problem.

The problem of increasing the yields on private lands is much more complex and difficult. One large part of that problem is the better handling of our 150,000,000 acres of farm wood lots. The first essential step is to educate the farmer to apply to his wood lot the same idea of continuous cropping that he applies to his

fields. He will have to learn to use selective cutting, to exclude or restrict grazing in his woodlands, and to keep out fire. He will need assistance in marketing his timber products and in obtaining cheap nursery stock for planting. Public leadership is needed in all these ways.

Increasing the yields of private lands implies first of all that the public will step in and put a halt to forest denudation. Irrespective of who will in future own these lands or who will harvest the final crop, the present owner must be required, in cutting his timber, to leave the land in productive condition, that is, restocked or restocking with young growth. To permit him to do this, however, with a reasonable chance of profit, the public must do its share to reduce the risks. The chief risk, fire, must be met by a concerted effort by the National and State governments and by private owners to reduce fires to the point where all forests have a fair chance of escaping destruction somewhere on the road from youth to maturity. The risk to the individual may also be lessened by providing an adequate system of timber insurance. The development of systems of credit adapted to the special conditions of timber ownership by private agencies is another thing needed for encouraging private initiative, especially for small holders. It is also essential to encourage the private timber grower by supplanting the present property tax on growing timber crops with a more efficient form of taxation. The property tax is collected annually even though the crop may not be ready to sell for many years, and will be increasingly burdensome as private reforestation becomes more general. A third way in which public agencies can help increase yields is through more adequate research in methods of timber growing and forest management, and by educational efforts to get those methods into use.

The waste problem.—Public leadership is needed to reduce the large waste of merchantable timber from fire, insects, disease, and windfall. Still larger are the problems of wood waste in manufacture and use, all the way from the woods to the finished product. These problems require research and public leadership on a larger scale than we have at present.

In short, the forest problem requires rapid action on a large scale, for we are compelled within a few years to effect a veritable revolution in the point of view and methods involved in the utilization of land for forests.

The ownership problem.—It is desirable to develop private enterprise in forestry as rapidly as possible, as outlined above, but it is well to recognize that we should not rely on this as the major means of providing for the era of prospective shortage. Time is necessary to develop the requisite interest, and the potent stimulus of high values for timber and timber products is becoming influential only gradually.

To meet the need for rapid action within the next few decades to make provision against the severe shortage that is in prospect it will be necessary to rely heavily on public ownership and operation. The public forests—Federal, State, county, and municipal—now constituting only about one-fifth of our forest area should be largely in-

creased (fig. 58). Of our 483,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over land half should be in public ownership. This would involve an increase of 150,000,000 acres, or several million acres each year.

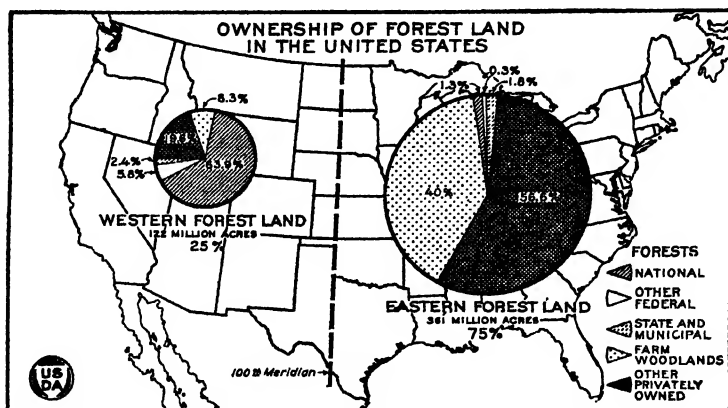


FIG. 58.—In the eastern forest region, which comprises 75 per cent of the total forest area of the United States, the national forests are only 1.3 per cent of the total, and all publicly owned forest land in this region is only a little more than 3 per cent. Two-fifths of the area is in farm-wood lots and the remainder consists of privately owned forests. In the western region about 70 per cent of the forest area is owned by the Federal Government, while 28 per cent consists of privately owned forests.

Land Classification Essential to the Systematic Selection of Land for Crops, Pasture, and Forests.

The above conclusion implies that the areas that are to be devoted to reforestation, as well as the areas that should be reserved during the next forest cycle for pasture and for crops, should be determined by deliberate selection. To this end it has been recognized for some time that a systematic classification of our reserve land area is requisite. Such a classification would serve not only to separate farm land from forest land in humid regions but also to distinguish farm land from range land in semiarid regions, and this would afford a basis for systematic direction to the necessary expansion of American agriculture.

The Misdirection of Agricultural Expansion.

Land settlement no longer consists of the spontaneous migration of population to virgin public lands of high quality. At present it is largely induced by the ceaseless activity of various classes of land-selling agencies seeking to profit by the sale of land. Owners of land however unsuitable for farming, are strongly impelled through the constant pressure of taxes and other carrying charges to sell it if possible. Local communities appear to benefit by the immigration of settlers even if they are unsuccessful in maintaining themselves on the land, and the unsuccessful settlers themselves are often eager to "unload" on another wave of immigrants. If outside in-

vestors or public agencies can be induced to undertake works of reclamation, there results at least a temporary increase in community prosperity as a result of the expenditure of the funds in the community. Furthermore, experience has shown that with sufficiently strong selling methods it is possible to find buyers for land entirely unsuitable for farming.

These forces and methods have resulted in the continual misdirection of land utilization and settlement. Land that should be kept in forests for at least the next forest cycle has been forced into occupation by settlers. Large areas in the West, more suitable for grazing than for crops, have been sporadically settled to the detriment of the established range industry.

The misdirection as to time and rate of settlement has been no less costly than the misdirection as to place. Settlement activity is always most extensive at times when agriculture is "booming." At such times, when land values are inflated and costs of reclamation, buildings, livestock, and machinery are at high levels, settlers in large numbers incur these high costs only to be compelled shortly to enter a period of depression under a heavy load of indebtedness.

Tendency to Overexpansion of Agriculture.

Furthermore, as a result of the desire of settlers to benefit by increase in land values, stimulated still more by the activity of agencies striving to effect the sale of land, expansion in land area tends to run ahead of the need for land. The evil results of this tendency are manifold. The enormous losses incurred by settlers in abortive attempts to obtain a foothold on the land and the consequent disappointment and disillusionment are paralleled by the losses of financial agencies engaged directly or indirectly in promoting land settlement. But even more serious is the tendency to lower the average level of profitability for the established farming industry.

So continuous has been this tendency to overexpansion throughout the period of our national development that there has come to be a sort of cynical resignation to the evils involved and an acceptance of them as the inevitable price of national expansion. This is reflected in the widespread belief that at least three waves of settlers are necessary in order to settle a new region. Sometimes the attempt is made to justify the costliness of our let-alone policy in land settlement by pointing to the rapid expansion and growth in national area, population, and wealth. It should be recognized, however, that our tremendous progress has been due to our unusual advantages in national and in human resources, and would not have been seriously checked by reasonable restrictions designed to give direction to the currents of expansion and to reduce somewhat the wastefulness and costliness of the process.

In order to justify a policy of expansion without reference to whether basic economic conditions are favorable or unfavorable to such expansion, much is made of the sentimental argument, "We need more farm homes." To this one might make the somewhat oracular reply, "We do not need more farm homes than farms"—that is, it is useless to multiply farm homes which can not be adequately supported by the farms, and particularly to multiply them

under schemes which involve the assumption of heavy indebtedness by the farmers.

Driven from the sentimental position just described, the advocates of undue expansion sometimes resort to the suggestion that there can not be too many farm homes in which the family is fed from the farm. This is intended to justify the increase of farms on the ground that self-sufficing farmers will not compete with farmers already established. However, if the new farmers are persons now engaged in industry, their diversion to farming must result in increasing the competition of existing farmers, for a certain number of consumers are thereby brought to produce their own food. If the new farmers are immigrants from abroad, they bring their consuming power with them, it is true, but they will not long be content to remain where they get nothing but food and hard work. Moreover, the establishment of self-sufficing farm homes by any policy involving reclamation or other initial capital expenditures is practically out of the question if the costs must be assumed by the purchaser of the farm.

Some advocates of undue and ill-timed expansion of the farming area of the nation accept the assumption already mentioned that such expansion is inevitably wasteful and attended by heavy financial losses to those who undertake it, and on the basis of these assumptions boldly argue the necessity of a policy of subsidizing expansion. It should be pointed out, however, that it is the tendency toward the over-expansion of the farming area which, by reducing the profitability of farming, makes the policy of subsidy necessary. The subsidy tends to overstimulate the expansion of the farming area, and this in turn makes the subsidy increasingly essential. Thus, like a drug addict, we must go on and on increasing the dose.

Need for Systematic Direction to Agricultural Expansion.

In order to prevent as far as possible the evils of over-expansion and misdirected expansion it would be necessary to develop a policy of unified and systematic direction to land settlement.

Such a policy would be, in general, essentially different from the land policies of the past. For more than a century the characteristic policy was the distribution of the public domain among private individuals, with little or no reference to the need for the land or the suitability of land for settlement. Since the passing of this phase of our land policy the most important feature of our policy of land settlement has been the reclamation system. This policy has been carried out with little attempt to relate the rate of reclamation to the Nation's needs for farm land. Moreover, in its application the policy has been sectional rather than national, and in some cases the areas settled have not been best adapted to the development and maintenance of successful agriculture. This tendency has been increased by the indirect subsidy involved in the exemption of settlers from interest on construction costs, a subsidy which has been estimated at approximately \$70,000,000.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ An estimate by R. P. Teele, associate economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Division of Land Economics).

In a national policy of directing land settlement due consideration should be given to the needs, both national and local, for land to be devoted to crops, pasture, and forests, and also to the relative advantages of all parts of the Nation for the various uses of land. Another important consideration is the economic value of wild life. In addition to the value of forests for timber production, it is important to consider their value in providing a home for many kinds of useful birds and other forest-loving animals; and in deciding upon the drainage of marshes and shallow lakes, their value in the natural state as breeding places of fish, birds, and fur-bearing animals should be adequately considered. The recreational value of wild lands, as well as their direct economic value in the wild state, should not be overlooked.

Clearly, the interests involved are too great to be left to chance, for the *let alone* policy of the past few decades has been a source of enormous economic waste, and social misery. Nor can such interests be left entirely to the individual States, for it frequently appears to be to the interest of a particular State to attract settlers from other States, with little reference to the bearing of such action on the national needs for the various uses of land or to whether the change is for the better from the standpoint of the welfare and efficiency of the settlers.

In view of these considerations, emphasis is given to the suggestion of the National Agricultural Conference of 1922 that some Federal agency be granted authority to work, in cooperation with the States, in giving systematic direction to the expansion of American agriculture, on the basis of a scientific land classification.

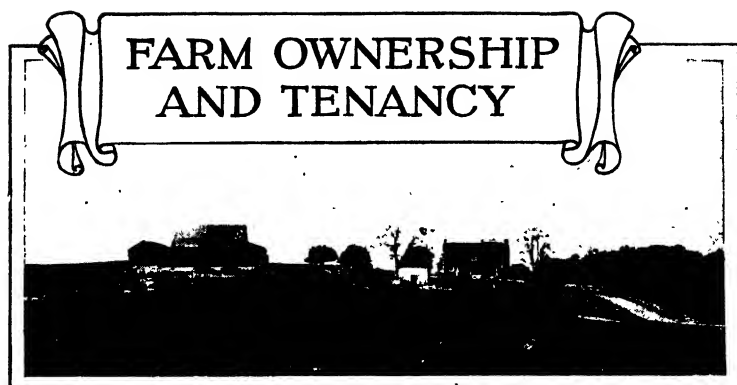
Importance of Taking Steps to Increase the Productivity of Crop and Pasture Land.

The facts presented in this article emphasize the importance of increasing somewhat the productivity of crop and pasture land, if the requirements of expanding population during the next few decades are to be met. To a large extent this progress must be achieved through the aid and stimulus afforded our farmers and ranchmen by means of research and extension activities. However, in the case of the large area of public land now used as open range, it is generally recognized that the present system of unrestricted free use of these lands is lessening the value of large areas of grazing land and is seriously crippling the range stock industry. The effect of the enlarged homestead and grazing homestead acts was to still further demoralize the industry. It is believed that by creating grazing districts operated under a permit system of regulated grazing, as in the national forests, an increase in the carrying capacity such as has been accomplished in the national forests could be achieved.

Need for Administrative Unification of National Land Policy.

A consideration of the group of programs that have been suggested above indicates that they can not be regarded as isolated policies, each of which can be effectively carried out by separate agencies. On the contrary these policies are closely interrelated, and

the essential need is for a unification in the future development of our national land policies. Unfortunately during the past 100 years the different functions connected with land policy have been distributed among various governmental agencies. As one looks into the future, however, it becomes apparent that we are entering an economic era in which the various functions involved in working out the new policies are vitally interrelated, requiring unification in administration. Only by such unity of policy and of execution can ill-considered and excessive expansion and rapid but wasteful utilization be supplanted by deliberate selection, careful economy, and constructive development with due reference to the long-time requirements of the nation.



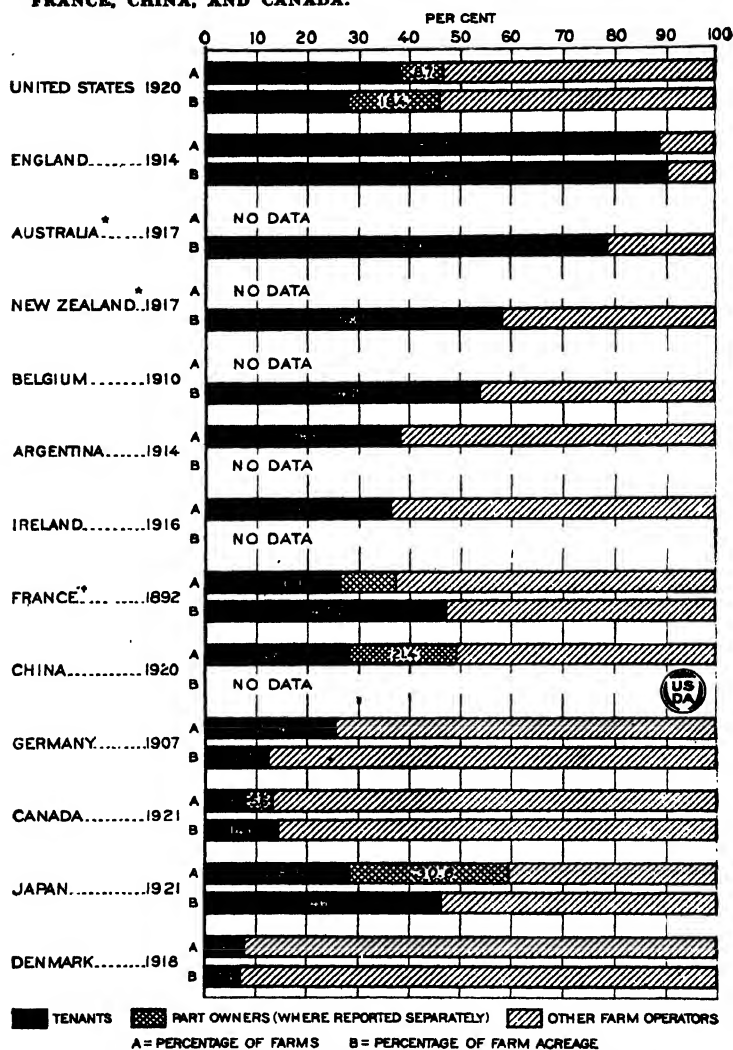
BY L. C. GRAY, CHARLES L. STEWART, HOWARD A. TURNER, J. T. SANDERS, and
W. J. SPILLMAN, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*

THE general attitude toward the subject of land ownership and tenancy in this country has been determined by our very recent emergence from the pioneer stage of agricultural development. In that stage farm land was superabundant and its ownership easily acquired. There was little necessity for farmers to obtain the use of land by renting it from others, and those who continued long as tenants were largely of the less efficient and enterprising class. As land in the older communities became scarce, the more enterprising of the younger generation who were unlikely to inherit land pushed on to new regions where farm ownership could be easily acquired. The competition of the newer areas of virgin soil prevented an abnormal increase in the value of land in the older regions and made it relatively easy to achieve land ownership.

Largely as a result of these earlier conditions farm ownership by the farmer has come to be regarded as normal, and tenancy as abnormal. The increase of tenancy has been "viewed with alarm" by many people, and there has been a tendency to attribute in an indiscriminate manner to institutions of tenancy nearly all of the economic and social ills that manifest themselves in the rural community. Now that we have passed beyond the pioneer stage and have entered upon a more mature phase of national development, it is desirable to attempt to get a well-rounded conception of the significance of farm tenancy, which is by no means peculiar to the United States, but is found to some extent in all civilized nations, and particularly in English-speaking countries (fig. 1). Endeavoring, then, to approach the subject with an open mind, let us first take stock of the present extent and relative importance of the different classes of land tenure¹ and trace briefly the recent trends with reference to land ownership and tenancy as shown by census and farm-survey statistics.

¹ Tenure in this country, though commonly referred to as allodial, is, in all cases, held subject to the paramount authority of the State. The classes referred to as tenure classes in this study are somewhat more inclusive than when defined legally. One class, managers, is included here, although as such they can scarcely be said to have tenure with reference to land.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE OPERATED BY TENANTS, SELECTED COUNTRIES; INCLUDING PART OWNERS IN UNITED STATES, FRANCE, CHINA, AND CANADA.



* Crown Land accounted for 46 percent in New Zealand and 77 percent in Australia.
 † Exclusive of worker's tracts operated by owners. Percentage of farm acreage rented by part owners not separately reported.

FIG. 1.—Farming by tenants and other lessees is less prevalent in the United States than in England, Australia, New Zealand, or Belgium; is of about the same prevalence as in Japan, France, or China; and is more prevalent than in Germany, Canada, or Denmark from the standpoint of the proportion of farmers who are tenants and also from that of the proportion of acreage rented. The information shown is the latest available. In France and Canada the acreage shown as rented includes that of part owners as well as that of tenants. The percentages for the United States include only land in farms. The proportion of the land operated by those farmers who do not own it is probably higher than shown above. (See pp. 521-522.)

Relative Extent of Different Classes of Tenure—The United States as a Whole.

Land is either owned by the farmer or rented under one or more of the various methods of leasing used in this country. There is some variation in the different States as to the legal rights and privileges involved in ownership, but these differences are incidental rather than of basic economic significance. There are also some differences as to the legal status of tenancy. But for the most part, the great contrast in the forms of tenure in different parts of the United States are economic rather than legal.

Some farm operators own all of the land they operate (owner farmers), others own none of it (tenants or croppers), and still others own part and rent part (part owners or owners additional). Sometimes farm operators employ managers to direct the business of

TENURE OF FARM REAL ESTATE MEASURED IN FOUR WAYS, UNITED STATES, CENSUS OF 1920.

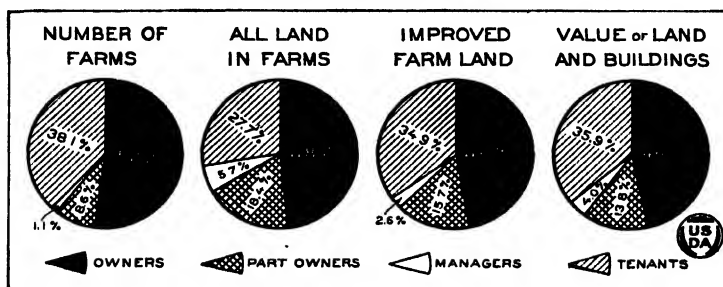


FIG. 2.—More than half the farms in the United States are operated by full owners, but somewhat less than half of the land or of the value of farm real estate. Although tenants who rent all the land they operate constitute over 38 per cent of all farmers, they operate less than 28 per cent of the farm land, only about 35 per cent of the improved land, and about 36 per cent of the value of farm real estate. Manager-operated farms average five times as large in total acreage as other farms, have about 2½ times as much improved land, and are valued, on the average, at nearly four times as much.

farming. Our census statistics classify farmers into these four groups, and in the census of 1920 croppers in the Southern States, who supply no work animals and in most cases are laborers paid by a part of the crop rather than in cash, were separated as a subgroup under tenants.

The relative importance of these four classes of farmers may be measured not only in terms of the proportion of farms operated by each class, but also from the standpoint of the proportion of the acreage of all farm land, of improved land, and of the valuation of farm real estate operated by each of these tenure classes. These four methods of measuring the relative importance of the four tenure classes give somewhat different results (fig. 2).

Relative Importance of the Tenure Classes at Present.

Although over half the farms in 1920 were operated by farmers who own all the land, less than half the farm land was in these full-owner farms, and an even smaller proportion of the improved

land and of the valuation of the farm real estate. But if part owners be included, whose farms are much larger than those of full owners, the percentage of the total farm land operated by these two classes rises to 66.6, as compared with 60.8 per cent of the number of farms. On the other hand, tenants constituted over 38 per cent of

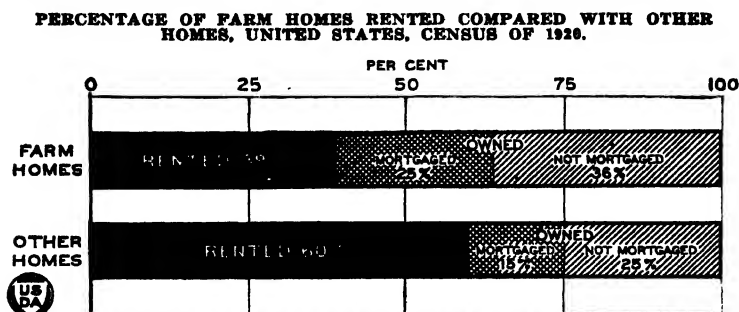


FIG. 3.—The proportion of the farm homes rented is only about two-thirds as large as the proportion of city and village homes rented. The proportion of farm homes free of mortgage encumbrance and occupied by the owners is also larger than in the case of other homes. Farm homes comprise the homes of persons engaged in farming and located on farms. Homes occupied by farm managers are included under farm homes rented.

the farmers of the United States, but operated less than 28 per cent of the improved land and of the valuation of farm real estate. As shown in Figure 3, the proportion of farm homes rented by the occupants is smaller than in the case of urban homes. Moreover, some of these farm tenants own other farms. While no census statistics bearing on this point are available, local surveys in 15 States indicate that about 10 per cent of the tenants owned farm land.

The relative importance of manager-operated farms, like those of part owners, is greater than their number would indicate, for such farms are not only larger in average area and valuation than other

OWNERS, PART OWNERS, MANAGERS, AND TENANTS; PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FARMERS; UNITED STATES, CENSUS 1880-1920.

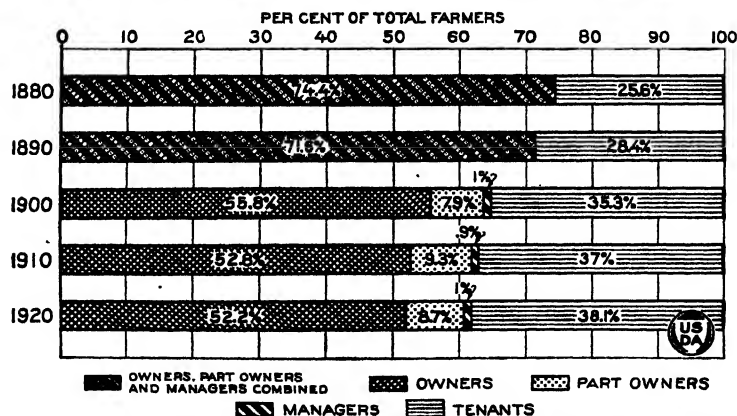


FIG. 4.—In 1880 and 1890 owners, part owners, and managers were not separated in the census statistics. The increase in percentage of tenancy between 1880 and 1900 was 3½ times the increase between 1900 and 1920.

classes of farms, but also in the South there are many plantations worked by croppers and tenants, under the close supervision and direction of a manager. Even though the entire plantation is so operated, each tenant or cropper holding would be reported in the census as a farm, but the estate as a whole would not be reported as operated by a manager.

The same condition tends to exaggerate the relative importance of tenant farming as compared with owner farming, for many of the plantations of the South, as well as a considerable number of large farms in other parts of the country, although divided up into so-called farms worked by tenants and croppers, are actually under the close supervision and management of the owners. Excluding croppers classified in Southern States only, tenant farms in the country as a whole comprised only 32.2 per cent of the total number of farms in 1920 and white tenant farms only 28.7 per cent of the farms operated by whites.²

The Trend in Relative Importance of the Tenure Classes.

In 1880, when census statistics of tenure first became available, about one-fourth of the farms in the United States were operated by

OWNER FARMERS, TENANTS, AND OTHER PERSONS (MOSTLY WAGE LABORERS): PERCENTAGE OF ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, UNITED STATES, 1880-1920.

(Computed from census statistics.)

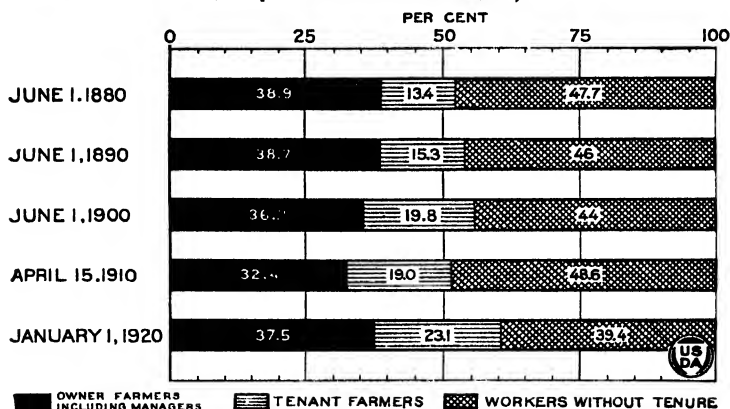


FIG. 5.—On account of changes in the time of year of taking the census, the percentages shown above, particularly those showing the number of farm laborers, are not exactly comparable. The first three census enumerations were taken as of June 1, and indicate that the rapid increase in the percentage of tenant farms was partly at the expense of the proportion of owner farmers and partly at the expense of farm-wage laborers. The census of 1920 was taken as of January 1, and as a result a much smaller number of laborers were reported than would have been reported if it had been taken June 1. On the other hand, the figures as of April 15, 1910, may have resulted in exaggerating the number of farm laborers.

tenants. The proportion has increased in each decade since that time, but the increase in the proportion of tenants from 1900 to 1910

² No attempt was made by the Census Bureau to separate croppers from tenants before 1920. In that census they were defined and enumerated as tenants to whom the work stock was furnished by the landlord. The tabulations were made only for the South and showed 561,091 croppers in that section. Some farmers corresponding to the above description are to be found in other parts of the country, although relatively few in number.

was not marked, and from 1910 to 1920 was still smaller (fig. 4). Moreover, when the percentages are calculated on the basis of persons engaged in agriculture, instead of on the basis of number of farms operated, it appears that the increase in the percentage of tenant farms was not entirely at the expense of the proportion of owner farmers, but may have been partly at the expense of farm wage laborers (fig. 5).

The geographic distribution of this increase in percentage of tenant farmers is significant (fig. 6). In New England and the North Atlantic States tenants have decreased in relative numbers, whereas in the Cotton Belt States and the Corn Belt there has been a notable increase, particularly in the earlier decades. During the decade preceding 1920 the greatest increase occurred in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States. As will be shown later, in newly developed regions such as these, it is to be expected that the proportion of tenants will rapidly increase as the pioneer farmers retire or pass away.

Figure 7 shows the counties in which the percentage tenants constituted of all farmers increased or decreased between 1910 and 1920. It is evident that the number of tenant farmers has, in general, ceased to increase in most of the longer-settled sections of the East, in much of the Cotton Belt outside the Coastal Plain, in Missouri, eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, and in many counties of California.

From 1910 to 1920 the relative importance of tenant farming in the United States as a whole increased somewhat more from the point of view of farm area, either total or improved, or valuation of real estate, than from the point of view of number of farms; and the relative importance of farming by full owners decreased correspondingly. The relative importance of farming by part owners decreased slightly when measured in terms of number of farms, acreage of improved land, and valuation of real estate, but from the standpoint of total area of land in farms there was a considerable increase in the relative importance of farming by this class, owing largely to the rapid increase of part-owner farms in the Great Plains region, where the average area of farms is comparatively large (fig. 14).

By adding the land rented by part owners to that rented by tenants it is possible to obtain as far back as 1900 approximate figures of the acreage of farm land and of improved land, and also of the valuation of farm real estate operated under rent contracts.³ The change in the proportion of the valuation of farm real estate operated by the four tenure classes between 1910 and 1920 is shown in Figure 8. Between 1900 and 1920 the acreage of rented land increased from 34.2 per cent of all farm land (excluding land operated by managers) to 39.3 per cent, while the proportion of the improved land rented increased from 37.5 to 43.8 per cent and the proportion of the valuation of the rented real estate increased from 35.4 to 43.6 per cent of the total valuation of farm real estate (Table 1).

³ In the census of 1920, the land owned by part owners was not enumerated separately from that rented. This was done in 1900. In 1910 the figures were not published, but they have been available for the present study. Estimates have been made for 1920 by assuming that the proportion of the two classes of land are the same as they were found to be in 1910.

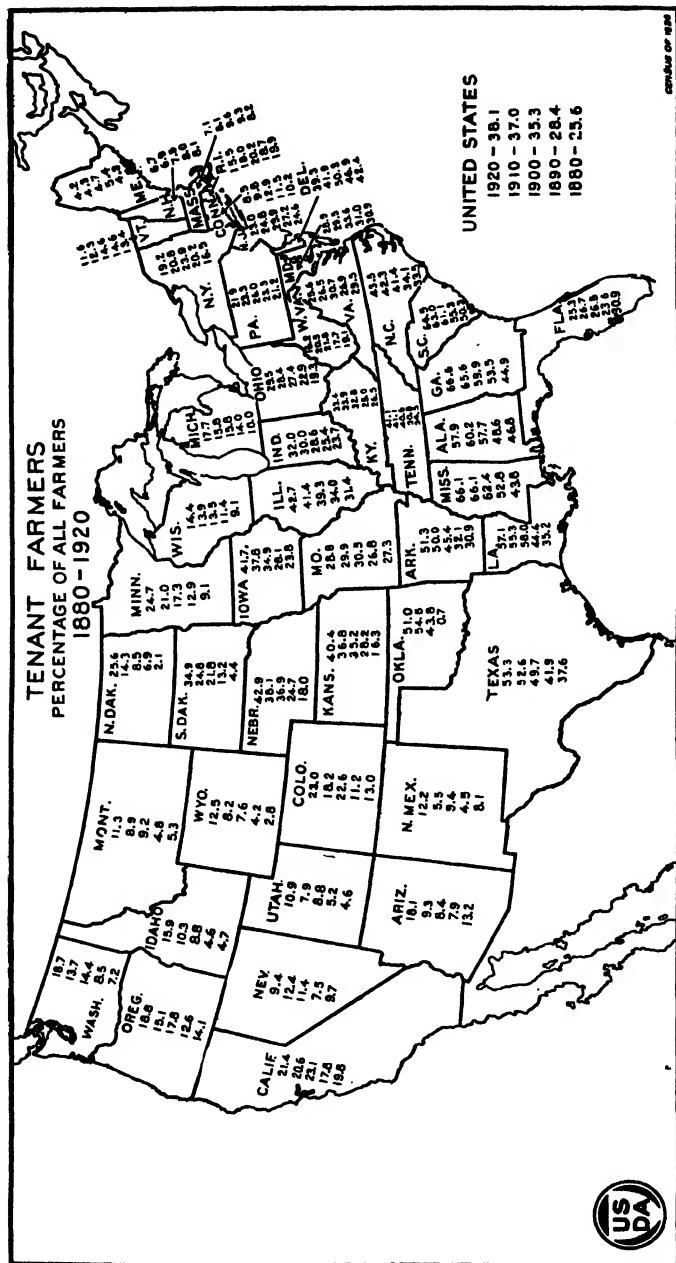


FIG. 6.—In all the States north of North Carolina and east of Ohio and Kentucky, with the exceptions of New York and Pennsylvania, the percentages of farms operated by tenants were smaller in 1920 than in 1880. In most of these States the maximum percentages were attained about 1900. In Kentucky and Tennessee there was little change after 1900. In the other Southern States, except Louisiana, the increase in the percentage of farms operated by tenants continued up to 1910. In the next decade the increase was less marked in some of the States of this group, while in others a decrease occurred. In most of the newly developed States of the West the increase of tenancy, which normally was followed the early years of settlement, was still continuing in 1920. The increase has also been notable in the Corn Belt and the wheat regions.

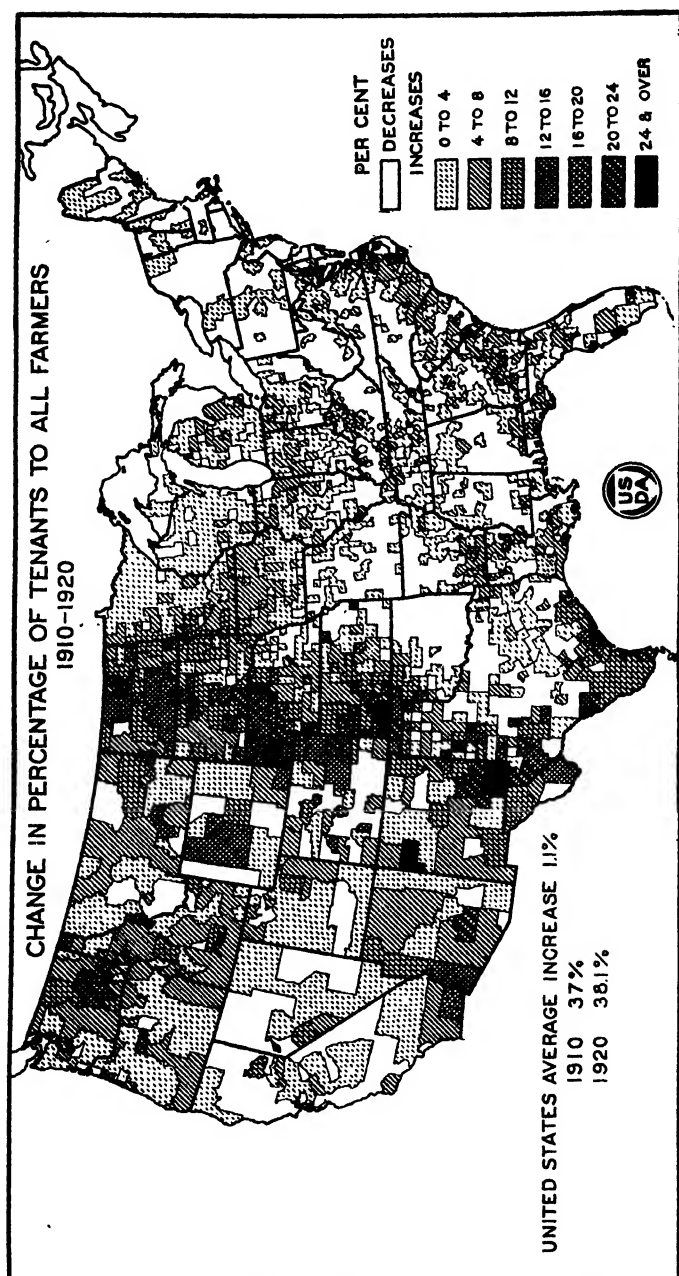


FIG. 7.—The greatest increase in the percentage of tenant farms occurred in the newly developed lands of the Great Plains and of Idaho, eastern Washington, and Arizona. There was a notable increase in certain parts of the Corn Belt, especially northern Iowa. There was also some increase in those parts of the South where there has been a comparatively recent agricultural development. In short, the map indicates that the marked increase in the percentage of tenancy was mainly in regions where the farming industry has been expanding, or where such expansion is of comparatively recent occurrence.

TABLE 1.—Percentages of total farm area, improved land, and valuation of farm real estate (excluding that controlled by managers) operated under rent contracts, United States, 1920, 1910, and 1900.¹

Date.	Acreage.		Value of real estate.
	Total.	Improved.	
1920	39.3	43.8	43.6
1910	35.6	41.0	39.5
1900	34.2	37.5	35.4

¹ Since it is not known what proportion of manager-operated land is owned by the person employing the manager and what proportion is rented by him, this class is excluded from the basis in calculating the above percentages. The figures for 1920 are based in part on estimates.

VALUE OF FARM REAL ESTATE CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, UNITED STATES, 1910 AND 1920.

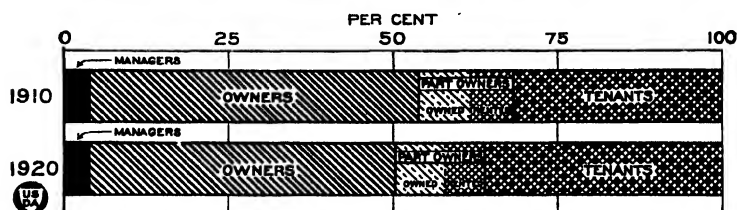


FIG. 8.—The proportion of all farm real estate rented by tenants and part owners in 1920 was 42 per cent, and the proportion of all farm land, excepting that in farms of managers, was nearly 44 per cent. Less than half the farm real estate was owned by full owners in 1920, and but little more than half was owned by full owners and part owners combined. A marked increase of land renting between 1910 and 1920 is shown when the real estate is classified in terms of valuation. The ratio of rented land to all land in the farms of part owners is assumed to be the same in 1920 as in 1910.

Geographic Distribution of the Various Classes of Tenure.

Farms operated by tenants and croppers are most numerous, absolutely and relatively, in the Cotton Belt (fig. 9). Practically all of the cotton-producing region formerly operated by negro slaves under the plantation system is now occupied very largely by negro farmers classed as tenants or croppers (fig. 10). Adjacent to this old plantation region are certain extensions of the cotton-producing area, made for the most part since the close of the Civil War and now operated largely by white tenants and owners (figs. 11 and 13), with a considerable sprinkling of negro tenants and owners (figs. 10 and 12). Taken altogether, the region of cotton production contains approximately half the tenant farmers in the United States.

There is no other large region in the United States where tenant farmers are in the majority, but there are certain counties in the Corn Belt where this is the case. In the greater part of Iowa, north central Illinois, eastern South Dakota, and Nebraska, and central Kansas, tenant farmers are nearly half the total number of farmers. Outside the Cotton Belt, the Corn Belt, and the wheat areas of the eastern plains, tenant farmers constitute, in general, fewer than 25 per cent of the number of farmers (fig. 9). Where tenants are found, they commonly occupy land well adapted to crop production, and they are especially numerous in regions where the farming systems consist largely in the production of staple crops. In dairy-

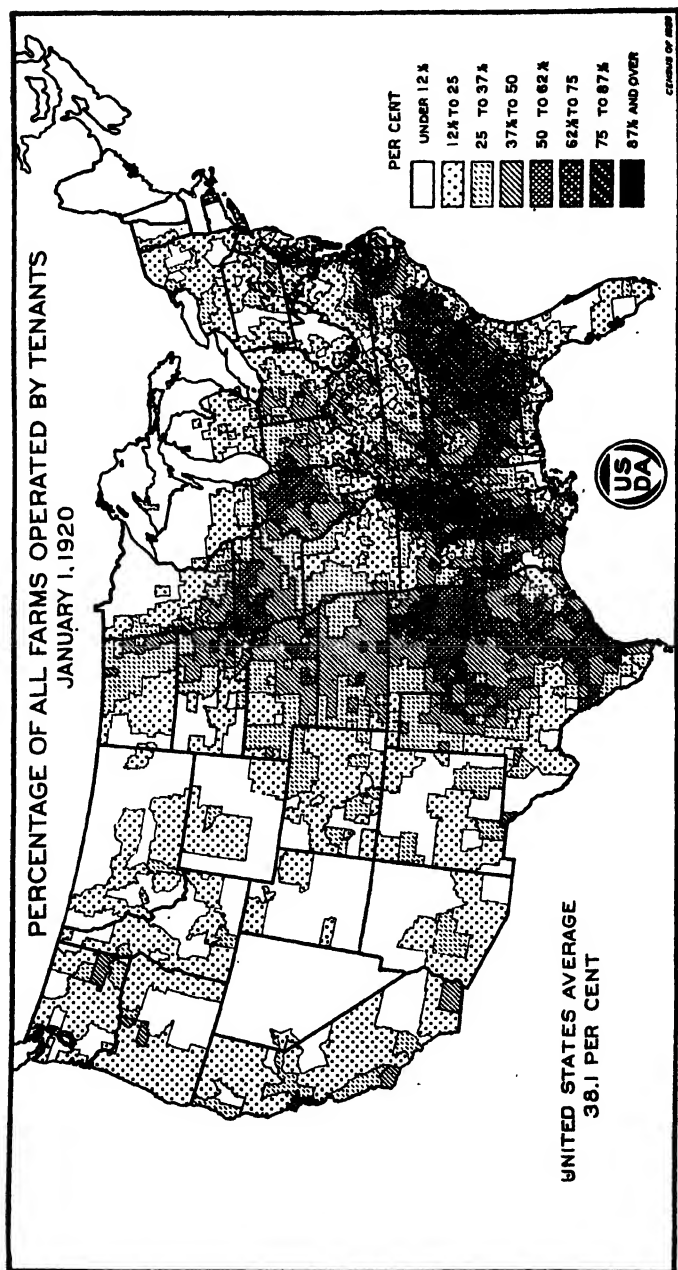


FIG. 9.—The percentage of farms rented is highest in the Cotton Belt, where tenant farms constitute usually from one-half to nine-tenths of the number of all farms. In the Corn Belt and the eastern portions of the winter wheat and spring wheat regions tenant farms comprise from one-fourth to three-fourths of the number of farms. Measured by acreage, tenancy in these regions is relatively more important and in the South less important than when measured by number of farms. Outside these areas tenancy, in general, constitute less than one-fourth of all farmers.

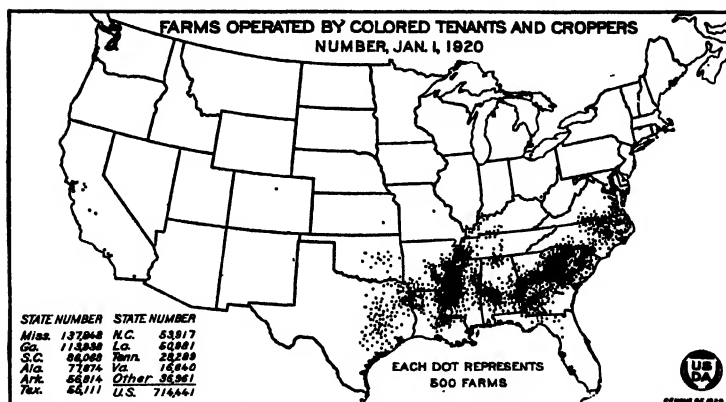


FIG. 10.—The Negro tenant and cropper farms or holdings are located mostly in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, in the Black Prairie of Alabama, and in the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont of Georgia and the Carolinas—districts having the richest soils in the old South. Many of these “farms” are merely allotments to croppers on plantations, the owner of the plantation furnishing the cropper with his mule, his farm implements, and sometimes even with food until the crop is “made” in the fall and the proceeds divided between them. The dots shown in California represent mostly Japanese and Chinese tenant farmers.

ing and other forms of livestock husbandry, tenant farming is relatively less prevalent.

Owner farmers (compare fig. 9 with figs. 12 and 13) predominate (1) in New England; (2) in areas of dairy farming, notably in New York and in the southern portions of the Lake States; (3) in rough lands of the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain regions, where a relatively small proportion of the land is in crops; (4) in many areas of cut-over land, particularly in the northern Lake States, where land settlement has been recent; (5) in certain areas where farming is characterized by specialty products requiring a high

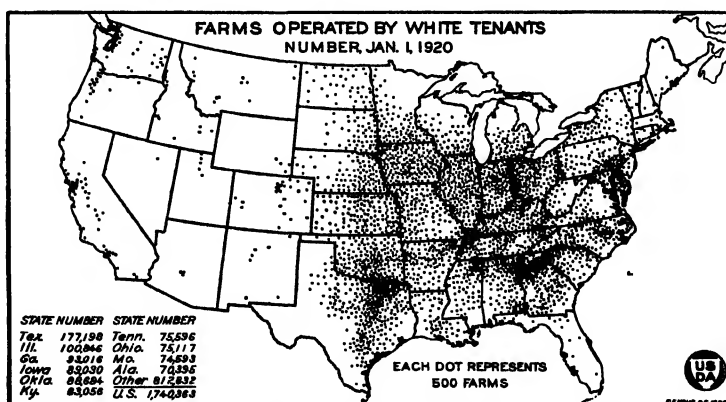


FIG. 11.—The regions of greatest density for farms operated by white tenants are the upper Piedmont of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, and the Black Waxy Prairie of Texas. In these districts negroes are less numerous than to the south and east, and the cotton is grown mostly by white farmers. A large number of white tenants are shown in Kentucky and western Ohio, especially in the tobacco districts and throughout the Corn Belt.

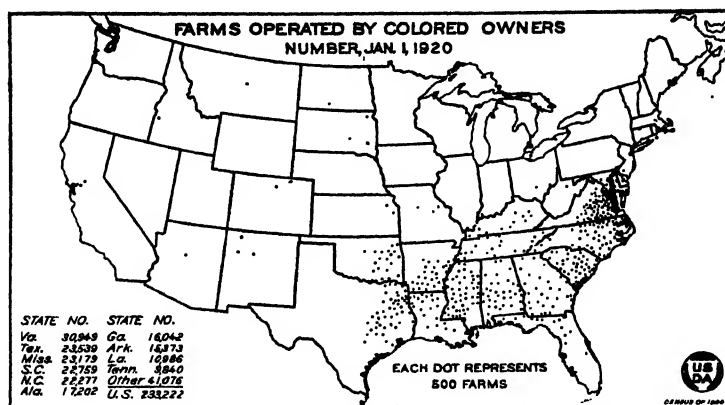


FIG 12.—The regions of greatest density for farms operated by Negro owners are eastern Virginia, southeastern South Carolina, and northeastern Texas—all of them areas of cheap land. In Virginia there are almost twice as many farms operated by Negro owners as by Negro tenants, and in Florida the numbers are about equal; but in the Cotton Belt tenants greatly exceed owners in number (see fig. 10). There are very few Negro farmers in the Northern States, but nearly three-fourths of these farmers own their farms, as compared with one-fourth in the South. This high percentage of ownership is striking proof of the tenure progress of the Negro race in the past half century. The dots in the Western States represent mostly farms owned and operated by Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

degree of skill in production and marketing, such as the fruit regions of the Pacific States and Florida, and trucking districts in various parts of the United States; (6) on much of the cheap sandy lands of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains; (7) in the rolling and less fertile parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, and southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; (8) in the marginal portions of the

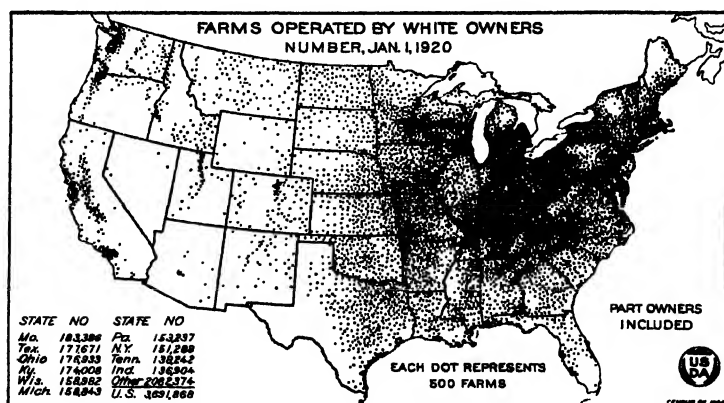


FIG. 13.—The regions of greatest density for farms operated by white owners are those occupied by the Germans of southeastern Pennsylvania and eastern Wisconsin, the mountaineers of western Pennsylvania, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina, by the farmers of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and southern Michigan, and by the pioneers in the West. The fewer number of owner farmers in the prairie portion of the Corn Belt, as compared with the originally forested portion, is noteworthy. This is due, in part, to the larger, consequently fewer, farms, and in part to the larger proportion of tenants (see fig. 9). The thinner distribution in northern New England, the upper Lakes region, and the West is owing to fewer farms and not to a smaller proportion of farms operated by owners.

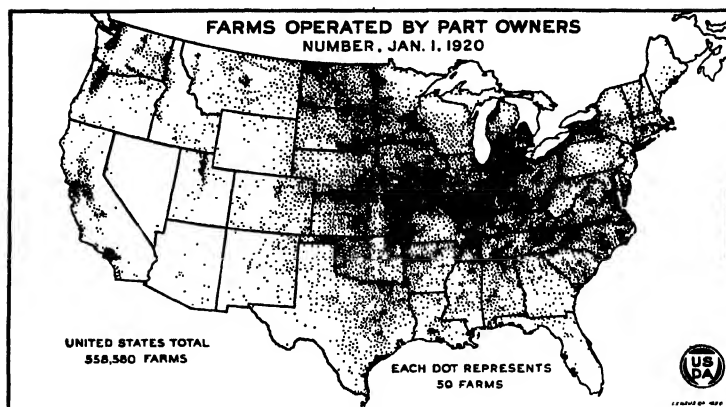


FIG. 14.—More than a half million farms were operated by part owners in 1920. They were most numerous in the States of the Middle West, especially in the marginal portions of the Corn Belt and in the wheat-growing areas of the eastern plains.

Corn Belt; (9) in the spring wheat and winter wheat areas of the plains, but with a strong tendency to decrease in relative importance in these areas (fig. 6), and (10) throughout the livestock ranching regions of the West.

Part owners are farm owners who rent additional land. Their farms are usually larger than those of owners who rent no additional land. The regions of greatest density for farms of part owners include Indiana and adjacent portions of Ohio, southern Michigan, and southern Illinois, as well as northern and western Missouri and eastern Kansas. Part owners farm a much larger proportion of the land in the West than in the East, especially in the Great Plains region, where, owing largely to failure to adapt the homestead policy to

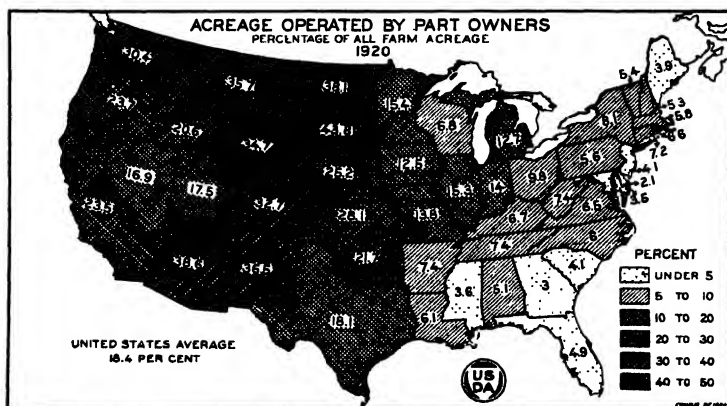


FIG. 15.—The relative importance of part owners in the western half of the country, expressed in terms of farm acreage, is much greater than is shown in Figure 14. In the Western States part owners operate from a sixth to nearly two-fifths of the farm area; in the eastern and central Corn Belt from a sixth to a tenth; and in the Eastern and Southern States less than one-tenth.

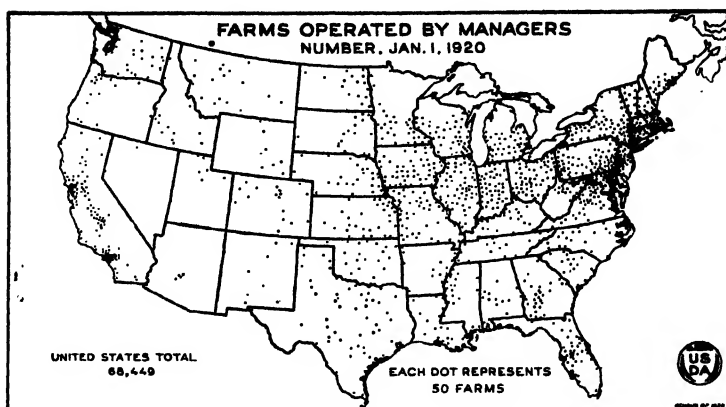


FIG. 16.—In New England and some of the Middle Atlantic States a good many of the farms operated by managers are country estates of wealthy men in the cities. Others are large truck farms, flower farms, and fruit farms.

the semiarid lands of this region, the farms as taken up were too small and many farmers have had to rent additional land (fig. 15).

Managers operate mostly large farms, notably large estates in the East and livestock ranches in the West. These farms are most numerous along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Maryland, in the Corn Belt, and in California (fig. 16). However, the percentage of the total farm acreage operated by managers is largest in the Southwest where such farms comprise from one-eighth to one-third of the total farm area (fig. 17).

Statistics of land ownership and tenancy require special interpretation in the western half of the country. In this area much of the improved land is in irrigated districts, and in these districts tenancy

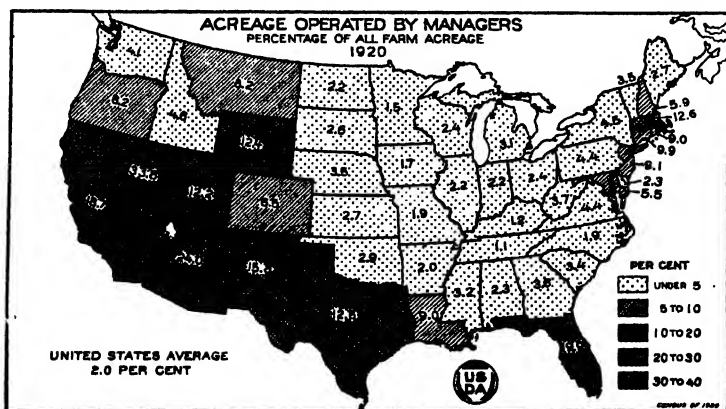


FIG. 17.—In nearly all parts of the country the percentage of the farm acreage operated by managers is much larger than the percentage of the number of farms so operated, because manager-operated farms are larger than other farms. This is especially the case in some of the New England and Middle Atlantic States; in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; and in most of the Mountain and Pacific States. In fact, the relative importance of manager-operated farms in the West is probably greater than the map indicates because of the inclusion of land not reported in the census. (See pp. 521-522.)

has developed with notable rapidity during the last few years. However, most of the rented land in this section is unimproved grazing land.

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, part owners in 1920 rented about 1 acre of improved land to every 3 acres rented by tenants. Part owners operated under lease almost as much improved land as did full tenants in Montana, Wyoming, and Utah. Part owners and tenants rented over half the improved acreage in Washington and over a third in California, Oregon, and Colorado. These two classes of operators rented over 95 million acres of unimproved land in farms in the 17 Western States, and in 10 of these States part owners rented more than did tenants (fig. 18). Managers operated about 7 per cent of the improved land in the two western divisions referred to, but the area of both improved and unimproved farm land operated by managers in 1920 was 11 per cent of the re-

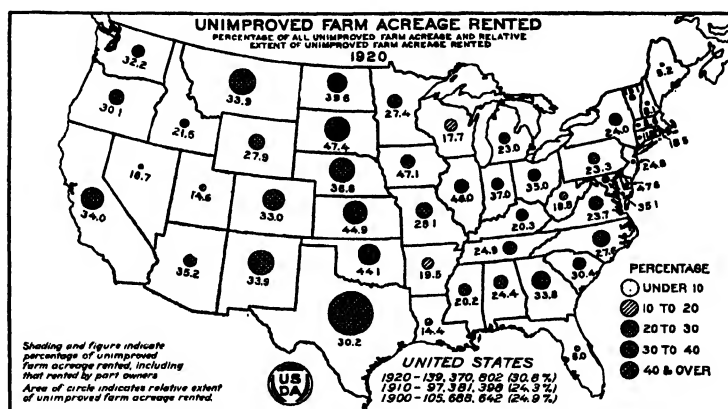


FIG. 18.—Over two-thirds of the unimproved farm acreage under lease is in the 17 Western States, the 6 stretching from North Dakota to Texas containing two-fifths of all such land. In the half of the United States lying west of meridian 100 nearly all of the unimproved farm land under lease is used for grazing. In the North Central States unimproved land is rented in about the same percentage as improved land. In the Southern States, however, the proportion of unimproved acreage that is under lease is much less than the corresponding proportion for improved land. It should be noted that the rented acreage includes that rented by part owners.

ported area of farm land and was as high as one-third of the total farm area in Nevada (fig. 17).

The tenure of unimproved land in the West is not shown adequately by census reports. The census definition of a farm appears to have been so applied as to leave out of account much of the land leased for grazing by Indians under the guardianship of the United States Government, by State governments and institutions, and probably by railways and other large owners (figs. 21, 22, and 23). Statistics from other than census sources as to the amount of land leased by Indians, railways, and States indicate in at least one State an acreage over three times that which the census classifies as leased farm land.

When allowance is made for these factors in the land tenure of the Western States, for upwards of 150 million acres of Federal public land used as free range, and for large areas of national and State

forests used under permit systems or otherwise (figs. 19 and 20), it is apparent that the proportion of farm and ranch land in the Western States which is owned by the operators is much smaller than is indicated by census statistics.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas are semiarid in their western portions and humid in their eastern portions. Ten-

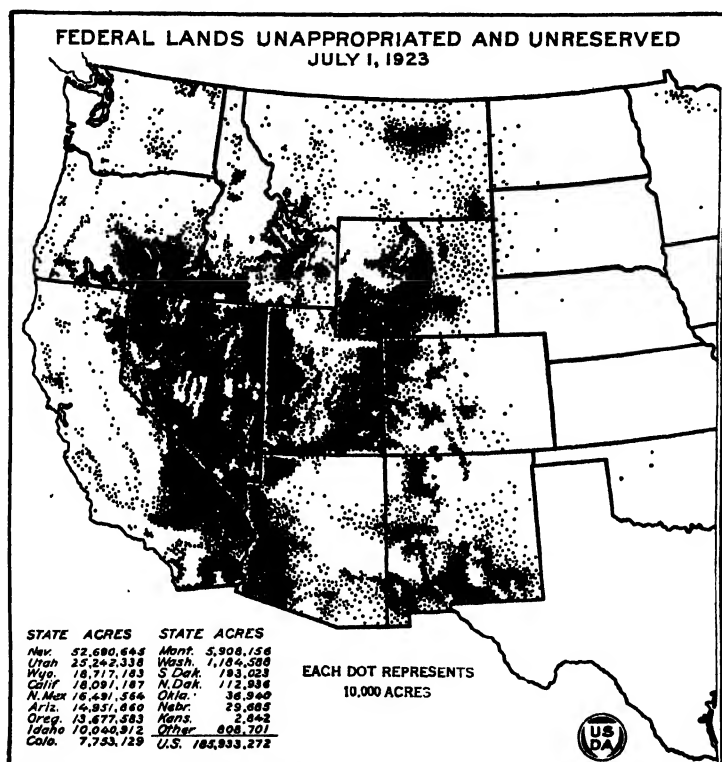


Fig. 19.—About 186,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land remained in the Federal public domain on July 1, 1923. Over 185,000,000 acres were in the States shown above. In some counties of Wyoming, Nevada, and Oregon over 60 per cent of the land area is still in the Federal domain and open to homesteading. However, there is but little remaining land in the public domain that is suitable for crop production. The greater part is used for grazing, though without the regulation exercised in the national forests. Owing to this lack of control the land is overgrazed and the carrying capacity is deteriorating rapidly. In Texas all public lands were reserved to the State at the time of its admission to the Union.

ure conditions in the western counties of these States are not widely different from those existing in the semiarid portions of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions.

Causes of the Development of Tenant Farming—I. The Conditions That Cause Land to be Owned by Landlords.

The amount of farm land rented at any time is a result of conditions in what we may call the rent market. Our problem is to explain why land is offered in this market for rent, and why men, either

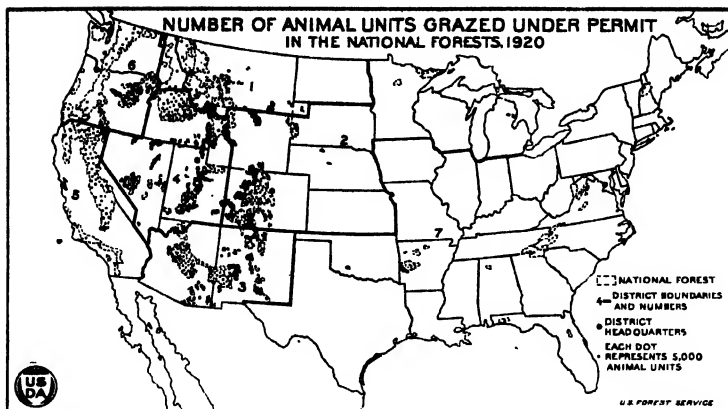


FIG. 20.—Out of 156,000,000 acres in national forests, about 110,000,000 acres, practically all in the Western States, is included in the grazing allowances. On this acreage nearly one-fourth of the livestock, excluding work stock, in the West is grazed during the pasture season. The percentage of grazed land is lowest where the forests are densest. The map does not take account of the animals grazed free, which are 10 per cent as numerous as the animal units paid for and shown here. Permits issued by the Forest Service for grazing livestock on national forest lands do not grant the permittees a tenure in the land. They allow many farmers, however, to extend their grazing operations in much the same way as if owning or renting this land.

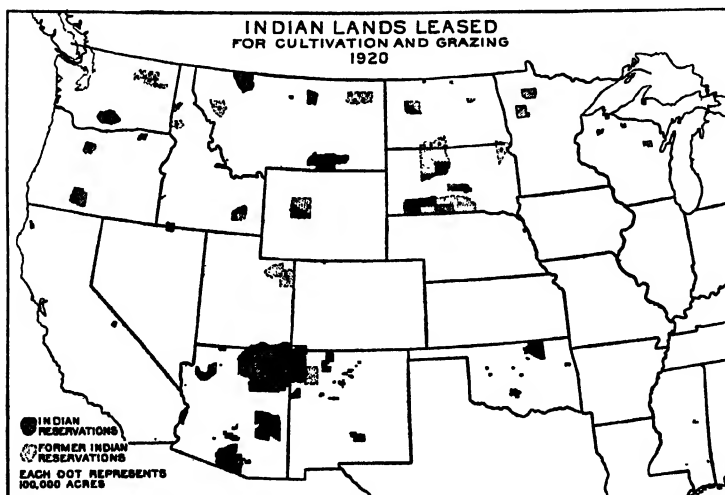


FIG. 21.—In 1920 approximately 17,000,000 acres of Indian land, mainly in the western half of the country, were leased for cultivation and grazing under the auspices of the Federal Government. The amount of such land reported for the year ended June 30, 1923, was about 15,000,000 acres. Of the area thus under lease in 1923 about 60 per cent consisted of unallotted or tribal lands. Seven-eighths or more of the total area leased was used for grazing. Practically all of the leases were for cash. This information is made available through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

through necessity or from preference, are willing to rent land for the purpose of farming it. Briefly, who are the landlords⁴ and who are the tenants? What conditions determine the supply of land offered for rent in the rent market and the extent of the demand for such land?

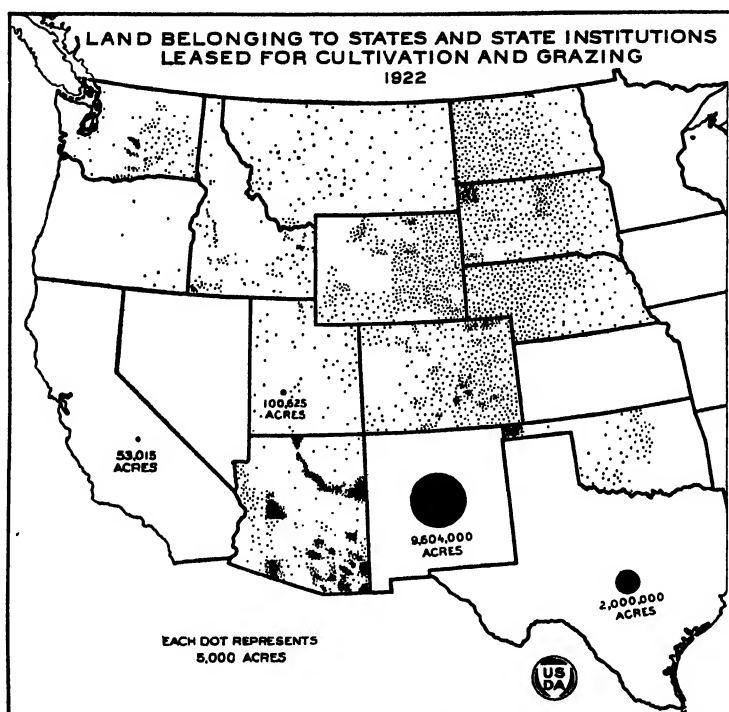


FIG. 22.—Practically all of the State-owned lands leased for cultivation and grazing are in the 17 Western States, amounting to about 30,000,000 acres. In Texas, New Mexico, and California the available information does not admit of the location of the land by counties. In Texas the 2,000,000 acres shown belong to the State university. The information shown in the map was obtained partly from published reports and partly through the courtesy of State officials.

Public Ownership and Leasing of Land.

A good deal of leased land in the United States is owned by public agencies. Broadly speaking, it has not been the policy of the Federal Government to lease its land to the users. At present practically all of the public land suitable for farming has been disposed of, but there still remains an area of about 186 million acres, largely consisting of arid land in the Southwest and Inter-Mountain regions, most of which is used free of rent as a grazing commons by cattle and sheep graziers⁵ (fig. 19). The privilege of grazing livestock on approximately 110 million acres in the national forests is granted to

⁴ The terms "landlords" and "landlordism" are not used in an invidious sense. Landlordism is employed merely as a convenient expression to designate the system of letting land to those who will use it. The term landlords is used to indicate individuals or corporations who let land to others, whether on a large or a small scale.

⁵ It is believed that this promiscuous and unregulated use should be replaced by a system of regulated grazing. (See pp. 404, 405, and 505.)

private individuals under the permit system (fig. 20). Since the permit technically is not a lease, these lands naturally do not appear in our census statistics of rented land.⁶

As trustee for its Indian wards the Federal Government also acts as landlord for a large number of tenant farmers. Land in the Western States administered by the United States in behalf of Indians amounted in 1923 to 15 million acres leased for agricultural and grazing purposes (fig. 21).

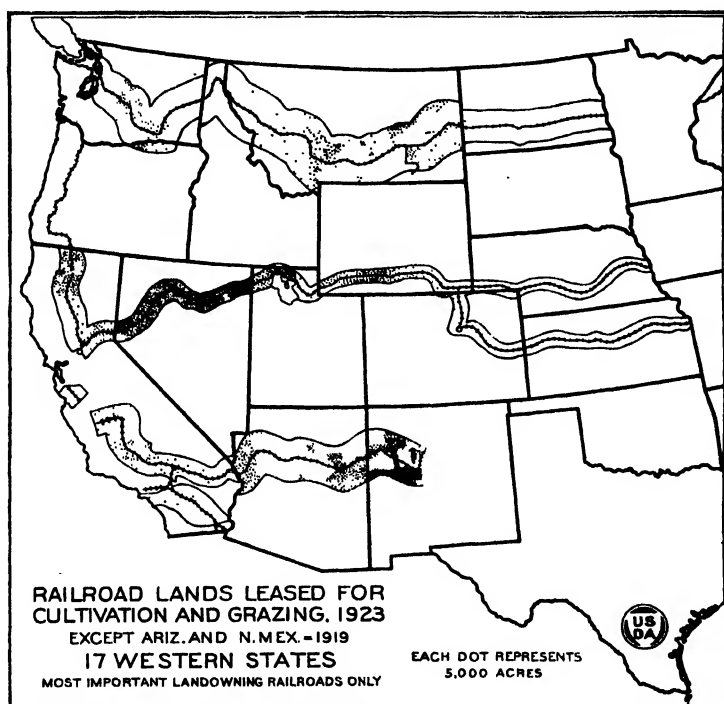


Fig. 23.—Approximately 17,000,000 acres of land leased for cultivation and grazing is owned by the principal landowning railroads in the 17 Western States. Nearly all of this area is leased for grazing. The information was made available through the courtesy of the officials of the railroads concerned. Outside of the area shown above it is probable that less than 3,000,000 acres is leased for cultivation or grazing by other railroads in the United States. For location see Farmers' Bulletin No. 1271, page 43.

The States, particularly those in the western part of the country, as noted above, are large landlords, renting approximately 30 million acres (fig. 22). West of meridian 100 these lands are leased mostly for grazing and haying purposes.

Private Ownership and Leasing of Land.

Some of the railroads, particularly in the western half of the country, are also large landed proprietors, principally as a result of railway land grants. It has been their policy to use their holdings to

⁶ The grant does not involve the exclusive or assured use of a specific area but only the right to graze a certain number of stock under carefully drawn regulations and for a certain charge per head. This right is revocable.

induce settlement and to await the increment in value that comes with settlement. Pending this development, they have been leasing in recent years approximately 17 million acres of their land, mostly to stockmen (fig. 23).

With the exception of the West, most of the land leased for agricultural use in the United States is privately owned. This land is nearly all in farms and is used for the production of crops more largely than for grazing. The reasons which cause farm owners to let part or all of their land deserve brief notice.

TEMPORARY INABILITY OF PRIVATE OWNERS TO OPERATE THEIR LAND.

Even if we suppose a newly settled region in which every farmer owns his land, it is clear that this condition could scarcely continue. Some operators might desire a vacation or be compelled on account of illness or business to leave home for more or less prolonged absences, during which they would be likely to offer their land for rent pending their return. In other cases, operating owners who have recently acquired new tracts might prefer to allow the former operators to remain in charge for a time under rental arrangements while the new purchasers adjust their business affairs.

Still other circumstances may make it necessary for a farm operator to reduce the size of the area operated. It may be impaired health; the fact that his sons have left home and can not adequately be replaced by hired laborers; or the pressure of other business interests. It is not always practicable to sell the excess acreage, for it may be an important part of a definite farm unit or it may be that none of the adjacent farmers is ready or able to purchase the tract. It is probable that a good deal of the land rented by the class of part owners is made available by some of these or similar conditions.

CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSE LANDOWNING FARMERS TO LEAVE THEIR FARMS PERMANENTLY.

All farmers must ultimately leave their farms permanently through change to other business, retirement, or death. A certain amount of renting will inevitably result from such changes.

Let us consider first the circumstances arising from death. The settlement of estates sometimes involves long periods due to litigation, to the fact that all of the heirs are not yet of age, and to other causes. During such intervals the executors may rent the estate, frequently to one of the heirs. Similarly, it often happens that it would be necessary to divide a farm into several uneconomic units in order to make a fair division among the various heirs. The problem is frequently solved by arranging for one of the heirs to rent the farm from the others or by letting the farm to a third party and dividing the rental among the heirs.

Even when an estate passes to a widow or heir who desires to sell it, immediate sale is not always feasible for some of the reasons hereafter mentioned (page 528), and temporary renting is likely to result.

It is clear that the larger the percentage of native, farm-born population in cities the larger will be the proportion of cases in which the change in the ownership of farm land necessitated by death will result in the title passing by inheritance, marriage, or otherwise, to non-farmers. The large increase in proportion of urban

population in the United States has greatly increased the chances that the heirs of deceased farm owners will be persons engaged in non-farming occupations, and this probably has been intensified by the movement of the children of farmers into other occupations.

In periods of agricultural depression considerable areas of farm land pass into the ownership of creditors. The laws of many States give the debtor a privilege of redemption lasting from four months to two years, and during this interval of uncertainty the land is likely to be offered for rent, even though the ultimate purpose of the creditor is to dispose of it by sale.

Many farmers retire more or less from active farming in later life (fig. 24). Sometimes the severance from active connection with farming is sudden and complete, but more generally it is gradual, and justifies the expression, "the retreat from the land." With the approach of age or infirmity the experienced farmer is likely to rent part or all of his land to a tenant, retaining supervision over the

AGE OF MORTGAGE-FREE OWNER FARMERS; UNITED STATES, 1920; AND AGE AT WHICH LANDLORDS 40 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1920 RETIRED FROM FARMING, CENSUS OF 1920.

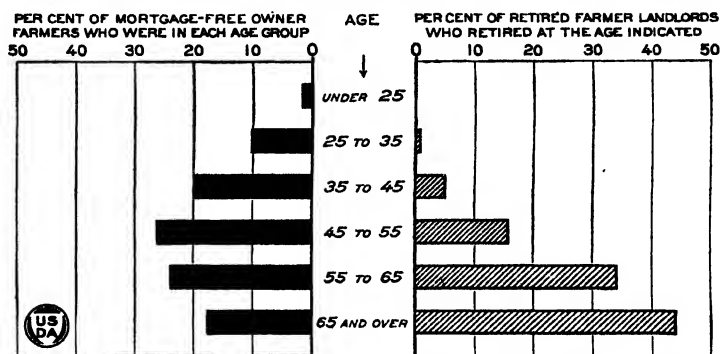


FIG. 24.—Death and retirement combined reduce the proportion of owner-farmers in age groups above 55 years. The number of farmers retiring increases with each successive age group. The left-hand portion of the graph is based on the 1920 census, while the right-hand portion is based on reports from 7,583 landlords received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics.

details of the business. If his holdings are large he is likely to cease direct operation gradually by increasing from time to time the area rented. This is suggested by Figure 25, which indicates that in the regions where the process of gradual retirement is characteristic the percentage of farms operated by men of 55 years and over decreases with the increase in the size of farms. This kind of landlordism is a very large factor in most of the important farming regions of the United States where tenancy is prevalent. (Fig. 34).

Frequently retiring farmers rent their farms to sons or other relatives who will ultimately inherit all or part of the property. This method of associating a prospective heir with the original owner of the business under the nominal and temporary status of a tenant accounts for a good deal of renting of farm land in some sections of the country. In a recent study of nearly 57,000 tenants widely distributed throughout the country it was found that 23 per cent were

related to landlords, the percentage ranging from 12 in nine Southern States to 36 in five States of the North Central group. (Fig. 26).

CONDITIONS WHICH CAUSE OWNERS OF LAND TO RETAIN OWNERSHIP WHEN THEY DO NOT OPERATE IT.

It is important to determine why owners of farms, when they cease to be active operators, retain the ownership of their land and let it to tenants rather than sell it. Closely related to this is the

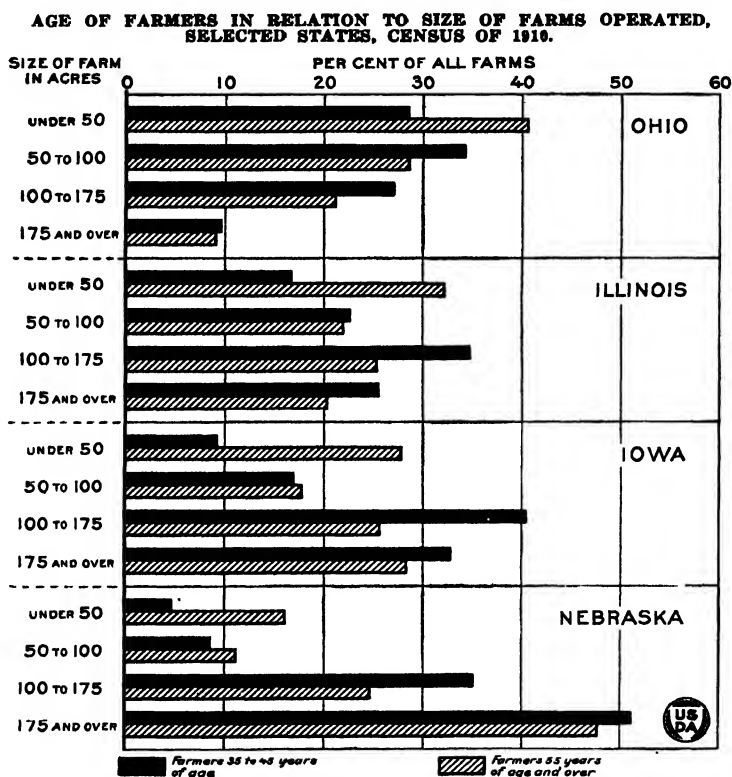


FIG. 25.—Men who are not beyond middle age usually prefer the larger-sized farms, and rent such farms if they can not buy. Elderly farmers who own the larger farms find it possible to retire and live on the rent which younger farmers are willing to pay for the use of the larger farms. A phase of the retreat of elderly farmers from the land is their more general occupancy of the smaller farms, these farms making less demand on their bodily vigor than farms of the larger sizes.

explanation of why others buy farm land which they do not intend to operate.

In the first place, it is not always possible to sell land immediately on favorable terms. The land market may be sluggish. In many rural communities opportunities for sale at satisfactory prices are infrequent. In parts of the South the land market is rather narrowly restricted to the landlord class, for most of the tenant farmers have neither the means nor the credit to purchase a farm.

There are also motives which may cause the farmer or his heirs to retain ownership from preference. These motives may be senti-

mental, as, for instance, attachment to an old homestead and to the associations of the community; they may be social, as, for instance, the desire to acquire the social prestige attached to land ownership; they may be economic or financial; or there may be some combination of the several classes of motives. In this country economic motives are by far the most important, and later will require more detailed consideration.

TENANTS WHO RENTED FARMS OWNED BY RELATIVES; PERCENTAGE OF ALL TENANTS ON 56,845 FARMS IN 24 STATES, 1920.

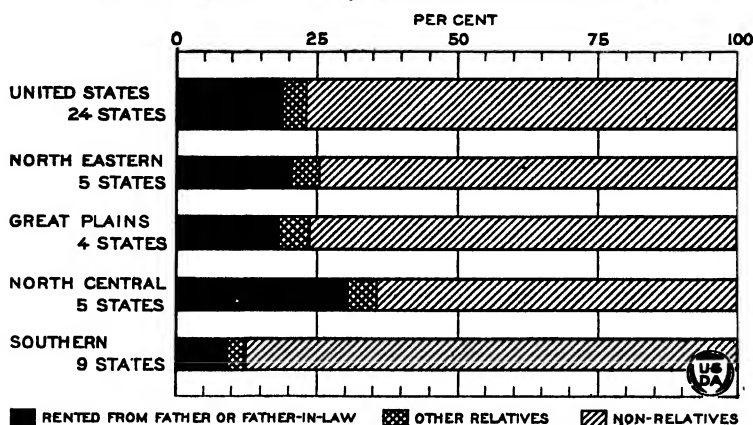


FIG. 26.—Twenty-three thousand landlords reported their degree of relatedness to approximately 57,000 tenants. For the United States as a whole about 23 per cent of the tenants were related by blood or marriage to the landlord, most of them being sons or sons-in-law. The proportion is lowest in the South and highest in the North Central States, in some of which it is as much as 40 per cent.

Concentration of Land Ownership.

The concentration of land ownership in large holdings is favorable to landlordism and tenancy. It is true, the owner may operate the entire farm by means of hired labor, but such operation has many economic disadvantages. The most important of these are the uncertainty of the labor supply; the large element of risk involved in incurring heavy wage expenditures in anticipation of a return so precarious and uncertain as that from farming; and the difficulties of directing adequately a large labor force in an industry so ill adapted to standardization and routine.

The landlord may solve the problem by finding tenants capable of supplying the operating capital and the ability to conduct farm operations without supervision. However, if the tenants are unable to supply the necessary capital or direction, it will be necessary for the landlord or some other agency to furnish one or both of these important factors; and, very generally, if operating capital or means of subsistence must be advanced, the advancer considers it desirable to maintain more or less supervision over the business.

CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP OF FARM LAND IN THE SOUTH.

The conditions just described prevailed in the former plantation regions of the South at the close of the War between the States. The land was owned in holdings considerably larger than would be

THE PLANTATION REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

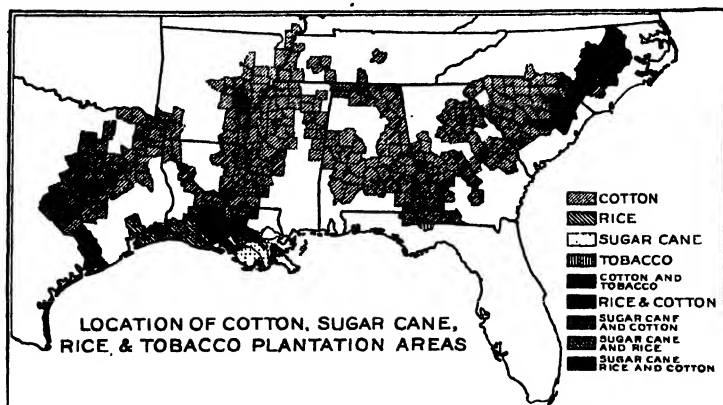


Fig. 27.—For the most part the plantation area of the South is identical in location with the area of the antebellum plantation system. The plantation system occupies the regions of more fertile soils. The typical plantation is operated as a comparatively large farming unit, mostly by means of hired laborers and croppers under close supervision. However, not infrequently share tenants proper, standing renters, and cash renters, under more or less supervision, are found on plantations. In the alluvial lands of the Mississippi River the plantation units are, in general, larger than in other parts of the South, and are also characterized by the most intensive supervision. The regular decennial census does not recognize plantations as statistical units, but a special census in 1910, on which the above map is largely based, showed 39,073 plantation organizations.

needed for a "family farm." The newly emancipated laborers not only lacked operating capital but even the means of livelihood while growing the crop. Furthermore, they were without experience and unaccustomed to self-direction. There was no banking system to supply the needed capital and many of the planters were lacking in

PERCENTAGE OF RENTED FARMS OWNED BY LANDLORDS HOLDING TITLE TO SPECIFIED NUMBERS OF RENTED FARMS: UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN STATES, AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES, CENSUS OF 1900.

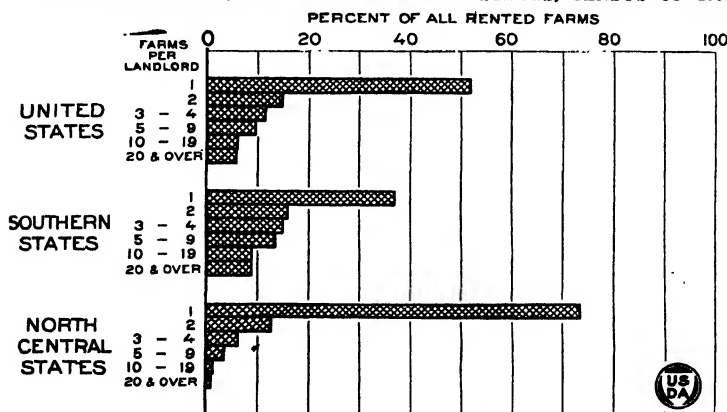


Fig. 28.—In the above graph concentration of ownership is shown in terms of number of farms, with evidence of heavier concentration in the Southern States, due to the plantation system. The concentration of ownership measured by acreage and valuation was less than when measured by number of farms. The census of 1900 affords the only complete information for the country as a whole concerning the concentration of ownership of rented farms.

LANDLORDS OWNING TWO OR MORE RENTED FARMS; PERCENTAGE OF ALL LANDLORDS, AND PERCENTAGE OF ALL RENTED FARMS OWNED BY THEM, 1920.

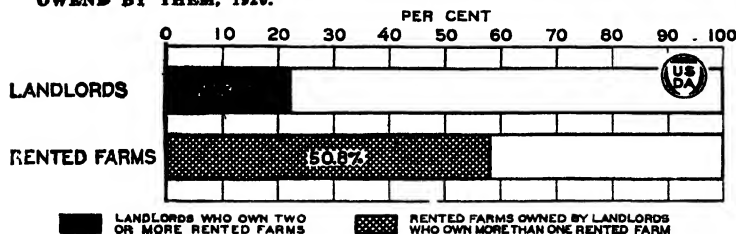


FIG. 29.—Landlords owning two or more rented farms each comprised a fifth of all landlords, but owned a little over half of all the rented farms in 1920. The graph is based on a special study of 275,000 rented farms in selected counties of 24 States made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics. In the case of this figure and the four figures immediately following, the word "farms" is used in place of the words "ownership parcels." As shown by a study of 106,000 of the above parcels, all but 7 per cent are in themselves complete farms.

money capital, making it difficult to set up a wage system. The system of marketing had largely developed to serve the needs of large plantations rather than small farms. Moreover, the freedmen were restless and unstable as hired laborers.

The large landowners resorted to the policy of giving the laborers a share of the crop instead of a fixed money wage, supplying operating capital, the means of livelihood during the making of the crop, and a degree of supervision almost as close as that which they had formerly exercised over the slaves. When the landowner was unable to supply operating and subsistence capital, this function was assumed by local merchants, who also supplied supervision through hired managers or riding bosses. This post-bellum plantation system has continued in most of the old plantation regions until the present (fig. 27). Each decennial census has shown a decrease in the average size of Southern farms, owing in part to the division of large plantations into groups of cropper or tenant farms, frequently without any change in the actual operation of the whole; and, correspondingly, each decade up to 1910 has shown a large increase of so-called tenant farms. The results of the census of 1920 seem to indicate that these tremendous changes have either reached their approximate completion or else have temporarily been suspended.

LANDLORDS OWNING FIVE OR MORE RENTED FARMS, PERCENTAGE OF ALL LANDLORDS, AND PERCENTAGE OF RENTED FARMS OWNED BY THEM, 1920.

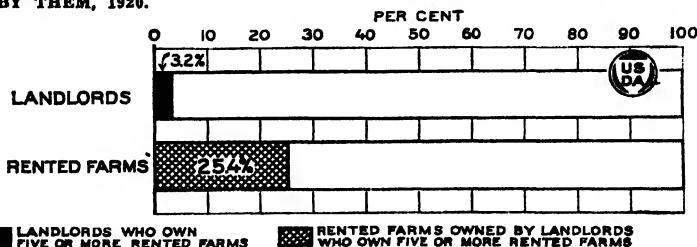


FIG. 30.—The special study of the ownership of 275,000 rented farms, mentioned in Figure 29, showed that in 1920 a little more than one-fourth of all the rented farms were owned by a little less than one-thirtieth of the landlords. Most of this concentration of ownership was in the southern plantation region.

In certain respects these changes have tended to emphasize unduly the national problem of tenancy. One result has been the numbering as tenants of over a half million persons who are not independent farm operators and to class as their landlords persons who are the actual operators of the so-called tenant farms. Furthermore, the nominal increase in the number of tenants really represents what in many respects comprises a higher status for the so-called tenants under the plantation system than they formerly occupied as hired laborers, and in still earlier times as slaves.

PROPORTION OF RENTED FARMS OWNED BY LANDLORDS HOLDING FIVE OR MORE RENTED FARMS; AREAS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES COMPARED, 1920.

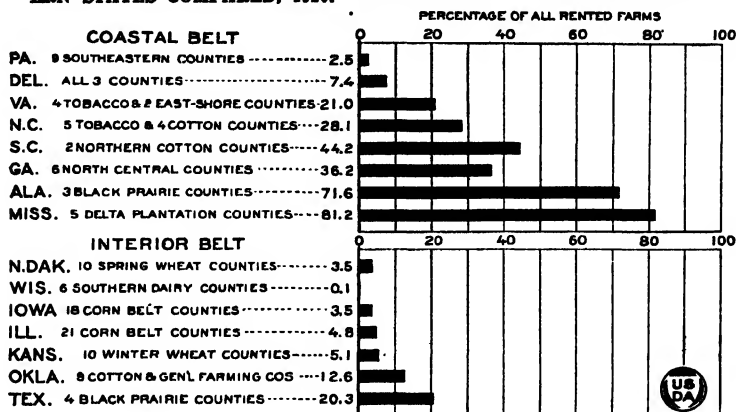


FIG. 31.—Outside of the South, rarely more than 5 per cent of the rented farms belong to landlords who own five or more rented farms each. In the South the concentration of ownership is much greater, ranging as high as 80 per cent in the Yazoo Delta. The source of the information is the same as for Figure 29.

The plantation system in the South is largely responsible for the concentration in ownership of farm land for the nation as a whole (figs. 28 and 31).

TREND IN CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP.

There has been no census report showing the concentration of farm ownership since 1900. However, a study of the ownership of 275,000 farm parcels, based on reports from tenants listed in the census schedules for 1920, affords more recent information for selected regions where tenancy is prevalent. In general, a comparative study of the 1900 and 1920 statistics does not indicate any great change in the degree of concentration for the nation as a whole. (Compare fig. 28 with figs. 29 and 30.) In both periods about half the rented farms were owned by landlords owning only one farm. In 1900 nearly 15 per cent of the total rented farm acreage and 22 per cent of the farms were owned by landlords who held title to five or more rented farms. In 1920 about 25 per cent of the farms in selected regions studied were thus owned.

There are several reasons why there has been no pronounced trend toward increased concentration of farm-land ownership. The rapid development of American industrialism has tended to attract large capitalists to the cities and to prevent them from acquiring large

farming estates for investment. The laws of inheritance in American States are based on the principle of equal partition among children, as in France, subject to the rights of the widow; and the practice of bequests appears to have been strongly influenced by the laws of inheritance. Up to the present time there has been no widespread tendency for farm land to be excessively subdivided, as in France, because of the practice of probate courts in this country to effect various kinds of settlements that pass property to successors in units suitable for economic operation. On the other hand, as available farm land becomes scarcer and the demand for it more intense these inheritance laws might tend toward excessive subdivision, as in France. To be sure, other forces might give rise to increased concentration.

CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND NOT IN FARMS.

The greatest concentration of land ownership in the United States occurs in the case of land not in farms and consists of large holdings by railways, acquired through earlier grants in aid of construction, and the large holdings of timber and mining companies. Most of these lands are not greatly in demand for farming. Except for the tendency, already noted, to rent temporarily to stockmen for grazing purposes, the policy of these large holders, for the most part, is to hold their lands for ultimate sale in small tracts to settlers, or to other concerns which intend to market the land to small purchasers.

RESIDENCE OF LANDLORDS.

To what extent do American landlords live sufficiently near their farms to exercise adequate control over the property? For the country as a whole information on this point is available only for 1900. At that time 78.8 per cent of rented farms were owned by landlords who resided in the same county in which the rented

PROPORTIONS OF RENTED FARMS OWNED BY LANDLORDS RESIDING IN THE SAME COUNTY, AN ADJOINING COUNTY, OR MORE REMOTE LOCATIONS, 1920.

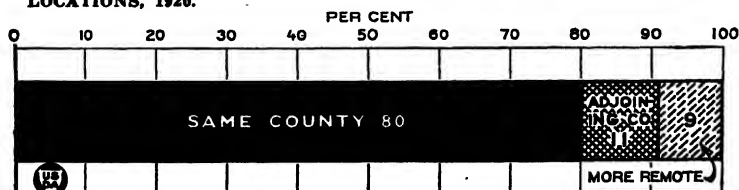


FIG. 32.—Only 9 per cent of 275,000 tenant farms in 24 States were owned by landlords who resided neither in the same county nor in an adjoining county. It is probable that this 9 per cent measures approximately what we may call absentee landlordism; that is, the cases where the owner's residence is too remote to permit frequent visits to the property, although in some of these cases the owner is adequately represented by a resident manager or local agent. Source of data is the same as for Figure 20.

farms were located.⁷ In the special study of 275,000 tenant farms in 1920, previously mentioned, it was found that 80 per cent of the rented farms were owned by landlords who resided in the same county, and an additional 11 per cent by landlords residing in

⁷ The census shows that 75.2 per cent of all tenant farms were owned by landlords definitely reported to reside in the county where the farms were located. However, 4.5 per cent were owned by landlords of unreported residence. By prorating this 4.5 per cent, the total percentage is changed to 76.8.

counties adjoining the one in which their farms were located. This leaves only 9 per cent of the rented farms owned by landlords living at greater distances (fig. 32).

The proportion of cases in which landlords were remote from their farms is found to be considerably greater in the North and

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF LANDLORDS OF RENTED FARMS.

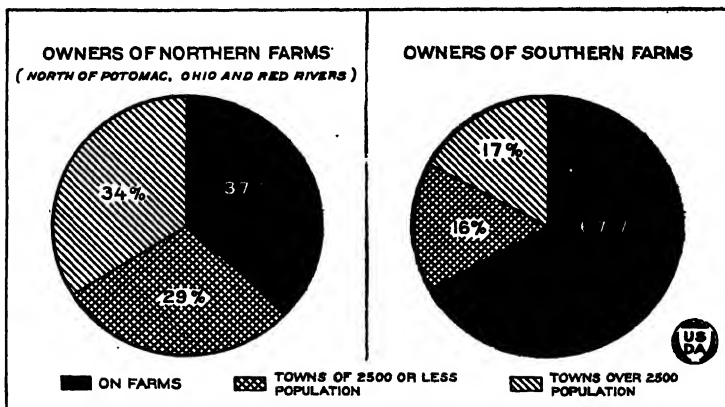


FIG. 33.—In the Northern States more than a third of the landlords reside on farms, while in the South the proportion is more than two-thirds. In the North about half of the landlords living in cities and villages are retired farmers (fig. 34). The graph is based on returns from 23,000 landlords in 24 States to a special inquiry made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics.

West than in the South. For instance, in a group of counties in Illinois 25 per cent of the rented farms were owned by landlords who lived outside of the same counties, while 10 per cent were owned by landlords who lived outside of the same or adjoining counties,

OCCUPATIONS OF LANDLORDS OF RENTED FARMS.

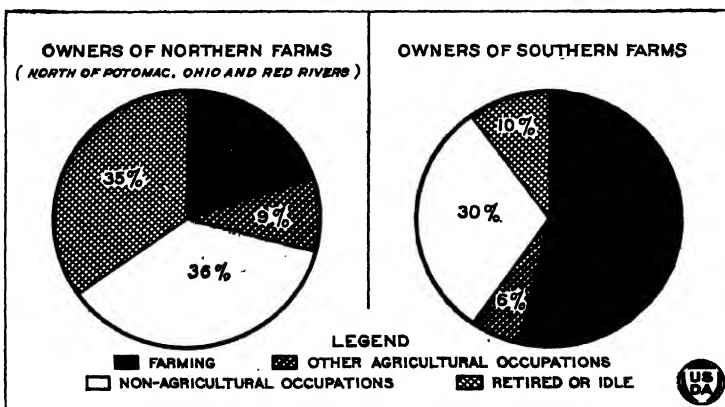


FIG. 34.—The proportion of landlords still classed as farmers is much larger in the South than in the North, but if retired farmers, many of whom exercise supervision over their rented farms, are considered farmers, the difference is not so great. About a third of the farm landlords of the two regions appear to be engaged in nonagricultural occupations. This figure is based on reports from 23,000 landlords, mentioned in Figure 33.

whereas in the Yazoo Delta the corresponding percentages were 12 and 5. Furthermore, the percentage of cases in which landlords were remote from their farms is higher in some of the more recently developed farming regions than in some of the older farming regions. Thus, in eastern North Dakota 40 per cent of the tenant farms were owned by landlords not residing in the same county, and the proportion is nearly as large in central Kansas and in Oklahoma. In the Middle Atlantic States the percentages for six groups of counties varied from 13 to 26; in southern Wisconsin, the percentage was 19; in western Ohio, 21; in Illinois, 25; and in Iowa 28.

The larger proportion of landlords remote from their farms in the newly developed regions of the West is related to the Federal land policy in the distribution of the public domain and explains in part why States so recently settled quickly develop high percentages of tenancy. The throwing open of large tracts of farm land to homesteading attracted many people whose principal concern was to acquire a valuable farm property but with no intention of permanent residence on the farm. For instance, Oklahoma was settled by homesteaders little more than two decades ago, yet, in 1910 and 1920, tenant farms were over 50 per cent of the total number of farms.⁸

In the North and West a much larger proportion of the landlords reside in cities and villages, nearly two-thirds in fact, whereas in the South about two-thirds of the landlords live on farms (fig. 33).

OCCUPATIONS OF LANDLORDS.

The proportion of landlords who reported farming as their regular occupation was smaller than the proportion residing on farms (fig. 34). The proportion actively engaged in farming was more than twice as large in the South as in the North, emphasizing the conclusion that in the South landlordism is largely a phase of plantation operation, while in the North it is more largely a phase of retirement or retreat from the land. Among northern landlords considerable difference is indicated between those in the Corn Belt and Middle Atlantic States and those in the Dakotas and Kansas. In the latter areas the landlords are engaged in farming operations in a larger proportion of cases than in the States farther east.

FARMING EXPERIENCE OF LANDLORDS.

To what extent are landlords men of farming experience? Inquiry on this point from upwards of 20,000 male landlords revealed the fact that only 8 per cent of them had never been engaged in any kind of farming occupation (fig. 35).

METHODS BY WHICH LANDLORDS ACQUIRED THE OWNERSHIP OF THEIR FARMS.

Apparently, the great majority of landlords acquired the ownership of their farms by purchase. Direct acquisition by inheritance or by marriage was responsible for only 14 per cent of the acreage acquired by the male landlords (page 536), but for 38 per cent in the

⁸ It should also be noted that in this region no small part of the number of tenant farmers is accounted for by the renting of State lands and Indian lands.

TENURE EXPERIENCE OF LANDLORDS OF RENTED FARMS, 1920.

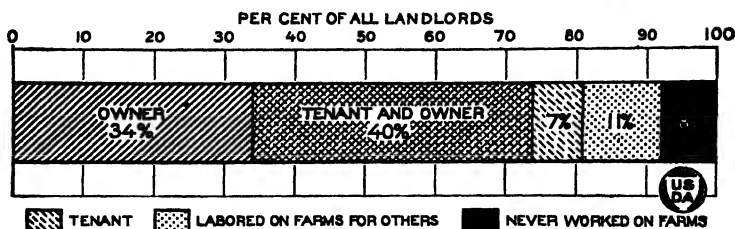


FIG. 35.—The figure shows the previous tenure experience of about 20,000 male landlords who replied on this point. Nearly three-fourths had been operating owners and two-fifths had been both tenants and owner-farmers. Source of data is the same as for Figure 33.

case of female landlords. The female landlords, however, constituted only 15 per cent of the 24,000 landlords who replied to the inquiry (fig. 36).

TENURE OF FARM LAND BY CORPORATIONS.

Corporate land tenure is shown by about 7,700 replies to a special inquiry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to have become more prevalent in 1923 than in 1913 in most parts of the country. Where diminished, however, this decrease is probably due partly to high Federal and State corporation and income taxes as well as increasing local taxes on real estate, and partly to State laws using other methods than taxation to prohibit corporate ownership or leasing of farm land. Farming corporations in 1921, the latest year for which Federal income-tax statistics are now available, were reported from every State (fig. 37). Marked variation exists between States in the number of corporations thus reporting, and this variation apparently bears little relation to the legal position corporations owning farm land occupy in the various States.

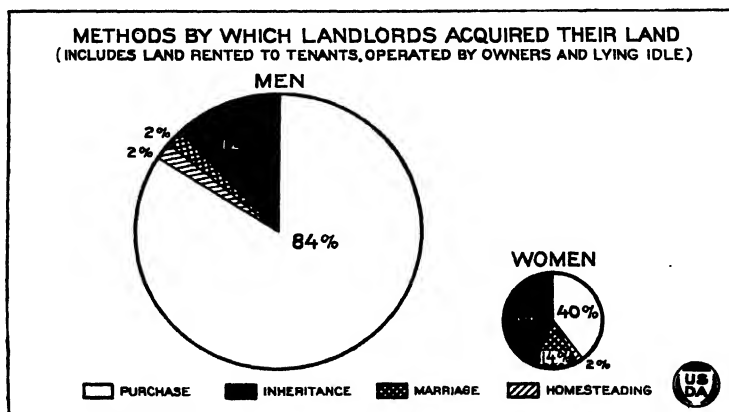


FIG. 36.—Fourteen per cent of the male owners and 58 per cent of the female owners of rented farms had acquired their lands by inheritance or marriage and 2 per cent of each class by homesteading, the remainder having purchased their lands. It should be noted, however, that these figures made no allowance for the fact that a considerable part of the wealth used to purchase farms was acquired by inheritance, marriage, or gift (see p. 563). Source of data is the same as for Figure 33.

A certain amount of farm real estate is held by corporations whose agricultural activities are incidental to their operations, as in the case of canneries, refineries, or manufactories of other kinds.

There are numerous corporations having a temporary tenure relationship to particular areas of farm land. These include lumber companies, land development companies, and money-lending corporations. Institutions of the last-mentioned variety have appar-

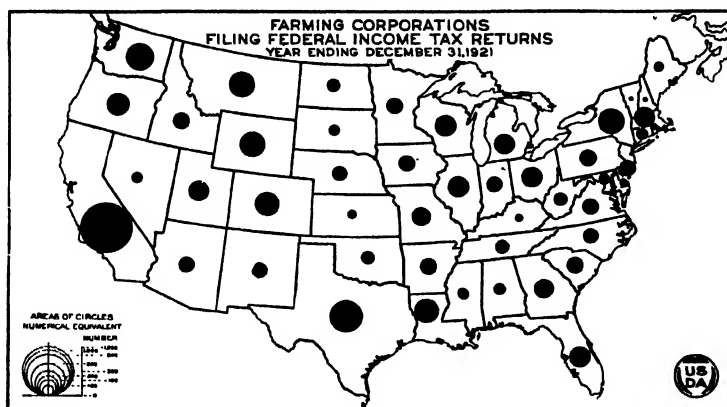


FIG. 37.—A classification of 1,689 of the 7,428 farming corporations is as follows: Cotton farming, 11, or 0.7 per cent; grain farming, 23, or 1.4 per cent; stock farming, 711, or 42.1 per cent; and fruit farming, 944, or 55.9 per cent. Of the 7,428 farming corporations, 2,684 reported net income, the aggregate being \$34,200,175, and 4,744 reported net deficits in an aggregate of \$63,334,248 for the year 1921. However, this year was less productive of income for farmers than the years immediately preceding. Corporations are distributed among the States according to the location of the internal revenue offices in which their income tax returns are filed. Corporations reporting from New Jersey, for example, may have owned or leased property located in several States, and in some cases may have owned or leased no property in that State except to maintain an office.

ently increased their holdings in some sections, presumably because of taking farm land in satisfaction of debt.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY PERSONS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

Under the common law aliens are not permitted to own land. However, this rule has been modified by statutory enactments in all of the States. In 18 States aliens are given the unrestricted right to the ownership of land. In others the right is limited. In a number of States aliens are permitted to acquire landownership by inheritance, but are compelled to dispose of the title within a specified number of years. In some States the restrictions are made to turn on the question of residence or nonresidence. By treaties with certain countries the Federal Government has accorded the rights of ownership to their nationals for limited periods and purposes. Through its definition of citizenship and determination of requirements for naturalization, the Federal Government has also exerted an indirect influence, which, by existing legislation in a number of States, has been directed against the tenure of land by certain

classes of aliens. This has been a factor of large importance on the Pacific coast.

According to the census of 1900, there were only 699 nonresident aliens owning rented farms in the United States. They owned 1,093 farms. No more recent statistics are available for the United States as a whole concerning the ownership of land by nonresident aliens. In 1920, however, 10.6 per cent of all white farm operators in the United States were of foreign birth, including those naturalized and unnaturalized. Of these foreign-born operators, 79.9 per cent were either owners or part owners, while only 65.6 per cent of the native-born operators were owners and part owners.

SUMMARY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDLORDISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

We may now summarize the characteristics of farm landlordism in America. All but a small proportion of the landlords have grown up from the soil and possess direct experience with farming. More than a third are engaged in agricultural occupations, nearly another third are retired farmers, and the remaining third are in nonagricultural occupations, mostly country bankers, merchants, and professional men in the country towns and villages who have either come into farm ownership through inheritance or marriage, or have purchased farms for purposes of investment or speculation. Fifteen per cent of the owners of rented farms are women, for the most part widows or daughters of deceased farmers. Corporations do not comprise an important class of landlords. Probably not more than 10 per cent of the rented farms are owned by absentee landlords, and apparently there has been little change in this regard since 1900. There is but little concentration of ownership, except in the plantation region of the South, and apparently for the country as a whole there has been no increase in concentration. However, there is enough both of absenteeism and concentration of ownership to justify real concern. There is comparatively little ownership of farm land by nonresident aliens.

Causes of the Development of Tenant Farming—II. Conditions Which Determine That Persons Will Become Tenants.

TEMPORARY CONDITIONS CAUSING MEN TO PREFER TO RENT RATHER THAN TO OWN THE LAND THEY OPERATE.

Under certain conditions men prefer to rent temporarily rather than to own the land they operate. For instance, the farm owner expecting shortly to retire from farming or to engage in another business may have a favorable opportunity to sell the farm he owns before he is quite ready to quit farming, and may prefer to rent a farm rather than to purchase for the short remaining period. Others who propose to buy farms, especially in new regions, may desire to become acquainted with the neighborhood and its opportunities or to acquire more experience as farm operators before venturing to purchase. This latter motive for renting operates particularly in the case of sons or sons-in-law who will ultimately inherit the ownership of the farms.

While some farmers remain tenants deliberately, even though they have sufficient capital to purchase a farm, the great majority become tenants and many continue as tenants because they do not command sufficient capital and credit to purchase a farm and provide the requisite operating capital. Therefore, tenancy is closely connected with the valuation of farm real estate.

Relation of Tenancy to the Valuation of Farm Real Estate.

It has sometimes been said that tenancy and high farm real estate valuation "go together," with the suggestion that the latter is largely responsible for the former, but the matter is not quite so simple as this. It is true that a high percentage of tenancy is frequently associated with high land valuations, but the exceptions are quite numerous (compare figs. 9 and 38). A mathematical coefficient of correlation calculated for each of the States of the Union on the basis of the relationship of percentage of tenancy to average value of farm real estate per acre, by counties, shows that in at least a score of States the coefficient is either negative or too low to indicate a significant correlation. In only about a dozen States is the relationship well marked.

One assumption that sometimes underlies the idea that high farm real estate valuations are likely to result in a high percentage of tenancy is that it must be harder, or else take longer, to pay for a farm consisting of high-valued land than for one consisting of low-valued land. If the farm is to be paid for out of the earnings attributable to the farm real estate, however, and if these earnings are proportionate to the valuation of the land, it should not be more difficult to pay for a farm in a section where valuations and earnings are high than in a section where both are low. The valuation of farm real estate does not always vary in exact proportion to income attributable to it, as will be shown later, but that the relationship is very close is indicated by the results of more than a score of local farm surveys. Moreover, a study of the average number of years spent as farm wage earners and as tenants by those who passed through both stages before becoming farm owners indicates that the period is not longer in the sections of high land valuations than in those of low land valuations.

In general, the greatest difficulty in acquiring a farm is in securing a sum sufficient for the initial payment, and it is sometimes argued that the higher valuation of farm real estate compels the farmer to accumulate a larger sum for initial payment, thus forcing him to remain a longer time as a tenant before attempting to buy a farm and also to command a larger volume of credit in order to finance the remaining indebtedness. There is a considerable degree of truth in this, but it is possible to give the point exaggerated importance. As between different periods the change in the valuation of farm real estate measured in terms of the current purchasing power of money may reflect largely a change in the value of the money itself. Temporarily, this may or may not increase the period of waiting before buying, depending on a number of circumstances, such as the effect of the change in the value of money on the power of tenants and other prospective owners to accumulate and on the amount and value of their savings. As between areas of high-

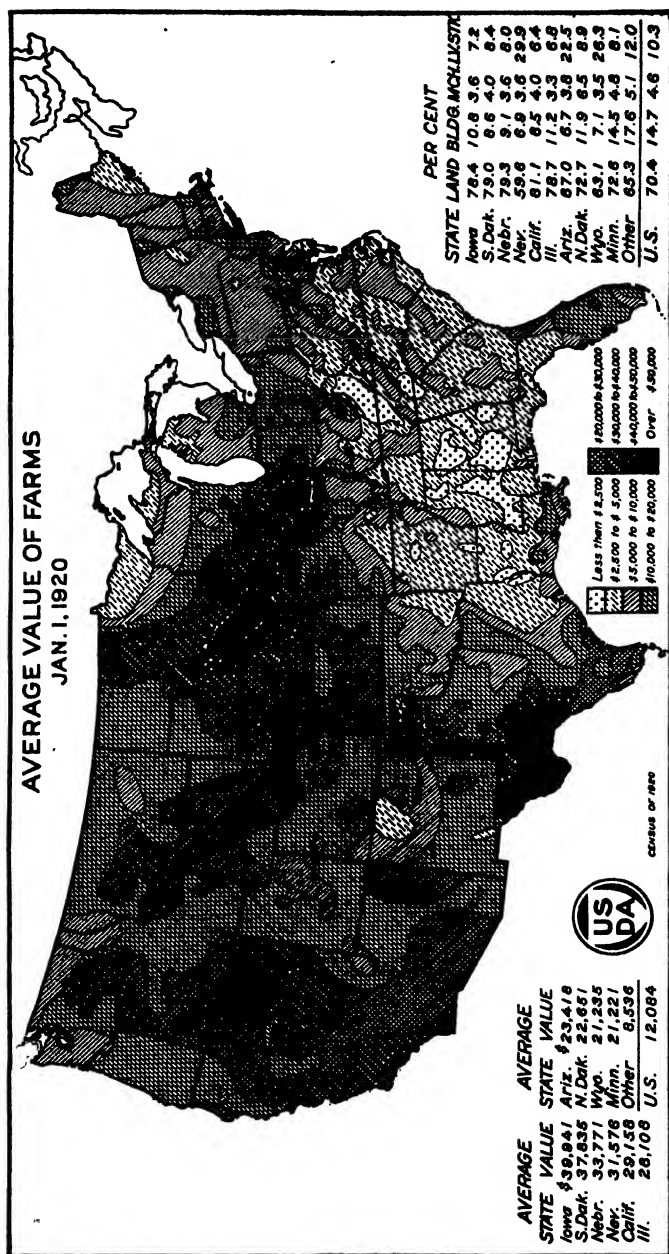


FIG. 38.—The average valuation of farms, including buildings, machinery, and livestock, in the prairie portion of the Corn Belt and the southern part of the spring wheat region was about \$40,000 in 1920. The high valuations shown in western Texas and northern Nevada are mostly of cattle ranches, which are few in number and large in area, often including thousands of acres of arid range and hundreds of cattle. In central and southern California, on the other hand, many of the high-priced farms are small, but consist of expensive orchards or of bean or sugar-beet land. The very low-priced farms shown in the eastern Cotton Belt are, in large part, small cropper or tenant holdings in plantations. The light areas in Kentucky and Tennessee represent poor mountain farms. In most parts of the United States there has been a marked decrease since 1920 in the prices of farms and equipment, especially of land.

valued and those of low-valued real estate, high valuations are frequently associated with high net worth on the part of tenants. Thus, an Iowa survey in 1918 showed the average net worth of farm tenants in a selected region of high land valuation to be \$9,552, which was more than the average total farm capital of owner farmers in many other parts of the United States. While the census since 1900 has not classified farms in accordance with their valuation, except mortgaged farms of owner farmers in 1920, the relative diversity of valuations, when livestock, implements and machinery are included with land and buildings, is indicated in Table 2, derived from the census of 1920.

TABLE 2.—*Classification of counties by average valuation of farm property, including real estate, livestock, implements, and machinery, 1920.*¹

Range of average total valuation of farm property per farm, by counties.	Number and percentage of counties.		Range of average total valuation of farm property per farm, by counties.	Number and percentage of counties.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Under \$5,000.....	821	26.7	\$35,000 to \$39,999.....	80	2.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	747	24.3	\$40,000 to \$44,999.....	56	1.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	435	14.2	\$45,000 to \$49,999.....	51	1.7
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	329	10.7	\$50,000 to \$54,999.....	35	1.0
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	193	6.3	\$55,000 and over.....	60	1.2
\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	162	5.3			
\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	102	3.3	Total.....	3,071	100.0

¹ Based on census statistics.

Although it is possible to give exaggerated importance to real estate valuations as an influence toward the development of tenancy, there are a number of regions in the United States of very low land valuations where tenancy is conspicuous for its absence, as for instance, in some of the sandy lands of the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains and in the Appalachian and Ozark plateaus. Frequently, the high percentage of landowning farmers in these regions is an expression of the fact that agriculture still continues more or less in the self-sufficing stage, yielding too small a money income to permit the farm owner to retire and lease the farm to another.

Influence of the Ratio of the Income to the Capital Valuation of Farm Real Estate.

It appears probable that a marked increase in the valuation of farm real estate is a more significant influence than the high farm real estate valuations themselves, and that where high real estate valuations and a high percentage of tenancy are associated, this association is largely due to the influence of the increases in valuation more than to the high valuations in themselves.

The rapid increase in the valuation of farm real estate since 1850 is shown in Figure 39. How large a factor this increase has been from the standpoint of an investor may be more clearly shown by expressing the increase in investment terms. Thus, the average increase in the valuation per acre of farm real estate in the United States from 1900 to 1920 (fig. 40) is equivalent to an annual interest rate of 6.47 per cent compounded annually on the average valuation in 1900, and this is in addition to the annual rental earned by the property during the interval. In the case of Iowa, the increment from 1850 to 1920 is equivalent to an interest rate of 5.31 per cent compounded annually, while the increment from 1900 to

CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE VALUATION OF FARM REAL ESTATE PER ACRE AND PER FARM, AND OF AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM; UNITED STATES, IOWA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND GEORGIA, CENSUS 1850-1920.

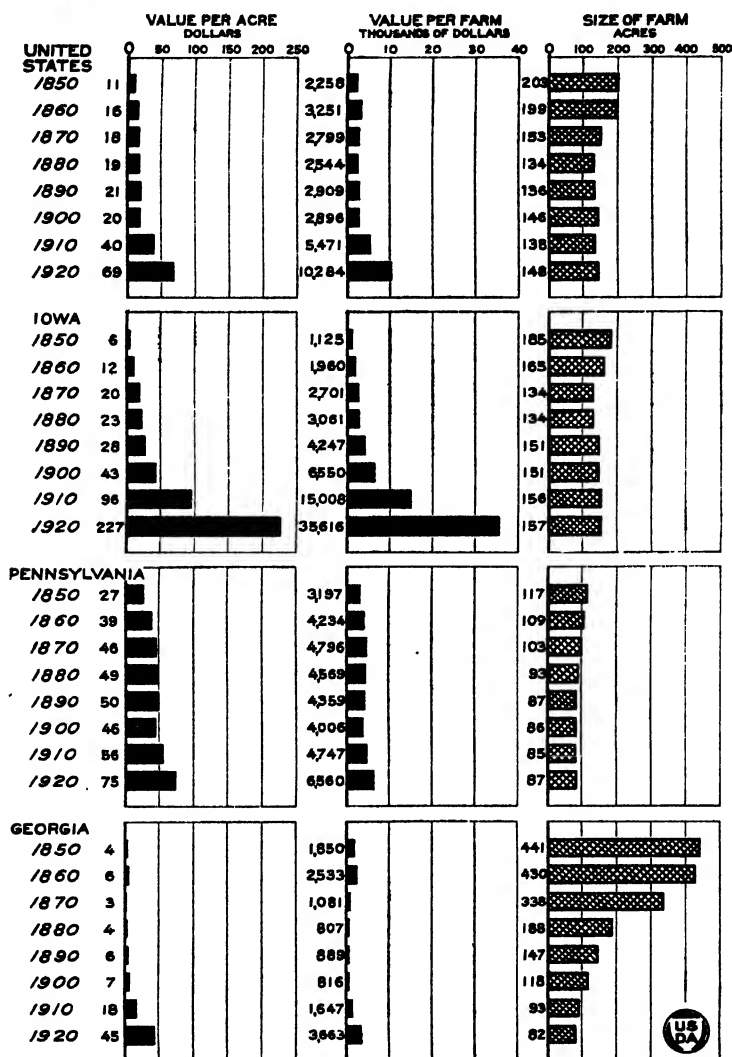


FIG. 30.—For the United States as a whole the average valuation of farm real estate increased from \$11 an acre in 1850 to \$20 an acre in 1900, but in the next 20 years it increased to \$49. During these two decades the increase in the valuation of land was closely related to the upward movement of general prices, which characterized the period and which was greatly accelerated in the last few years by the inflation that developed during the World War. Since 1920 land valuations have declined in most parts of the United States.

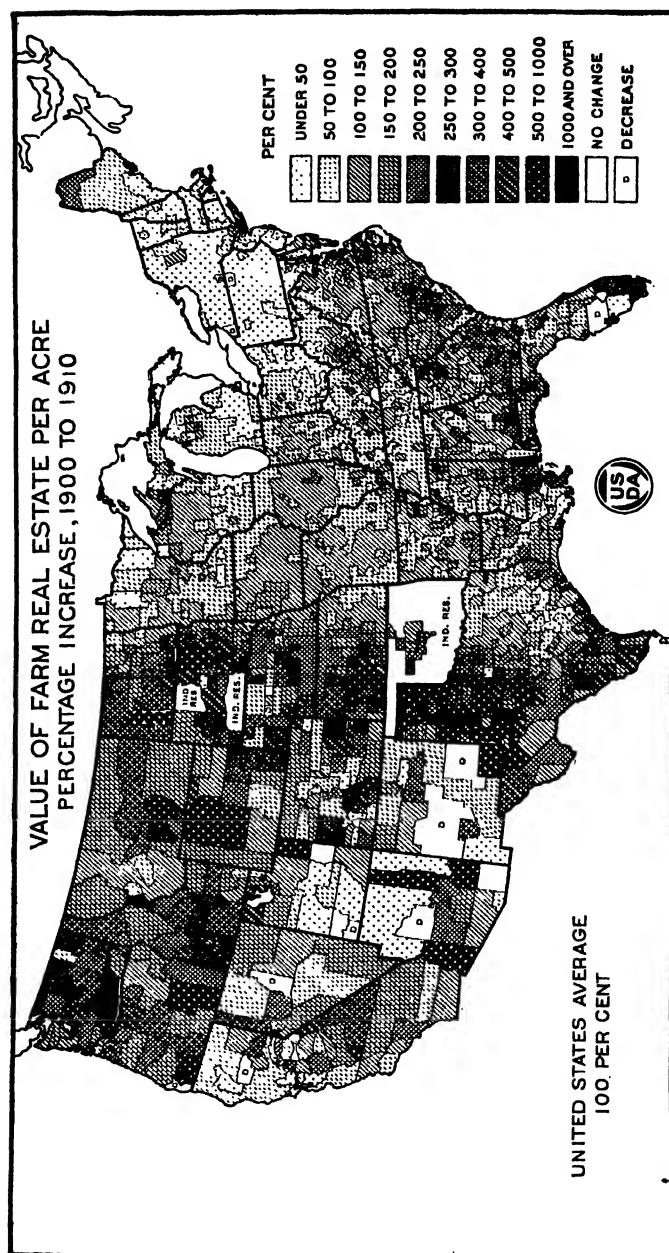


FIG. 40.—The percentage of increase in the census valuation of farm real estate per acre between 1900 and 1910 was large in the Great Plains region and in many of the irrigated areas of the West. In the East the greatest percentage increases in valuation were in the South Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain, but the greatest absolute increases in valuation were in the Corn Belt. Only 16 counties out of nearly 3,000 in the United States showed a decrease in valuation. The increase in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, however, was small, as well as in many counties of the Lake States and of Kentucky, Tennessee, and eastern Texas. The average increase in valuation for the United States as a whole was 100 per cent. The percentage of increase exceeded that in the whole-sale price of all commodities (Bureau of Labor statistics), and consequently it represented an increase in the purchasing power of farm real estate. For corresponding map showing changes from 1910 to 1920, see page 119 (fig. 16 in The Wheat Situation).

1920 is equivalent to an interest rate of 8.64 per cent compounded annually.

Part of the increment in valuation was due to improvements made by the owners, such as buildings, clearing and drainage of land, and contributions indirectly through taxation toward the building of roads and other community improvements. Even allowing for all this, the increment was large in many parts of the country.

With the exception of a few scattered grazing areas of the West, increases in the valuation per acre of farm real estate occurred in practically all parts of the United States from 1910 to 1920. In the greater part of the general farming region of the North and Northeast the increase was less than the increase in the general price level of commodities during the same period, except in a region centering in the corner where the boundaries of Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota meet. In portions of the South, particularly where the boll weevil infestation was either not serious or became serious late in the period, there were percentages of increase greater than those for commodity prices. The decreases in the West are notable and are to be explained in part, at least, by the expansion of the farm area to include large amounts of low-priced semiarid lands. For the United States as a whole the valuation of farm land, as measured by the purchasing power of money, was less in 1920 than in 1910.

This rapid increase in the valuation of farm real estate per acre, based largely on anticipation of increasing income from the real estate, has disturbed to a marked extent the relationship between the present income from real estate and its valuation in some parts of the United States. When a man buys a farm, whether for purposes of renting it to others or of operating it himself, it is because he expects it to yield him income. The price he is willing to pay depends on the expected income and on the percentage of return which he is willing to take on an investment of this character. If the income does not remain constant but is expected to increase for some time, many buyers will undoubtedly take this expected increment into account and will be willing to pay more accordingly. As a result, present income frequently will be a smaller percentage of the average valuation of farm real estate than the percentages of return ordinarily obtained from alternative investments having reasonable security.

Recent studies have shown that this condition developed in some of the most important farming sections of the United States, as indicated by the low ratios of cash rent to real estate valuations ¹⁰ (fig. 41).

¹⁰ For the purpose of measuring the relationship between income from farm real estate and its valuation cash rent proves more serviceable than share rent, because the former represents more nearly payment for the use of the farm real estate as distinguished from some of the other elements which enter into share rent, such as payment for a larger amount of risk assumed by the landlord, for supervision contributed by him, and frequently a participation in some of the expenses of production. It is true, cash rent is not exactly identical with the net income received from the real estate by the landlord, for taxes are yet to be deducted and certain minor expenses, including repairs and depreciation of buildings. However, it is the best statistical measure available.

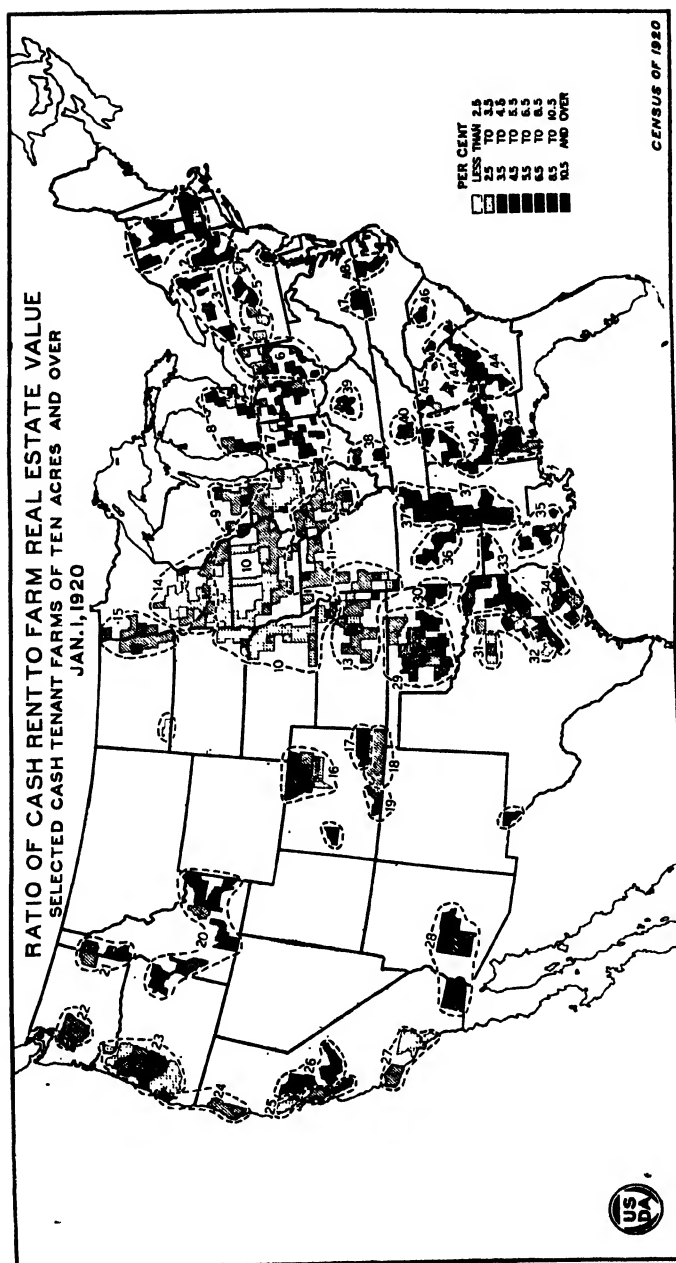


Fig. 41.—In many counties in the Corn Belt cash rents averaged about 3 per cent of the valuation of farm real estate on January 1, 1920. In most of the remainder of that region, as well as in parts of the winter wheat and spring wheat regions, it was under 4.5 per cent. The return was 6 to 8 per cent in much of New England, eastern New York, and the South. It reached the highest ratio, 10 per cent and over, in the Yazoo Delta and adjacent bottom lands of Arkansas. On the Pacific coast cash rents returned in general from 3 to 6 per cent. Out of these cash rents taxes and repairs had to be paid. The map is based on a special study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics, based on the census schedules of tenant farms of 10 acres or more rented for cash in the counties shown.

When allowance is made for taxes and costs of repairs and depreciation the ratios of net cash rent to the valuations of farm real estate are found to be considerably lower than the corresponding ratios for gross cash rents. Special studies to determine the net ratios, made by areas as numbered in Figure 41, gave the results shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Ratios of net cash rent to farm real estate valuations for selected cash-rented farms in groups of counties as shown in Figure 42.*

Area number.	Ratio.	Area number.	Ratio.	Area number.	Ratio.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
7.....	3.4	14.....	2.2	37.....	6.5
9.....	2.8	25.....	2.6	42.....	3.8
10.....	2.4	26.....	4.7	46.....	5.9

In so far as net cash rent may be regarded as measuring the net earning power of the real estate for the farmer of average managerial ability, it will be apparent that buying farm real estate by borrowing money at regular interest rates with the purpose of paying for the real estate out of the earnings must be difficult for the tenant farmer of average resources and ability in regions where net returns from the real estate average only 3 to 4 per cent. It is true, if the expected increments in incomes materialize, they will tend

AVERAGE CASH RENT PER ACRE: SELECTED AREAS IN NORTH CENTRAL STATES, 1905-1920.

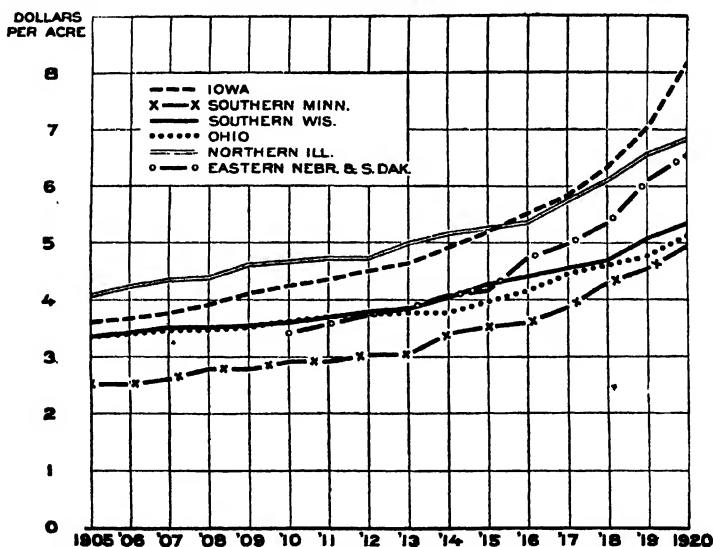


FIG. 42.—The upward trend of rentals on these farms in the Corn Belt and on the margins of the Corn Belt throughout the period shown is remarkable. Exactly comparable figures are not available for the years since 1920, but undoubtedly cash rents have declined in the past three years. Although rents advanced continuously and in several areas doubled in the 16 years shown, land valuations increased even more rapidly. The graph is based on reports from landlords in the States named to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics.

**RATIO OF CASH RENT TO FARM REAL ESTATE VALUATION, OHIO,
1900-1920.**

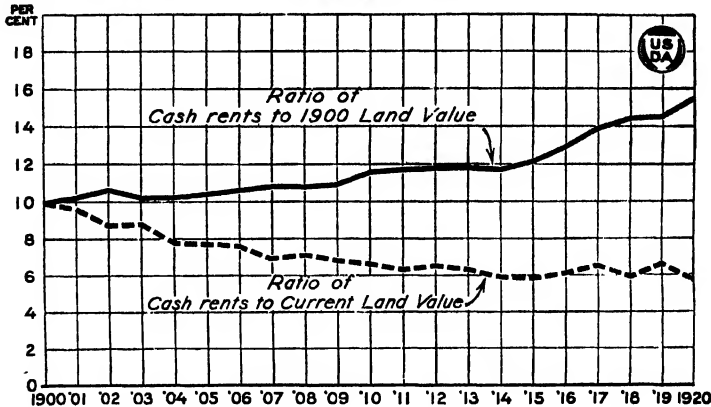


FIG. 43.—A ratio high to begin with and markedly advancing is shown for gross cash rents in relation to the valuation of real estate that prevailed in 1900. A ratio high to begin with but persistently declining is shown when these rents are measured against very rapidly rising real estate valuations. Persons buying farm real estate early enough in the present century to get the advantage of both rising rents and rising valuations were in a much more favorable position than those buying after the valuations had not only reached high absolute figures but figures especially high in relation to the rents.

to ease the situation for the purchaser, but it is obviously a very uncertain foundation on which to build a business if the farmer must depend in large part on borrowed money (figs. 42 and 43). Many a tenant, of course, was bold enough to take the plunge, and after surviving the difficulties of the earlier years, was carried upward by the tide of increments in incomes and valuations to a secure financial position. But many others, especially those of poor credit ratings or conservative dispositions, were undoubtedly deterred from embarking on a venture involving so large an element of speculation. In fact, local studies have revealed many cases of tenants with sufficient capital to buy land who rented land from preference. Still other tenants ventured too late, and were wiped out in the decline of prices which began in 1920.

An increase in the valuation of farm real estate may also tend to increase tenancy by hastening the process of retirement of land-owning farmers, enabling them to retire earlier than would have been possible if the increase had not occurred. The rising valuation of farm real estate has probably also tended to encourage the holding of this form of property by those who came into possession by inheritance, marriage, or foreclosure, and who are not in a position to operate it.

In short, for a number of reasons it is probable that the increase in realty valuations and the passing of large areas out of the stage of pioneer development, which have been especially notable during the last three decades, have been conditions favorable to the increase of tenancy.

The Tenure Ladder.

It has been found convenient to regard working as a wage-earner, as a tenant, and as an owner farmer as successive rungs on a ladder

of individual progress in agriculture. The comparison is useful in some regards, for it suggests a movement from stage to stage which constitutes an important fact in the economic life of the farming classes.

We may recognize at least the following important steps, arranged in the usual order of progress: (1) farm wage laborers; (2) croppers, especially in the South; (3) tenants other than croppers; (4) part owners, mortgaged; (5) part owners, free of mortgage; (6) owner farmers, mortgaged; (7) owner farmers, free of mortgage.

In applying the analogy of a ladder to such an artificial scheme, there must be a number of reservations. In the first place, the various successive stages may not always represent progress. It is probable that the various stages do represent some progress in independence of control, although not always, for an owner under heavy mortgage may be less independent than a tenant who is out of debt. Moreover, progress in independence does not always mean progress in well-being. Many a tenant who is subject to the supervision of a capable and honest landlord may be better off than a farm owner who has not sufficient experience or capital to operate his farm efficiently.

Wealth of Persons in the Tenure Stages.

Those who employ the ladder analogy frequently have in mind that each succeeding step indicates higher financial standing, or net worth. It is obvious, however, that a mortgaged owner farmer may have a smaller equity in the farm capital than a tenant or part owner free of mortgage. Moreover, a tenant in some parts of the United States possesses more property on the average than an owner in other parts. For instance, in Iowa the average valuation per farm of machinery and livestock (usually owned by the tenant) was \$4,212 in 1920, which is more than the average value of land, buildings, implements, and livestock for farms operated by their owners in certain other States (fig. 44).

However, in a given area the average net worth of the individual is likely to approximate the order of stages in the tenure ladder. An estimate of the per capita net worth of persons actively engaged in farming in the United States, as of January 1, 1920, showed the following division of wealth between four of the classes mentioned above¹¹: Croppers, \$354; tenants (other than croppers), \$4,315; part owners, 12,829; owner farmers, \$13,476.

AGE OF PERSONS IN THE TENURE STAGES.

Each of the different stages of the agricultural ladder has its peculiar age distribution. Owner farmers, for instance, show an age grouping more advanced than that of tenants (fig. 45). The relation of the several stages to age is shown in Table 4.

¹¹ Gray, L. C. "Accumulation of Wealth by Farmers," *Proceedings of American Economic Association*, March, 1923. The estimate, though made with care, is considered a rough one because of numerous gaps in available statistics.

AVERAGE VALUATION PER FARM OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND OF MACHINERY AND LIVESTOCK; UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, CENSUS OF 1920.

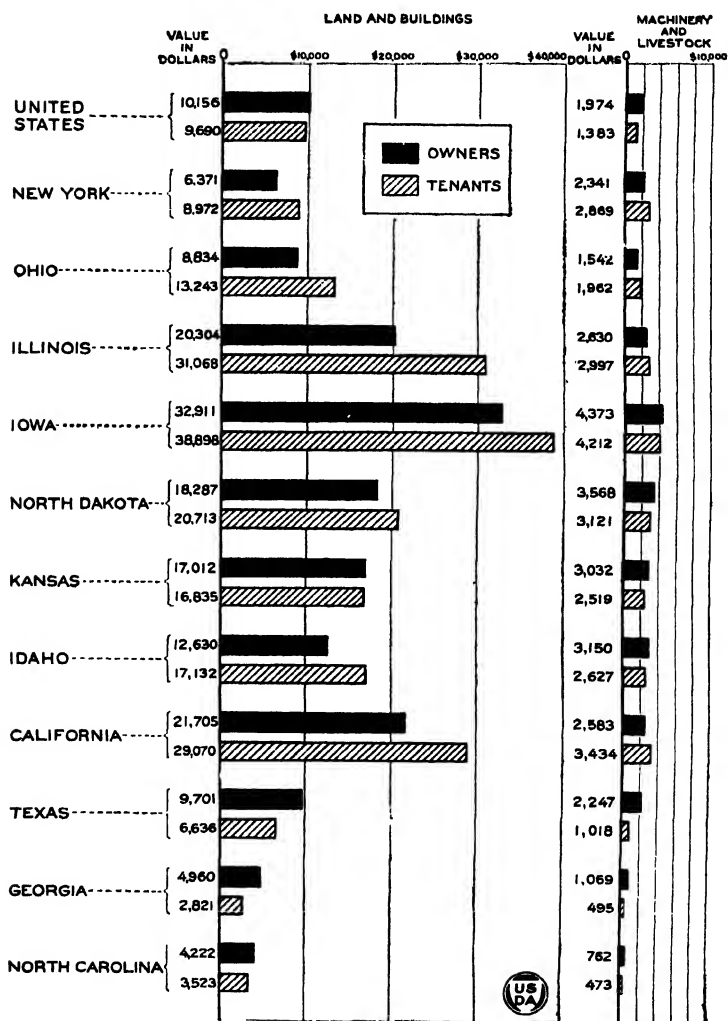


FIG. 44.—The average investment in machinery and livestock per farm required to become a tenant in Iowa is larger than the valuation of the entire farm in much of the South and in parts of New England and the upper Lakes region (fig. 38). The valuation of machinery and livestock per farm, much of which is usually supplied by the tenant, ranged from \$2,000 to \$4,000 in 1920 in the Northern and Western States and from \$500 to \$1,000 in the Southern States. The valuation of the land and buildings owned by the landlord is five to ten times as large. In the North and West the tenant farms usually have higher average valuations than those farmed by their owners, but in the South, where many of the so-called tenant farms are merely cropper holdings, the reverse is true.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage of farmers in each age group, by tenure, United States, 1920. (Figures in heavy type represent the age group in each tenure class which shows the highest percentage).¹*

Age group.	Share and share-cash tenants.	Cash and unspecified tenants.	Part owners.	Full owners mortgaged.	Full owners not mortgaged.	Total (excluding managers).
Under 25 years.....	63.4	12.4	5.0	7.6	10.2	98.6
25 to 34 years.....	42.7	18.8	8.9	17.1	16.2	98.7
35 to 44 years.....	28.7	11.1	10.5	25.0	28.8	98.9
45 to 54 years.....	21.1	9.0	9.8	21.8	37.6	99.1
55 to 64 years.....	14.2	6.5	7.7	19.7	51.2	99.3
65 and over.....	10.8	5.7	4.7	14.1	64.1	99.4

¹ Based on census statistics.

Table 4 tends to exaggerate somewhat the impression of movement from group to group. For instance, the steady increase in the percentage of each age group found in the class of full owners not mortgaged is by no means due entirely to the rise of farmers from preceding tenure stages. It is undoubtedly due in considerable part to the fact that heirs who have been working on their fathers' farms without wages or as hired laborers have become full owners free from mortgage directly, without passing through the other stages. These accessions to the numbers in this class from outside classes tend to reduce the percentages of the farmers in corresponding age groups in the other tenure classes even if the actual numbers in each group were not diminished. However, in spite of these limitations the table does indicate strongly (*a*) that the attainment of farm ownership is connected with relatively advanced age, and (*b*) that from age group to age group there is a movement which follows somewhat the order of stages from left to right in the table, although particular individuals need not necessarily pass through all the tenure stages consecutively.

It is interesting to note that in the case of colored farm tenants the percentage in each age group does not diminish from the 25-35 age group onward, as with white tenants, but reaches a maximum in the 35-45 age group, and that each older age group is relatively larger than with white tenants (fig. 46).

RELATION OF THE TENURE STAGES TO AVAILABLE CAPITAL.

The preceding indication of a connection between progress in wealth and progress up the tenure ladder, on the one hand, and advancing age, on the other hand, suggests two tentative interpretations: (1) The several stages represent economic adjustment to the farmer's equipment in wealth and experience; and (2) since experience can be acquired in a comparatively short period, movement up the tenure ladder is largely dependent on progress in wealth. Each of these two interpretations requires further consideration.

Obviously, farm workers who have no capital must usually remain either as laborers or as croppers until a sufficient amount has been accumulated or otherwise acquired to enable them to purchase the livestock, implements, and other materials necessary to become tenants. As already noted, the average requirement may vary from a

WHITE TENANTS COMPARED WITH WHITE OWNER FARMERS, PERCENTAGES IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS; UNITED STATES, CENSUS OF 1920.

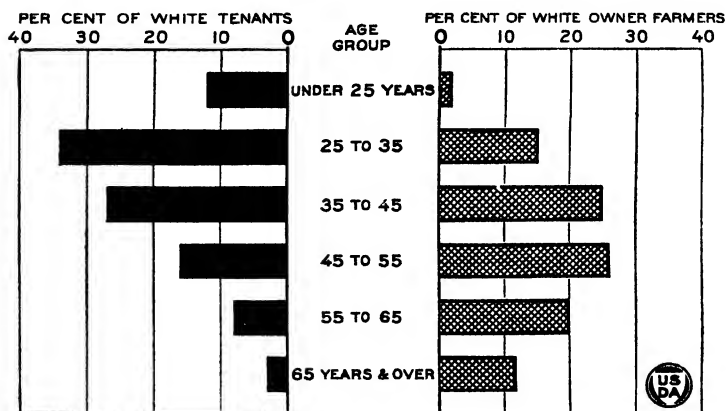


FIG. 45.—The graph shows a larger proportion of white tenants in the younger age groups and of owners in the older age groups. Nearly a third of the tenants are between 25 and 35 years of age and nearly nine-tenths are under 55 years of age. On the other hand, nearly a third of the owners are over 55 years old.

few hundred dollars for some of the small cotton farms of the South to \$5,000 or more for some farms in the Corn Belt (fig. 44).

Generally, it is poor management to purchase a farm when the result is to leave inadequate operating capital.¹² Frequently, it is a

COLORED TENANTS COMPARED WITH COLORED OWNER FARMERS, PERCENTAGES IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS; SOUTHERN STATES, CENSUS OF 1920.

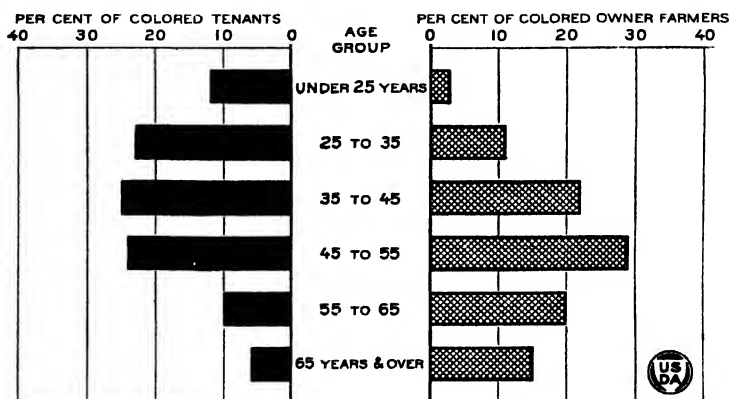


FIG. 46.—A much larger percentage of colored tenants are in the older age groups than of white tenants (see fig. 45). The percentage of owners in the older age groups is likewise somewhat larger. In other words, a relatively large proportion of colored tenants attain ownership at an advanced age or not at all.

¹² Local surveys have shown that the percentage of returns on operating capital of tenants is frequently several times as great as the percentage of rent to the valuations of real estate. However, this is due in part to the fact that the income includes wages of management and return for risk and enterprise, the whole being calculated as a percentage on a much smaller base than in the case of owner farmers.

mistake for a farmer to buy a farm when he must assume a heavy burden of indebtedness. Farming is a business involving many risks, and a mortgage may prove a millstone around the farmer's neck. Furthermore, the farmer has less freedom of movement if he has bought a farm than if he is a tenant.

**TENANT FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY PREVIOUS FARMING EXPERIENCE
AS REPORTED IN THE CENSUS OF 1920.**

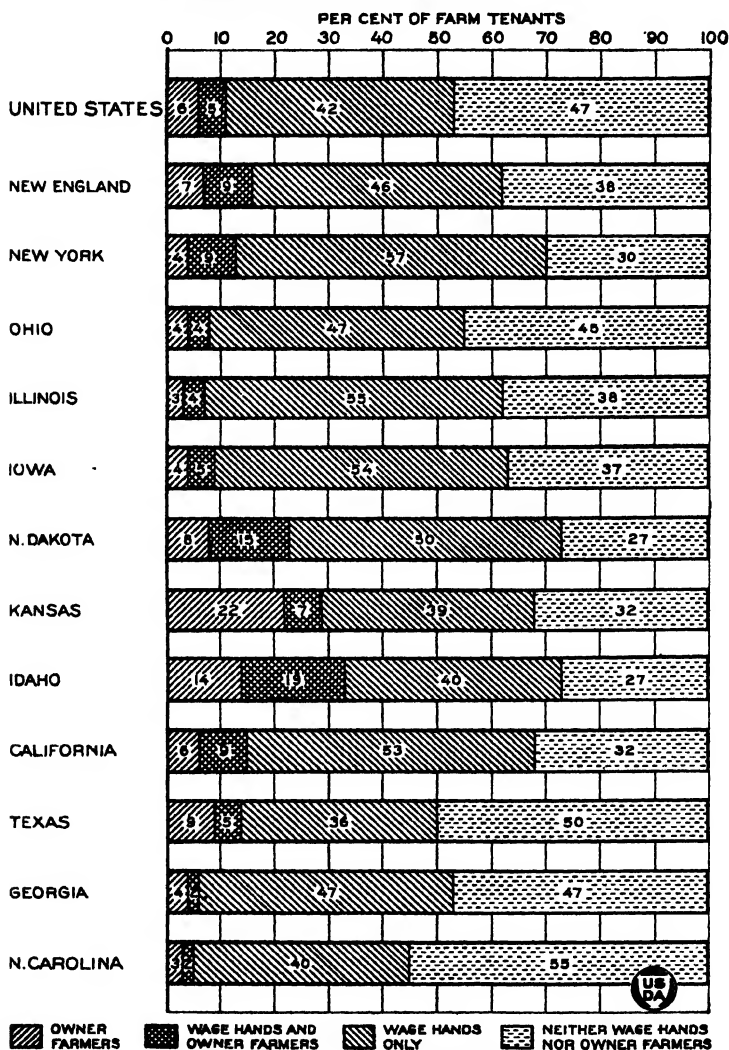


FIG. 47.— Nearly half of the tenant farmers (including croppers) in the United States have never had experience either as farm-wage laborers or as farm owners, although they may have worked without wages on their parents' farms. The class who become tenants directly without previous farm experience is especially large in the South because of the large number of farmers who are croppers or who rent land involving but small contributions of capital.

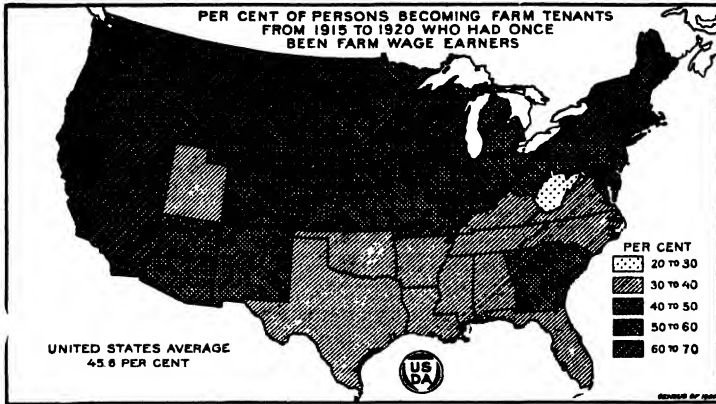


FIG. 48.—Forty-six per cent of the farmers who became tenants from 1915 to 1920 had previously been farm-wage hands. The percentage was much lower in the South than in the North and West, largely because of the small amounts of capital required in many parts of the South to become tenants or croppers, making it comparatively easy in that section to become a tenant without previously working as a hired laborer.

It may also be a mistake to purchase a farm when, because of limited capital, the farmer buys a farm too small for economical operation. If, however, there is rentable land adjacent, part ownership may be an alternative, and therefore, a definite stage in the progress of the farmer toward full ownership of an adequate farm.

EXTENT OF MOVEMENT FROM STAGE TO STAGE OF THE TENURE LADDER.

According to the 1920 census, 47 per cent of the tenant farmers in the United States had had no farm experience as wage hands or

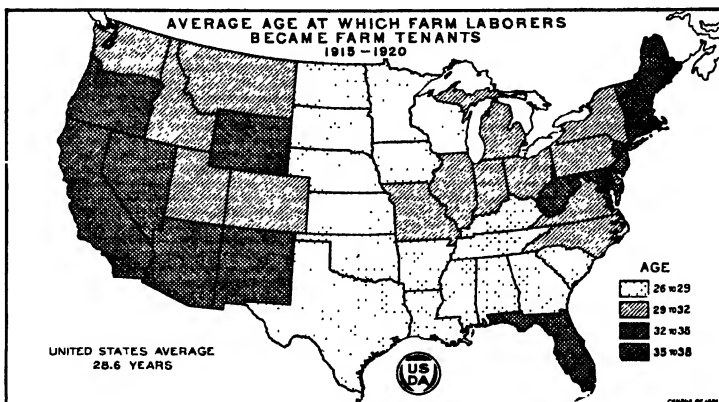


FIG. 49.—The average age at which farmers who were tenants in January, 1920, and who had been farm wage earners during the preceding five years, became tenant farmers shows a range of about 10 years in the State averages. The averages for the States in the East and in the West are higher than for the States more centrally located. The inclusion of croppers as tenants in the South and the small amount of capital required to become a tenant apparently account in some considerable measure for the low figures in those States.

owner farmers (fig. 47). The proportion varied from 25 to 55 per cent in the different States. Another large proportion of tenant farmers, varying from 40 to 70 per cent in the several States, had previously worked on farms for wages (fig. 48). The average age of becoming tenants for those farmers who made the transition from the status of farm laborer to that of tenant between 1915 and 1920 was about 29 years for the country as a whole, but varied widely between the various sections (fig. 49). A small part of this group, ranging from 2 to 20 per cent of the total number of farmers, had been both wage hands and owner farmers before becoming tenants; while a similar proportion reported that they had had previous farm experience only as owner farmers.

In the United States as a whole 11 per cent of the farm tenants had once been owner farmers. For various States the proportion ranges from as low as one-twentieth to as high as one-third of all tenants.

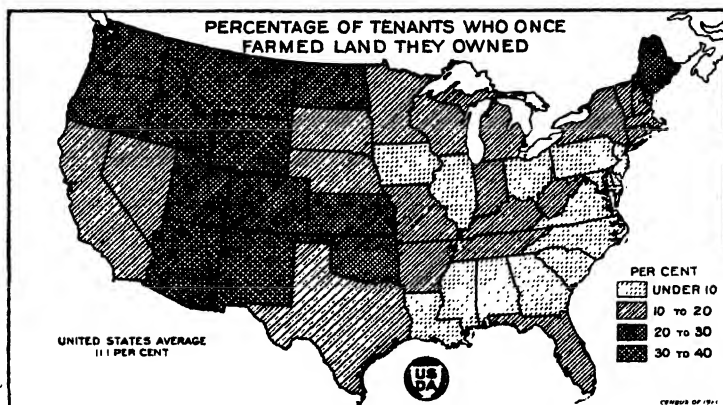


FIG. 50.—Although some of this group of tenants are persons who have been compelled through inefficiency or misfortune to revert to the tenant class, the heavy concentration in the West suggests that some are men who have sold their farms elsewhere and on migrating have become tenants for a season until they are better acquainted with the new conditions. The small proportion in the South reflects the fact that tenancy is a less important stage in the progress of farmers to farm ownership than in the North and West.

This class of tenants includes, of course, a considerable number of persons who have attempted to rise into the class of owners, but who on account of inefficiency or misfortune have been forced to revert again to the tenant class. However, a study of the geographic distribution of this class indicates at once that other important factors are involved (fig. 50).

In the United States as a whole, 42 per cent of the owner farmers reported no previous farm experience as wage hands or tenants (fig. 51). Probably the great majority of these were sons or sons-in-law of farm owners and most of them had worked on their parents' farms without wages¹⁸. The percentage is high in New England, where tenancy is an unimportant step in the tenure ladder, and is also

¹⁸ Census officials have expressed the opinion that a considerable number of farmers failed to report previous farm experience as laborers or as tenants, and this failure tends to exaggerate unduly the proportion who became owners without previous farming experience. The results of a number of local surveys appear to confirm this conclusion.

high in the South, where few owner farmers have worked as wage hands, owing, doubtless, in large part to the plantation system.

In the United States as a whole only 14 per cent of the owner farmers reported farm experience as wage hands only. In the South-

**OWNER FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY PREVIOUS FARMING EXPERIENCE
AS REPORTED IN THE CENSUS OF 1920.**

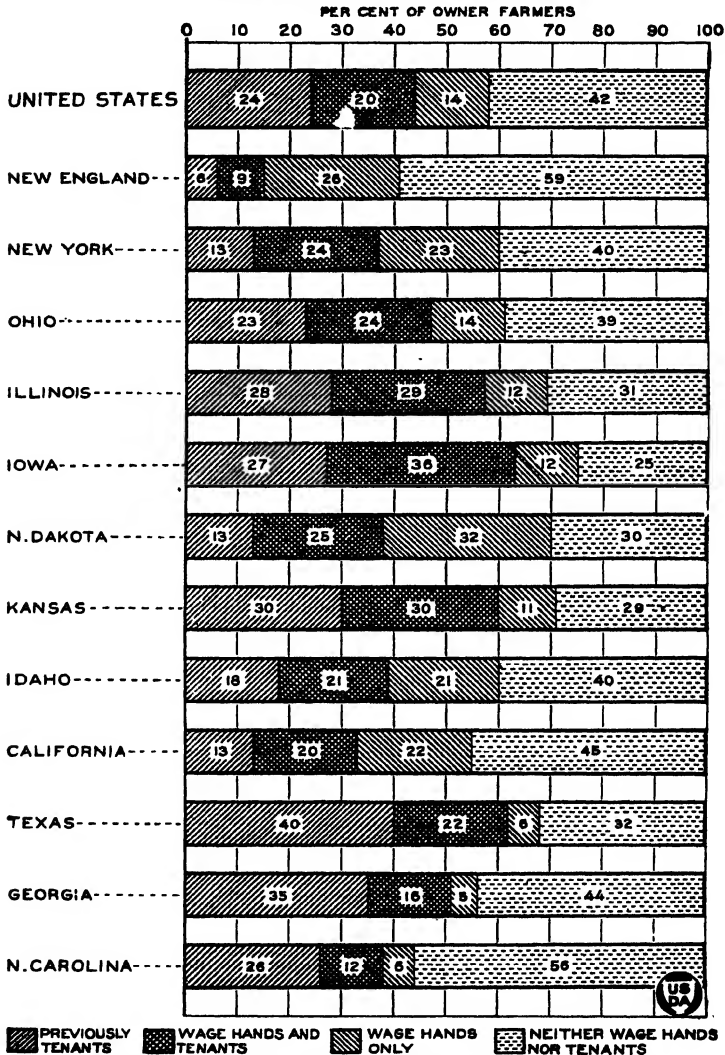


FIG. 51.—A large proportion of owner farmers became owners direct without having worked previously as farm-wage laborers or as tenants. Probably the majority of this group had worked without wages on parents' farms. Only a fifth of the farmers in the United States passed through both stages. The proportion is somewhat higher in some of the North Central States and lower in the New England States and the South. In New England many have stepped directly from wage hand to ownership, but in the South very few.

ern States the percentage belonging to this group falls as low as 5 or 6; on the other hand, it is well above the national average in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and most of the States in the western half of the country.

About a fourth of the owner farmers in the United States reported farm experience as tenants only, and a fifth reported farm experience both as tenants and as laborers, making about 45 per cent altogether who had passed through the tenant stage. Outside the South, the

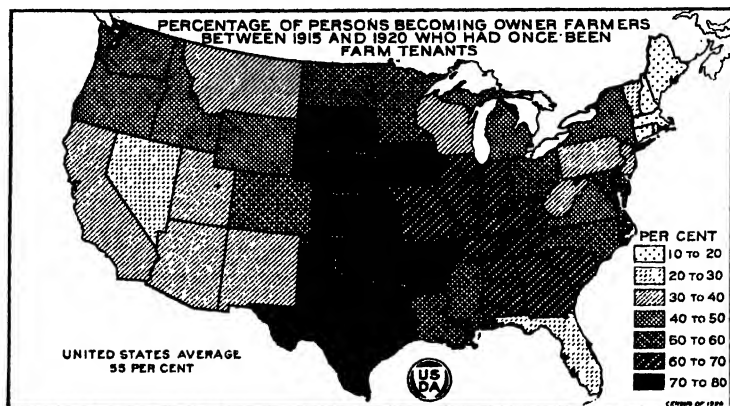


FIG. 52.—The percentage of owner farmers who had once been farm tenants is lowest in New England, only 15 per cent, and reaches a maximum, about 75 per cent, in the tier of States from South Dakota to Texas, inclusive, and in Iowa and Arkansas. In practically all the other States of the Middle West, as well as in the South, half or more of the owner farmers had once been tenants. Probably migration of tenant farmers to regions where farms were to be obtained at comparatively low prices has been a factor in causing high percentages in the tier of States from the Dakotas to Texas.

States of high average farm real estate valuations were those in which a large percentage of owner operators reported previous tenant farm experience (fig. 52).

RATE OF MOVEMENT ON THE TENURE LADDER.

It is probable that the group of owner farmers who have previously been both farm wage laborers and farm tenants will most closely approximate a group of persons who, starting with little or no capital, have succeeded in acquiring the ownership of one or more farms; for the acquisition of wealth from inheritance, gift, or marriage is undoubtedly of less significance in this group than in the groups of farm owners without previous farm experience or with experience as farm tenants only.

The average number of years spent in each stage by persons who became farm owners between 1915 and 1920 is shown for several States in Figure 53. In the United States as a whole, owner farmers who had previously been both farm wage laborers and tenants had spent an average of 5.8 years in the first stage, and 8.9 years in the second, a total of nearly 15 years. The average age at which farmers who had been both farm laborers and tenants became owners is shown by States in Figure 54. The earlier age in the northwestern

portion of the country is doubtless due in part to the migration of young farmers into this region (fig. 55).

The mere increase in the percentage of farmers who are tenants does not in itself demonstrate that the rate of progress to farm ownership has become lower or attended with greater difficulty. It might be due to a number of other causes which have little relation to the economic difficulty involved in acquiring the ownership of a farm. Thus, it has been noted that a large percentage of tenants in the United States are persons who make no effort to climb to farm ownership, and that their number has increased through the process of converting farm laborers into croppers. Again, it has been noted that tenancy is closely related to the process of retirement or retreat of owner farmers from the land, a trend which might increase the percentage of tenancy without implying necessarily that the acquisition of farm ownership had increased in difficulty. Furthermore, the last three decades have witnessed the settlement of large areas of new farm land. On the one hand, this process may tend to reduce the percentage of tenancy in the Nation as a whole, but it has been noted that after the pioneer period of operation by owners there is almost certain to be a trend toward an increase of tenancy in a newly developed region.

Indeed, even if it could be shown that the farmers who start with little or no capital and achieve unmortgaged ownership require

TIME SPENT IN VARIOUS STAGES BY FARMERS WHO, HAVING HAD FARM EXPERIENCE BOTH AS TENANTS AND AS WAGE EARNERS, BECAME OWNER FARMERS BETWEEN 1915 AND 1920, CENSUS OF 1920.

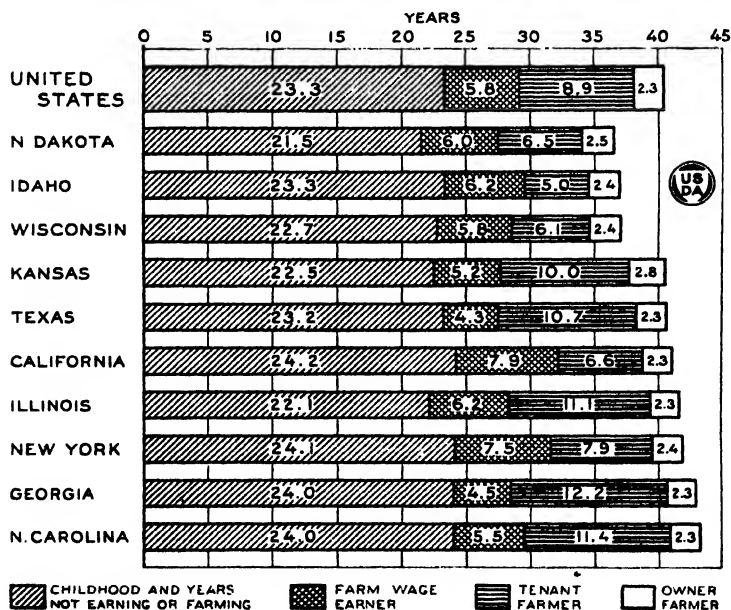


FIG. 53.—The average age of attaining ownership is shown to be 38 years, preceded by an average farm experience of about 15 years as wage laborer and tenant, but varying in different States. It should be noted that the years spent in childhood or nonagricultural work included in most cases work on parents' farms without wages.

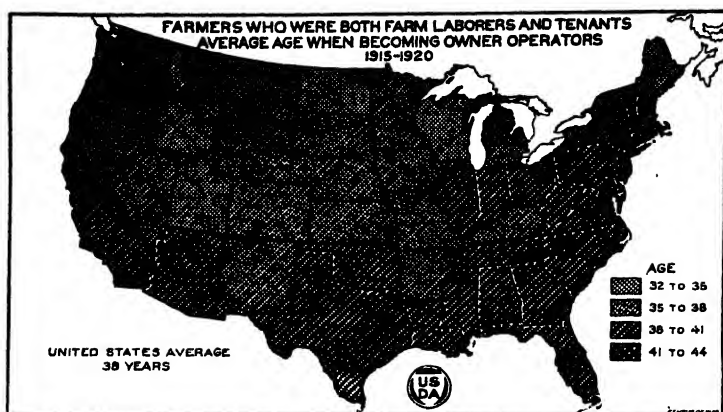


FIG. 54. The map shows no wide range of difference in the averages for the several States, the lowest being 32 years for Utah and the highest 43 for Rhode Island. The average age of acquisition tends to be lowest in the group of States in the northwestern third of the United States. That this is partly due to the influence of migration of young farmers toward the Northwest is indicated by Figure 55.

a longer period than formerly, one might still be in doubt as to the significance of this fact, because of changes in the amount of wealth represented by the average farm. If an average of 15 years were required to rise to full ownership when the average price of a farm is \$10,000, and an average of 20 years were similarly required when the average price has increased to \$20,000, the change would not necessarily imply retrogression in the opportunity for individual financial progress in the farming industry.

Attempts have been made to determine whether the rate of progress up the tenure ladder is changing by comparing the age grouping of owner farmers or of tenants in different census years. This is illustrated by Figure 56. Apparently the decrease from 1890

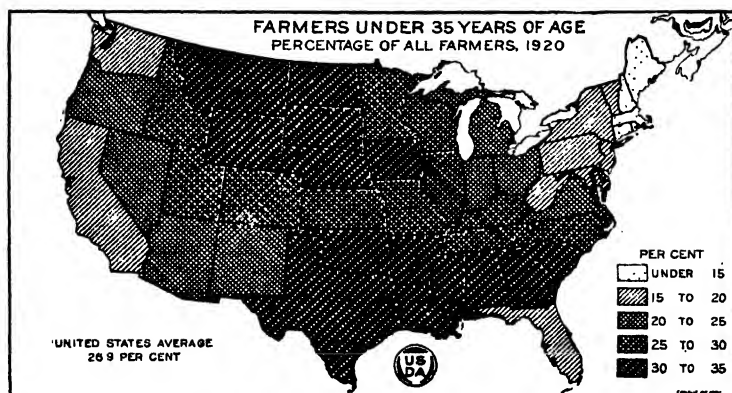


FIG. 55.—The influence of migration from the old-established regions of the Northeast to the newer regions of the Northwest is suggested in this map. In the South the practice of classing croppers as tenants and the small amount of capital required to become a tenant in many parts of the region are responsible for the large proportion of farmers under 35 years of age.

to 1920 for the first three age groups, and particularly for the youngest group, was relatively much greater than for the two oldest age groups. However, this might be due to a large relative increase in the number of tenants in the younger age groups through the

PERCENTAGE OF OWNER FARMERS IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS; UNITED STATES, CENSUS 1890-1920.

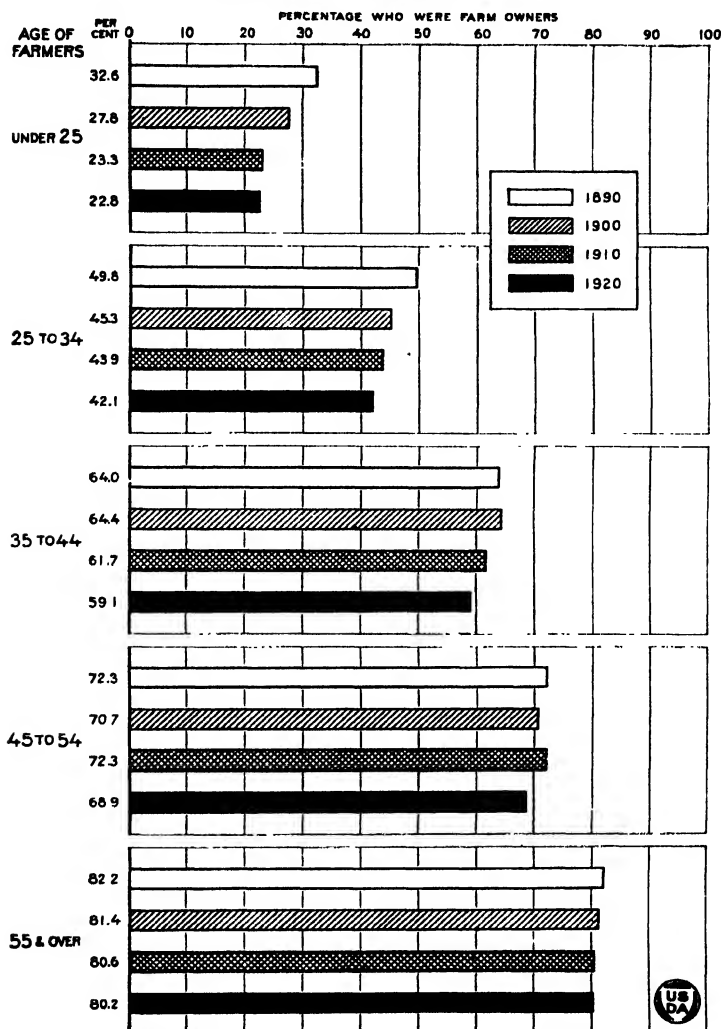


FIG. 56.—Apparently for every age group the percentage of owner farmers was less in 1920 than in any preceding decade. However, when it is recalled that the percentage of owner farmers (including part owners and those operating through managers) declined from 71.6 in 1890 to 61.9 in 1920, it is clear that the tendency indicated was due largely to the fact that the declining percentage of ownership is distributed throughout every age group in successive decades. It should be noted that in the first two census enumerations the percentages are for farm homes, while for the last two decades they are for farms.

process of converting laborers into tenants, especially in the South. Again, it might reflect a retardation in the rate of retirement of the owner farmers in the older age groups.

Other attempts have been made to show the changes at different periods in the average length of time required to attain ownership.

ILLUSTRATION OF EFFECTS OF DOUBLE CLASSIFICATION OF FARM-EXPERIENCE STATISTICS WITHOUT ALLOWANCE FOR REMOVAL BY DEATH, CHANGE TO OTHER INDUSTRIES, OR RETIREMENT. BASED ON SURVEY REPORTS FOR 269 OWNER FARMERS IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND TEXAS, 1919.

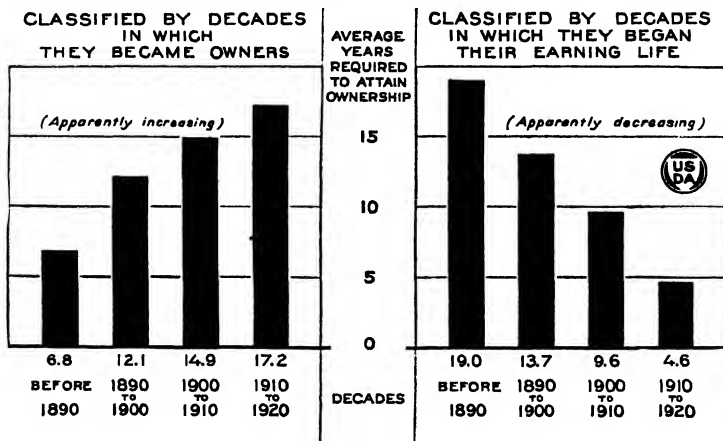


FIG. 57.—The graph shows that because of ignoring the influence of mortality, change to other occupations, and retirement, exactly opposite conclusions are obtained according as one groups the farmers in the order of the decades when ownership was acquired or in the order of the decades when they began the upward climb to ownership. The first system of grouping makes it appear that the period of acquiring ownership has increased nearly threefold. This is due largely to the fact that of those who became owner farmers several decades ago all who required a long time to acquire ownership have died or retired, while those who have recently acquired ownership include a much larger proportion of the slow climbers. On the other hand, when the farmers are grouped in the order of the dates of beginning their earning life, it is made to appear that the average period needed to acquire ownership has steadily decreased. This is due to the fact that in the case of those who began the climb to ownership at an early date the slow, as well as the fast, climbers have had time to achieve ownership, while in the case of those who have recently begun their climb to ownership only the rapid climbers are included in the group, for only these have had time to achieve ownership. Only owner farmers who had received no gratuitous assistance by inheritance, gift, or marriage are included in the graph.

by classifying the owner farmers who have formerly been farm wage laborers and tenants in accordance with the length of time they have been owners and by determining the length of time spent in the preownership stages (fig. 57). However, unless allowance be made for mortality, and change to other industries or retirement, the method is inconclusive.

Figure 58 illustrates a possible method of allowing for the influence of mortality. However, the method employed and any other method which involves allowance for mortality only is necessarily defective because it makes no allowance for retirement or change to other occupations. Theoretically, retirement tends to warp the figures in the same direction as does mortality, namely, by eliminating

the slow climbers, leaving a larger proportion of fast climbers among the survivors.¹⁴

SOME FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE RATE OF PROGRESS IN CLIMBING TO FARM OWNERSHIP.

Studies in methods of acquiring farm ownership have usually accounted only for the direct acquisition of farms by purchase, inheritance, gift, or marriage. The results of a number of such studies are summarized in Table 5. The surveys show a good deal of variation in results. The most extensive survey was that of 24,000 landlords in 24 States. This showed that 79 per cent of the acquired acreage owned was by purchase, 15.3 per cent by inheritance, 3.3 per cent by marriage, and 2.4 per cent in other ways, principally by homesteading. In all the surveys, except the middle western, the percentages of acquisition by inheritance range from 9 to 15.3, but in this survey both inheritance and marriage are relatively more important. Omitting the cases of acquisition by homestead, which were of considerable importance in Nebraska, the farms acquired by owners through inheritance, gift, or marriage range from about 12 to 19

AVERAGE YEARS OF FARM EXPERIENCE AS WAGE EARNERS AND TENANTS REPORTED IN 1920 BY OWNER FARMERS IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND TEXAS, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF YEARS THEY HAD BEEN OWNER FARMERS BEFORE 1920, WITH CORRECTION FOR REMOVAL BY DEATH AND REPLACEMENT BY YOUNGER FARMERS.

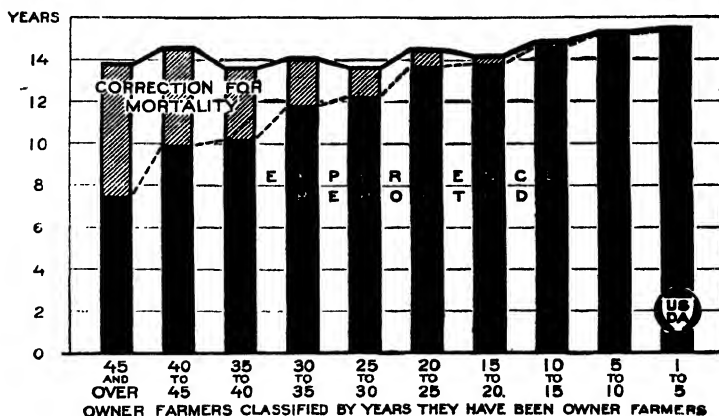


FIG. 58.—The black portion of the column is based on census statistics of the amount of preownership farm experience of owner farmers who before attaining this stage had been both farm-wage earners and farm tenants. Those who had become owner farmers in recent years reported longer terms of preownership farm experience than those who had become owner farmers several decades before. From this fact it might seem that there had been an extension of the apprentice period ordinarily required of those becoming owner farmers. Such a conclusion can not be drawn with confidence from reports given in at any single date, however, because the reports come only from survivors whose experience is less typical of their fellows of past decades the more remote the point of time for which it is sought to make a statistical showing. Allowance must be made for removals and replacements associated with retirements from the occupation, migrations from areas surveyed, and deaths. The probable effect is shown here only for the mortality factor. To allow for this, differences between slow, rapid, and fast climbers, and the proportion of owner farmers in each group were ascertained for at least one survey area in each of the three States and standard mortality statistics applied to the several groups.

¹⁴ This difficulty also applies to the otherwise interesting calculations in the Census monograph entitled "Farm Tenancy in the United States," 1924.

per cent, except for the five North Central States (No. VII), where 33.2 per cent of the farms were reported as acquired by inheritance or marriage. In general, from two-thirds to five-sixths of the farms are shown to have been purchased.

TABLE 5.—*Method of acquisition of farm land as reported in various local surveys.*

Survey or source.	Bases of computation.	Per cent acquired by—				
		Purchase.	Inheritance.	Gift.	Marriage.	Other ways, principally homesteading.
I. Wisconsin ¹	2,051 farms.....	80.6	9.0	3.5	1.4	5.5
II. 24 States, 23,963 landlords ²	8,122,828 acres.....	79.0	15.3	(*)	3.3	2.4
III. Kentucky and Tennessee: ⁴						
1. Owners, 845 transactions.....	71,495 acres.....	81.2	12.3	0.6	5.9	0
2. Tenants, 123 transactions.....	17,969 acres.....	96.8	2.7	0	0.5	0
IV. Massachusetts ⁵	710 land transfers.....	73.2	22.8	2.5	1.4	0
V. Nebraska: ⁶						
1. Owned by tenant farmers.....	60 farms.....	6.9	12.3	0	3.5	19.3
2. Rented farms owned by owner farmers.....	384 farms.....	82.6	11.4	3.4	0.8	1.8
VI. Texas: ⁷						
1. 109 owners.....	18,544 acres.....	88.2	5.7	0	6.1	0
2. 29 tenants.....	2,867 acres.....	91.6	7.7	0	0.7	0
VII. Five North Central States ⁸	Reports of 2,112 farmers.....	64.5	24.8	0	8.4	2.1

¹ First farm acquired; questionnaires sent to owner farmers. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division Land Economics, and Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating, 1922; data unpublished.

² From questionnaires answered by farm landlords, about three-fourths in the Northern States. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division Land Economics, 1920; data unpublished.

³ Included under "Inheritance."

⁴ Local surveys by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division Land Economics, in cooperation with agricultural experiment stations in respective States, 1919 and 1920; data unpublished.

⁵ Local surveys by Massachusetts Agricultural College. Results published in *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. 6, No. 4, October, 1923.

⁶ Local surveys by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Divisions Land Economics and Farm Population, and Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating, 1923; data unpublished.

⁷ Local survey by United States Department of Agriculture, 1919. See Department Bulletin 1668, Farm Ownership and Tenancy in the Black Prairie of Texas.

⁸ Local surveys by United States Department of Agriculture, summarized in *American Economic Review*, Vol. IX, No. 1, December, 1918.

Since many of the farms reported as acquired by inheritance, gift, or marriage were encumbered with debt, the actual equities acquired by the farmers were considerably less. Averages for 10 local surveys in various parts of the United States¹⁵ indicate that the actual equities in farm real estate obtained directly by inheritance, gift, or marriage were about 12 per cent of the net worth of owner farmers, and 8 per cent of the net worth of tenants. By far the largest source of gratuitously acquired wealth was increase of land valuations, which amounted to 43 per cent for owner farmers and 11 per cent for tenants. Operating owners had "earned" 45 per cent of their net worth and tenants, 76 per cent.

These figures take into account only the proportion of the farms or of the net worth of the farmers represented by the equities in farms owned at the time of the surveys. Such a cross-section does not give a complete history of the farmers' financial progress. In

¹⁵ These surveys are as follows: One each in Illinois and Indiana by the Interchurch World Movement; a survey in Iowa, in Missouri, and in Georgia, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Farm Population; surveys in Texas, Nebraska (nine localities), Kentucky, and in Tennessee (two localities) by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics. State universities cooperated in the Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee surveys.

local surveys made in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, figures were obtained concerning every farm that had ever been acquired by the farmers interviewed and concerning all wealth gratuitously acquired by them and the extent to which this wealth had contributed to farm ownership.

Of the 968 acquisitions of farm land, much of which had been resold, only 15.7 per cent of the total acreage was reported as acquired directly by inheritance, gift, or marriage; but of the total valuation of the 968 farms at the time they were acquired, 32.5 per cent was wealth received by inheritance, gift, or marriage. However, many of these farms were obtained by means of wealth gratuitously acquired, the land having been held for a time and then sold at a large advance in price, and the original amount plus its net increase again invested in land. The original amount of wealth gratuitously acquired, plus its net increase when used for purchasing land, amounted to 47.1 per cent of the total acquisition valuation of these 968 farms.¹⁶ This is approximately three times the percentage of acreage shown to be directly acquired by inheritance, gift, or marriage.

The receipt of wealth gratuitously also enhances the individual's power of accumulation. The studies in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky show that 64 per cent of the farmers succeeded in acquiring the ownership of their first farms without the assistance of wealth acquired gratuitously. There were 141 farmers who received gratuitous assistance and who at the time of beginning as owner farmers controlled an average wealth of \$8,050. They had obtained an average of \$3,847 gratuitously and had borrowed \$2,180, leaving \$2,023 which is to be accounted for by accumulation. There were 255 farmers who climbed to ownership without gratuitous assistance and who at the time of beginning as owner farmers controlled an average wealth of \$4,311. These had borrowed an average of \$2,049 and had accumulated an average of \$2,262. But the first group had been 10 years in the process, while the latter group had required nearly 15 years. Stated in another way, the receipt of the gratuitous wealth increased the rate of accumulation 31 per cent.

The Possibilities of Acquiring Farms Out of the Income from Farming.

By analyzing the incomes of farmers, as indicated by local surveys, some students of the subject have reached the conclusion that climbing to farm ownership without the aid of wealth gratuitously acquired has become a protracted and difficult process.¹⁷ Table 6 summarizes the results of a large number of local surveys. The surveys cover a period of about eight years, but it is probable that taken as a whole they indicate the nature of the financial problem of acquiring a farm in the United States.¹⁸ The table shows the average amount of initial payment that would be necessary in order that the entire valuation of the farm may be amortized in given periods of time, allowing for interest on indebtedness at the rate prevailing on farm mortgages in the particular regions, and deducting certain amounts for family living expenses.

¹⁶ The importance of these aids to farm ownership would, of course, be different during a time when land valuations were not rapidly rising.

¹⁷ See article by George Stewart, "Can Farms Pay for Themselves?" *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. III, No. 3.

¹⁸ In so far as the difference in years makes a difference in the valuation of the farms, there is a tendency toward corresponding changes in income.

TABLE 6.—Size of initial payment that would be necessary at time of purchase in order to amortize debt on farm in 10, 20, or 30 years, when family uses \$300 or \$600 annually from farm income for expenses.¹

Regions studied.	Date of survey.	Average capital per farm.	Farm income.	Mortgage interest rate (per cent).	Initial payments required to amortize debt in the following number of years with the indicated annual allowance for expenses.					
					10 years.		20 years.		30 years.	
					\$300	\$600	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$600
New Hampshire, Hillsborough County.....	1918	\$8,064	\$379	5.5	\$3,689	\$5,951	\$1,134	\$4,720	\$1,092	\$3,990
New York, Tompkins County.....	1911	5,527	757	5.6	2,115	4,365	1,107	3,661	0	3,275
New Jersey, Monmouth County.....	1916	19,165	1,699	5.8	8,774	11,003	2,856	6,253	0	3,712
Pennsylvania, Chester County.....	1916	10,486	1,313	5.8	2,964	6,193	0	2,180	0	605
Maryland, Frederick County.....	1919	27,885	3,049	6.1	7,652	9,860	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Washington County.....	1912-1916	5,652	443	6.0	4,607	(?)	4,027	(?)	3,716	(?)
Do.....	1920	11,049	778	6.1	7,546	9,745	5,611	9,024	4,539	8,625
Indiana:										
Clinton and Tipton Counties.....	1914	17,535	1,187	6.2	11,233	13,419	7,535	10,919	5,988	9,627
Clinton County.....	1918	25,938	1,856	6.2	14,612	15,799	8,398	11,783	4,990	9,032
Illinois:										
Case and Menard Counties.....	1914	51,091	3,176	6.0	28,918	32,126	18,100	21,542	11,463	15,623
Kane County.....	1918	37,896	2,766	6.0	19,747	21,955	9,578	13,019	3,950	8,060
Iowa:										
Green and Guthrie Counties.....	1914	23,193	1,450	5.9	14,686	16,904	9,897	13,366	7,192	11,364
Tama, Blackhawk, and Grundy Counties.....	1918	63,928	4,578	7.5	34,562	36,621	18,957	23,350	13,400	18,277
Kentucky, Boone, Ffate, Merrick, and Richardson Counties.....	1916	29,646	1,717	7.1	16,749	18,846	11,781	14,931	9,283	12,961
Missouri, Monett County.....	1918	37,763	2,576	7.1	21,862	23,968	13,902	17,052	9,884	13,562
Michigan, Lenape County.....	1918	9,753	822	6.8	5,353	7,461	3,429	6,053	2,427	6,218
Wisconsin, Green County.....	1918	21,526	1,068	6.8	8,322	8,468	3,374	6,650	1,545	5,716
Minnesota, Rice County.....	1917	34,636	1,940	8.7	18,645	21,077	11,924	15,421	7,999	12,217
Georgia, Sumter County.....	1918	27,118	1,719	8.7	16,347	18,343	5,258	8,512	3,640	7,432
Do.....	1918	27,118	8,711	8.7	9,696	8,889	2,619	5,415	946	4,097
Georgia, Brooks County.....	1918	8,962	952	8.7	4,752	6,703	2,017	5,713	0	0
South Carolina, Anderson County.....	1918	5,529	404	8.4	4,543	(?)	3,535	(?)	2,038	5,190
Florida:										
Hillsborough County.....	1921	7,475	1,221	9.0	1,562	3,488	0	1,806	0	1,065
Polk County.....	1921	44,813	5,845	9.0	9,214	11,140	0	0	0	0
Texas, Ellis County.....	1918	16,019	1,457	9.0	8,586	10,621	5,472	8,269	4,208	7,273
Montana:										
Gallatin Valley.....	1914	27,173	2,185	10.0	16,205	18,048	11,120	13,674	9,554	12,905
Billings area.....	1915	14,904	1,653	10.0	6,590	8,433	3,385	5,930	2,151	4,675
Utah, Provo area.....	1918	11,688	1,312	9.0	5,196	7,121	2,453	3,554	1,348	4,413
Arizona, Salt River Valley.....	1918	20,709	2,370	9.4	7,647	9,593	2,270	4,931	1,315	3,273
Oregon, Willamette Valley.....	1918	22,699	1,322	8.0	15,842	17,855	12,667	15,613	11,190	14,567
Washington and Idaho, Palouse area.....	1920	15,978	1,766	8.0	36,141	38,154	31,684	34,529	29,173	32,850

¹ This table is reprinted from Farmers' Bulletin 1385, "Buying a Farm in an Undeveloped Region."

* These farms yield less than \$900 annual income.

In a sense, the deduction of a fixed amount of income for family living places some of the low-valued farms at a disadvantage as compared with high-valued farms. This is shown by comparing the Illinois farms averaging \$51,091 with the South Carolina farms averaging \$5,529. In the first case, \$600 is less than one-fifth of the total farm income, while in the second case \$600 a year is really more than the average farm can afford, being larger than the average farm income.

In none of the survey areas, except the Pennsylvania area, is it possible, on the average, to employ \$600 for living expense and to pay for the farm in 10 years without a much larger initial payment than usually is possible. Farmers in the two Georgia areas could probably pay out in 10 years by initial payments of approximately 50 per cent, if the interest on indebtedness were, say, 6 per cent instead of approximately 9 per cent.

In the Illinois areas an initial payment amounting to only a third of the purchase price would be required in order to pay out in 20 years, but even so, the initial payment is very large, amounting to \$21,542. On the other hand, in the Nebraska area, an initial payment of more than 50 per cent would be required (partly due to the somewhat higher interest rate), but because of the lower price of the real estate the initial payment would amount to only \$14,931. Various other surveys in the northern portions of the Middle West indicate that, on the average, farms could be paid for in 20 years by making initial payments varying from 35 to 60 per cent of the purchase price and in amounts varying from \$7,000 to \$15,000. In some portions of the South and West employment of the lower rates made possible by the land banks of the Federal farm loan system should make a more favorable showing.

It is true that the above figures assume a deduction of only \$600 for family expenses, but in practically all of the cases this would be in addition to the living furnished by the farm. Furthermore, the value of labor of members of the farm family other than the operator was deducted as an expense in arriving at farm income. This amount would be available either to increase the allowance for family living or to augment accumulations.

It must be noted also that the figures given in Table 6 are averages. Undoubtedly many farmers, more efficient than the average, were capable of paying for a farm more rapidly than the rate shown in the table. Others below the average in efficiency probably were unable to make more than living expenses.

The figures in Table 6 may arouse either optimism or pessimism according to the point of view. On the one hand, it may be a good showing that in most of the districts surveyed it is possible to accumulate from two-fifths to four-fifths of the valuation of a farm within a period of 20 years, provided one has the remaining fraction of the purchase price to deposit as an initial payment. But it should be noted that for the man who starts without capital there is also to be added the long period required to accumulate the initial payment; and the rate of accumulation in this period is necessarily much slower than it is after the initial payment has been accumulated.

The largest and most difficult step in the land tenure ladder has been that from tenant to mortgaged owner (fig. 59). After two

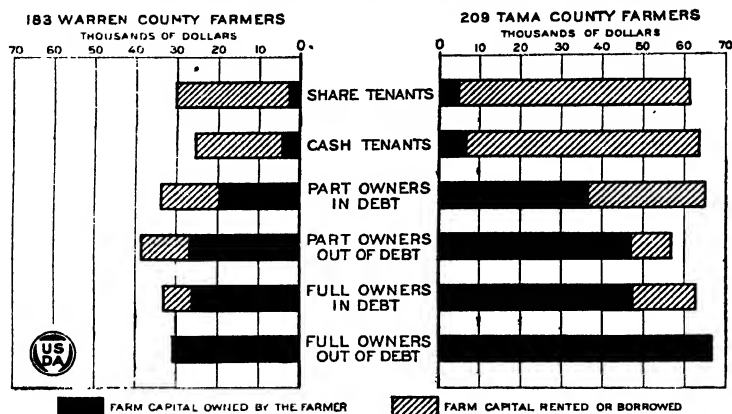
OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, TWO IOWA COUNTIES, 1918.

FIG. 59.—In both counties there is an increase in the average amount of operator's equity in farm capital in each successive stage of the tenure ladder with the exception that the equity of full owners in debt is no larger than that of part owners out of debt. The large difference between the average equity of tenants and that of owner farmers suggests the magnitude of the problem of accumulation of wealth prior to the attainment of farm ownership. Statistics are from a survey in 1918 made by United States Department of Agriculture (Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics) cooperating with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

decades or more of rising prices of farm products and real estate it is not surprising, however, that in 1920 many farmers were owners of farms which they had purchased under encumbrance (figs. 60 and 61). Let us assume that tenants earn the average farm incomes shown in Table 6 and start without capital, but agree to pay rentals at the same rates as the mortgage rates of interests shown in Table

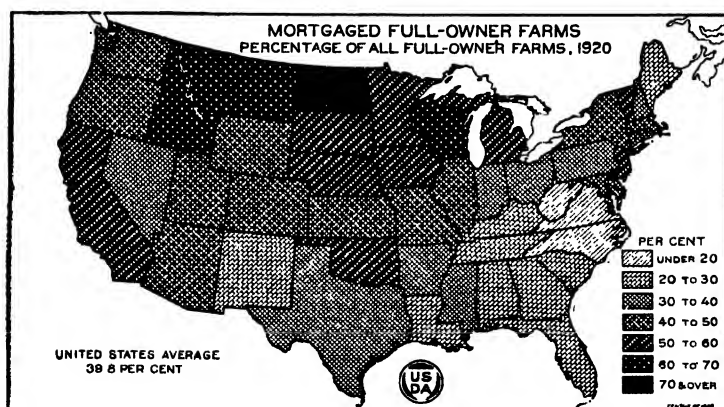


FIG. 60.—In 1920 about 40 per cent of the farms of full owners reporting were mortgaged. The mortgage indebtedness averaged \$3,356, or 29.1 per cent of the average valuation of these mortgaged farms. Mortgage indebtedness may be an indication either of adversity or of activity in climbing to ownership, in improving farm real estate, and in acquiring more efficient forms of operating capital. The greatest percentages in 1920 are found in newer sections or in sections where the valuation of farm real estate had increased rapidly.

6 for the respective districts. How long a period would be required to accumulate the initial payment necessary to make it possible to pay for the remainder of the farm capital in 20 years? An analysis of the figures shows that in only one district, the Pennsylvania area, would it have been possible under these assumptions to accumulate anything at all. In all the other districts there would be deficits averaging from \$13 to \$1,132 per annum, after deducting the mortgage rate of interest on the total farm capital and \$600 per year for family living. In five of the districts the deficit would be more than \$600; in the others, less, indicating the possibility in the latter districts of making something toward family living after deducting interest on the farm capital, but not deducting as much as \$600 per year.

It may be alleged that tenants do not have to pay rental rates as high as the prevailing rates on mortgage indebtedness. This is true

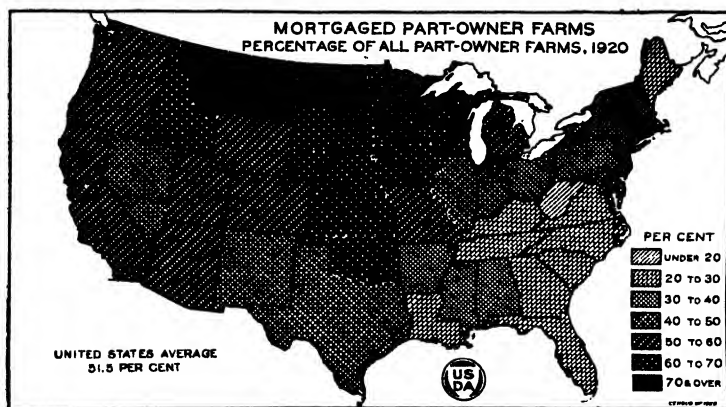


FIG. 61.—In 1920 about half of all part owners reporting were operating farms of which the parts owned by them were mortgaged. No information is available in the census as to the mortgages on the rented portion of such farms or concerning mortgages on farms operated by tenants. A comparison of the above map with Figure 61 shows that the regions where mortgages are most prevalent are much the same for part-owner farms as for farms operated by full owners.

of cash rentals in some of the regions. Figure 41 indicates that in most of the North Central districts the ratios of cash rents to real estate valuations average only about half or less than half the mortgage rates shown for the same districts in Table 6. Although the figures on average cash rents are not available for the precise areas covered in the above surveys, average cash rents in the North Atlantic States, the South, and the Western States do not appear to be much, if any, lower than the mortgage rates shown for the corresponding districts. Furthermore, it is probable that even in the Corn Belt average ratios of share rents to real estate valuations are at least as high as the mortgage rates of interest shown in the table.

The above facts seem to point to the following conclusions. If tenants are to accumulate enough to make the initial payment on a farm under the conditions shown in Table 6, they must do so by one or more of the following means: (1) Make their farms earn higher incomes than the averages shown in Table 6; (2) obtain the use of

the farm real estate at rental rates lower than the mortgage rates of interest prevailing in the respective regions; (3) own part or all of their operating capital when they become tenants—a condition characteristic of the majority of tenants; (4) live on less than \$600 per year in addition to what the farm supplies in kind;¹⁹ (5) reduce the expenses of production below those given in Table 6 by employing the labor of members of the family without wages. This last is a possibility of considerable importance, for, as noted, the farm incomes shown in the table were calculated by deducting an estimated wage for the unpaid labor of the farm family (not including that of the operator) as an expense of production. Studies of the labor contributed by members of the families show that over a series of years such labor had an average annual valuation of \$211 on a group of 60 Wisconsin farms. This is 21 per cent of the expenses on these farms. On a group of 25 Ohio farms the average was \$96, or 20 per cent of all expenses, and on a group of 100 Indiana farms it was \$81, or 9 per cent of all expenses.

That by some of the above means tenants in large numbers have succeeded without gratuitous assistance in accumulating the necessary funds for making the initial payments required for the purchase of farms is shown abundantly by the statistics as to progress on the agricultural ladder. On the other hand, the analysis of the income figures have demonstrated that under average conditions the process has become one of no small difficulty in many parts of the United States. In fact, there is reason to believe that increase in the valuation of land has been a large factor in enabling purchasers of farms to refund or repay the indebtedness incurred, even though it may have tended to discourage many from attempting to buy and to increase the difficulty of the purchaser in the early stages of repayment.

Summary of Classes of Tenants in the United States.

The preceding discussion has indicated that the farm tenants of the United States include a number of quite different classes:

1. Persons who are statistically classed as tenants, but who generally are not tenants at all in law and who from an economic point of view are probably more logically considered as laborers than as tenants. This class (croppers) comprised in 1920 nearly 23 per cent of all so-called tenants.

2. A large group of farmers, including probably the majority of the croppers, who may never rise to ownership largely because of personal limitations, such as lack of adequate education and training, thriftlessness, inertia, instability, and unwillingness to assume risks.

3. A large group for whom tenancy is either an initial or an intermediate step toward ownership.

4. A smaller group who, having become operating owners, have reverted to tenancy through inability to maintain the position of owners.

5. A comparatively small group, who, although financially able to purchase farms, prefer to be tenants either because of certain tem-

¹⁹ It should be noted that most of the surveys do not reflect the decrease in the value of the dollar which resulted from the World War. Probably, the \$600 represented a larger amount of purchasing power at the time the surveys were taken than it would represent at present.

porary circumstances mentioned above or because they prefer other forms of investment for their capital.

Relation of Types of Tenure to Efficiency in Farm Operations.

In considering the financial problem which confronts the tenant farmer in accumulating the means of paying for a farm, it was assumed for illustrative purposes that, on a given class of farms, tenants could earn, on the average, as large a farm income, that is, income from both the owned and rented capital as owner farmers earn on the corresponding capital. This raises a question on which a certain amount of information is available. At the outset we are confronted by the fact that in certain parts of the country the kinds of farms operated by the various tenure classes differ considerably.

Differences in Acreage.

First, there are differences in size of farms operated by tenants as compared with owners (fig. 62). In the South, the average size

AVERAGE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED ACREAGE OF FARMS, OWNERS, PART OWNERS, AND TENANTS; THE SOUTH COMPARED WITH THE NORTH AND WEST, CENSUS OF 1920.

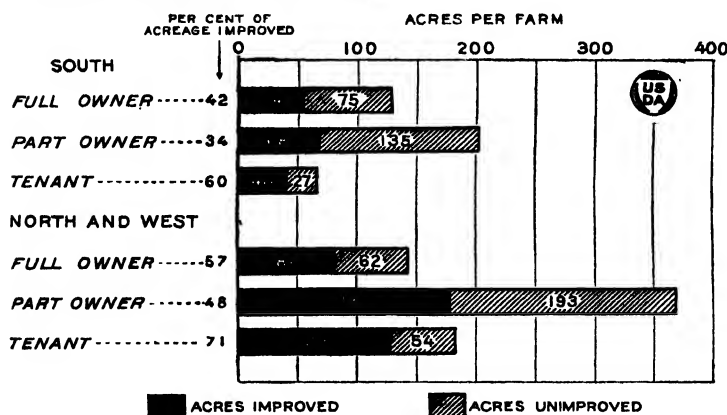


FIG. 62.—The larger average acreage both of improved and of unimproved land operated by owners in the South as compared with tenants is partly due to the practice of counting as farms the various subdivisions of plantations worked by croppers and partly to the continuance in the South of large farms and plantations worked by hired laborers. In the North and West the larger acreage, both total and improved, operated by tenants and part owners is owing partly to the fact that they need less capital to increase the acreage farmed than do full owners and partly to the fact that the larger farms provide the larger incomes. The unusually large average size of part-owner farms is also due partly to the prevalence of such farms in subhumid regions and other regions where the average size of all classes of farms is larger than for the country as a whole.

of tenant farms is much smaller than that of owner farms, while the opposite condition generally prevails in the North and West. The census of 1920 showed that in 20 States the average size of tenant farms was less than that of farms operated by full owners. Fifteen of these were Southern States, three were in New England, and the other two were Missouri and Utah. On the basis of the average improved acreage per farm the tenant farms were smaller only in the South and in Maine.

The average size of so-called tenant farms in the South is to be traced in part to the anomalous statistical results occasioned by the plantation system. Thus, if a Southern planter operates a thousand acres by wage labor—and there are many such large units in the South—the entire area is counted a single farm; but if the planter operates the same thousand acres by means of 30 croppers, even though he controls and directs the management of the whole as before, the entire unit is counted as 30 farms. If the assumed plantation is composed of 400 acres of crop land and 600 acres in timber or suitable only for grazing or crops other than cotton, the planter is likely to let only the cotton land to croppers and tenants, retaining the remainder under direct operation. In short, the great contrast between North and South in size of farms operated by owners and tenants is owing in large part to the practice of counting as separate farms small tracts of crop land which are integral parts of large cotton plantations or tobacco farms.

In the North the tendency for tenant farms and those operated by part owners to be larger, on the average, than those of owning operators reflects several factors. In the first place, a larger proportion of owner farmers are old men who are gradually retiring from farming and reducing the size of their holdings or selling out and buying smaller farms. Also, many owners have been prevented, from lack of capital or through inertia, from acquiring by purchase holdings as large as they could operate effectively. On the other hand, the fact that a man rents additional land shows that he is attempting to expand his holding to a more efficient size, and in renting land both tenants and part owners are less hampered by lack of capital in expanding their holdings than are owner farmers.

Figure 62 also indicates the tendency, characteristic of all but 3 of the 48 States, for tenant farms to contain a larger proportion of improved land than those of other classes of operators. This reflects the fact that a combination of circumstances causes tenancy to predominate in sections of the country where a large proportion of the land is adapted to crop production. However, in a number of good farming regions of the North, as shown by local surveys, the difference between tenants and owner farmers in this regard is not important.

Differences in Importance of Livestock.

Livestock is a smaller factor in the organization of tenant farms than in that of farms operated by owners. This difference is the occasion for a great deal of the concern with which tenancy is viewed in this country. In 1920 for the United States as a whole the valuation of livestock on tenant farms per acre of improved land was only 79 per cent of the corresponding figure for farms operated by owners, while the valuation of livestock on tenant farms per \$100 worth of farm real estate was only 74 per cent of the corresponding figure for owner farms. Viewing the matter by States the same tendencies generally prevail. The valuation of livestock per acre of improved land was notably greater for tenant farms only in some of the New England States where tenant farms are but a small proportion of the total number. However, in several of the Middle Atlantic States, and in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the two classes

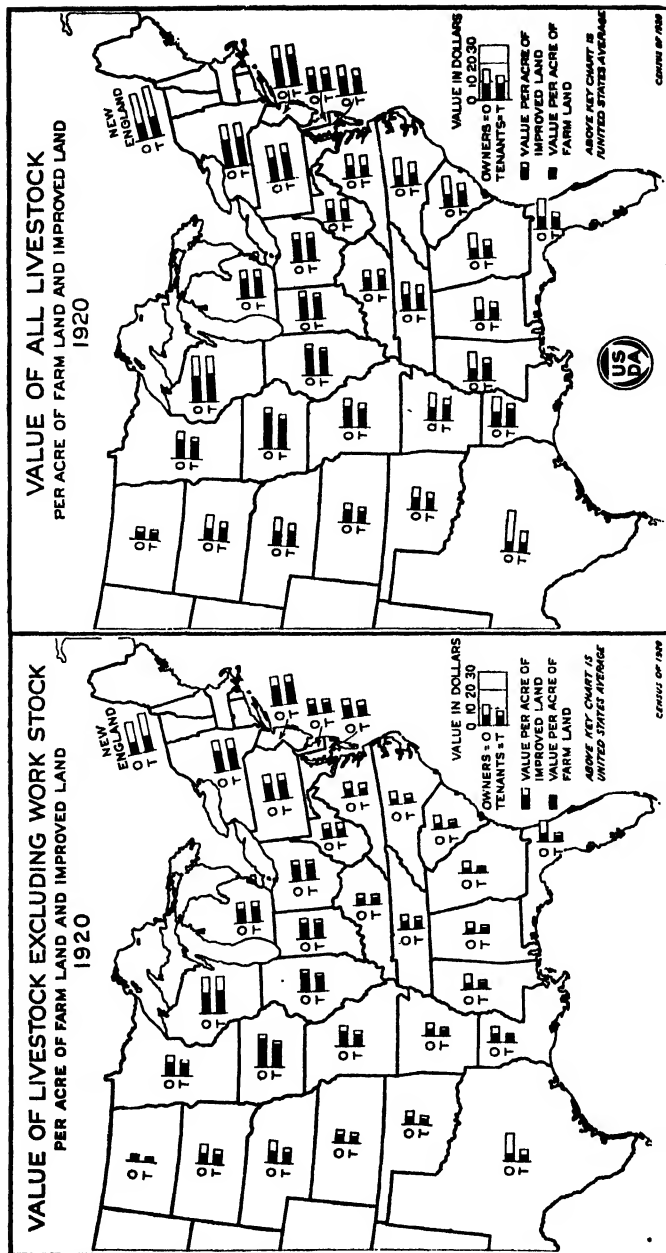


FIG. 63.—Eleven Western States are excluded from this graph because a large acreage of the pasture land is not in farms and is consequently not reported by the census. In the States shown here it is apparent that while owner farmers usually show higher average valuations of livestock per acre than do tenants, a few of the State averages show the reverse. Excluding work stock reduces the relative favorableness of the tenant showing. Much of the apparent disadvantage under which tenants stand in State averages used in comparisons of this sort lies in the fact that tenants are more prevalent in those parts of the States in which neither tenants nor owner farms engage in livestock production than in those parts where livestock is an important factor in farm economy.

are nearly equal in the valuation of livestock per acre of improved land. In most of the other Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains the valuation of livestock per acre of improved land on tenant farms ranges from 80 to 90 per cent of the corresponding figure for the farms of operating owners. In some of the Southern

PROPORTION OF TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK OTHER THAN WORK STOCK, OWNER FARMERS COMPARED WITH TENANTS; FOUR FARM SURVEY AREAS.

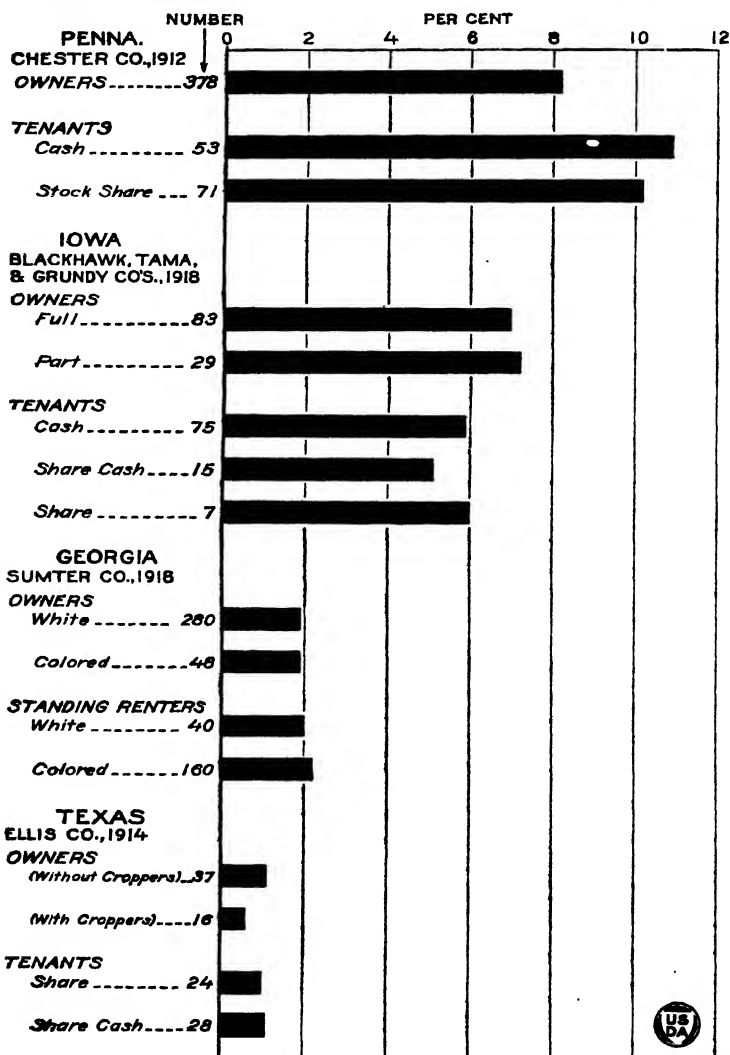


FIG. 64.—The relative place occupied by dairy cattle and meat animals is not always smaller in the case of farms operated by tenants than for farms operated by owners in the same localities. Moreover, tenants in some localities employ such livestock much more extensively than do owner farmers in other localities. The results shown are for a single year in each survey.

States and the western range States the valuation of all livestock per acre on tenant farms is less than on farms operated by owners (fig. 63). When work animals are deducted, the tendency in some States for the valuation of livestock per acre to be greater on tenant farms than on farms operated by owners is less evident. Results of a number of surveys also show that in some of the districts surveyed the proportion of total farm capital invested in livestock other than work animals is larger for the tenant farms, or at least for certain classes of tenant farms than for farms operated by owners (fig. 64).

The statistics by States reflect the disproportionate distribution of owners and tenants in parts of the country where livestock are numerous in proportion to the acreage of improved land. Thus, tenants are a comparatively small percentage of farm operators in the great range areas of the West, in the pasture lands of the Appalachian and Ozark regions, and in the dairy regions of New England, New York, and Lake States. The predominance of farming by owners in regions of livestock production tends to weight the average valuation of live stock per acre of improved land unduly in favor of this class of farms. When the two tenure classes are compared in regions where livestock husbandry prevails, as, for instance, in the dairy States, the disparity indicated above is not necessarily shown. In the South, so-called tenant farming is frequently an arrangement by which a plantation operator employs croppers to work the crop land under the planter's direction, while he maintains the livestock by employing wage laborers. In short, the fact that men rent land instead of owning it is not in itself a fundamental reason why they can not engage extensively in livestock husbandry. In England, for instance, a country where livestock is a large factor in farm economy, nearly 90 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants.

Differences in Diversification of Crops.

It is frequently assumed that tenant farming results in less diversification of crops than does farming by owners. Averages for the United States as a whole or for particular sections appear to sustain such a conclusion. However, this is largely due to the fact that tenant farms predominate in regions where the so-called one-crop system of farming prevails and to the tendency on Southern plantations to work the cotton or tobacco land by means of croppers and tenants. In the general farming regions of the North local surveys do not indicate that tenant farmers uniformly practice less crop diversification than is practiced by owner farmers in the same localities (fig. 65).

Differences in Yields per Acre.

The comparative efficiency of tenants and owners may be partly reflected in yield per acre of crop land. It is clear that general comparisons for large statistical units such as States may result in misleading conclusions for the reason already mentioned, namely, the unequal distribution of the tenants and owners on land of different character and quality. Even for local surveys it is not always clear that the two classes of farmers occupy farm land of the same average quality. However, comparisons of yield per acre for a number of surveys do not point to definite conclusions. In some surveys tenant farms show a higher average yield, while in other

surveys the advantage is with owner farmers (fig. 66). In short, it appears that the question whether tenants or owner farmers are the

CROP DIVERSITY AS INDICATED BY PERCENTAGE OF CROP LAND IN DIFFERENT CROPS, OWNERS COMPARED WITH TENANTS; FIVE FARM SURVEY AREAS.

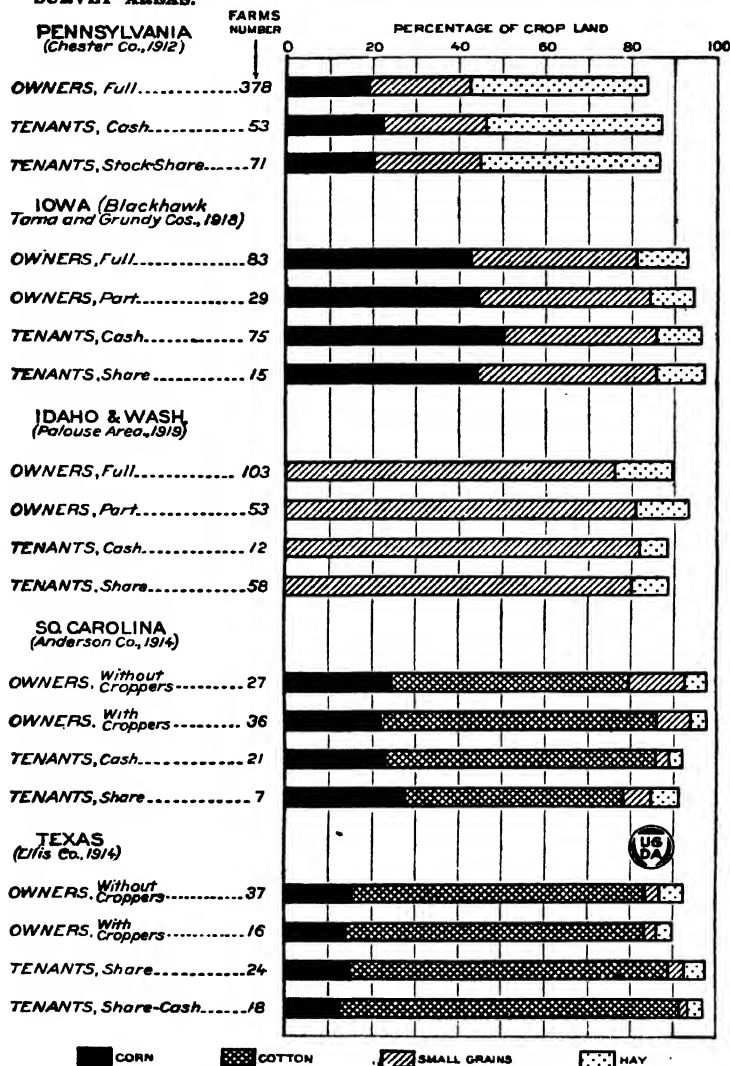


FIG. 65.—In the Pennsylvania and Iowa surveys no important differences are shown in crop selection as between tenants and owner farmers, except that cash tenants place a little more emphasis on corn than do other classes of operators. In the three regions characterized by the one-crop system—that is, wheat in the Palouse area and cotton in the two Southern areas—there is slightly more concentration by tenants on the principal money crop. In the South this frequently represents a deliberate division of enterprises in plantations operated as units, the croppers and tenants being employed in the production of cotton, while the plantation operators carries on by hired labor such crop diversification, as well as livestock production, as he considers economically desirable from the standpoint of the plantation as a whole. The results shown are only for a single year in each survey.

more efficient as measured by crop production per acre can not be conclusively answered except with reference to the particular locality under consideration.

**YIELD PER ACRE OF CORN, OATS, HAY, AND COTTON, OWNER FARMERS
COMPARED WITH TENANTS; FIVE FARM SURVEY AREAS.**

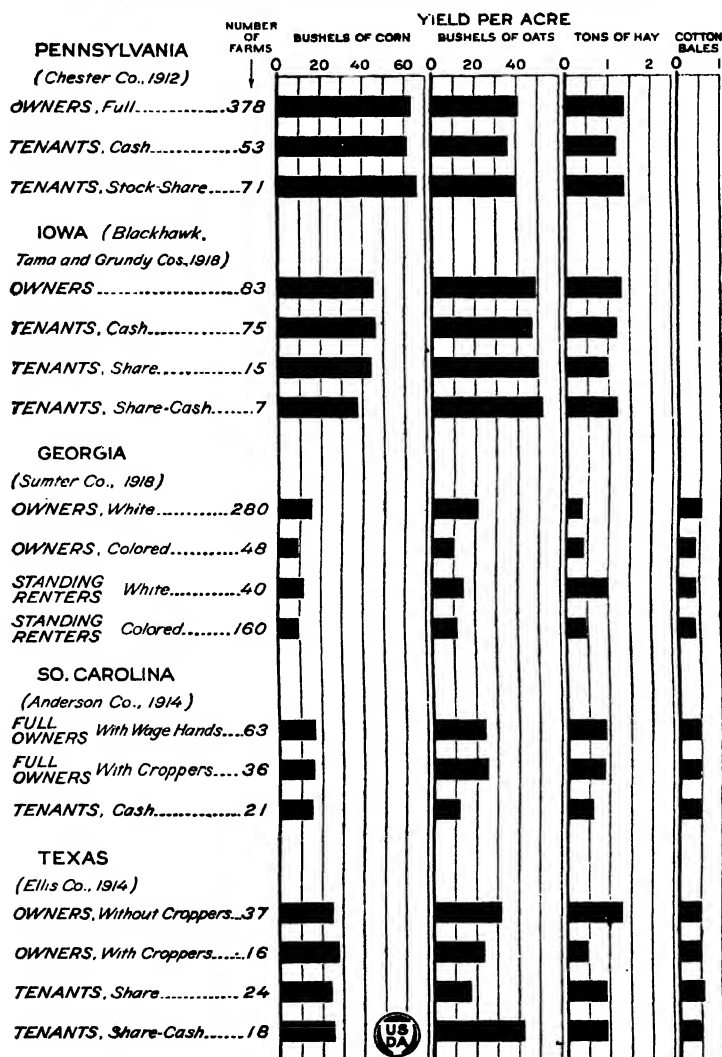


FIG. 66.—This graph shows the danger of generalizing as to yields per acre on rented as compared with owner-operated land even within the same localities. Just as tenants usually occupy a proportion of the highly productive land in a State or geographic division that is larger than their numbers alone might indicate, so also they often lease a disproportionately large amount of the more productive land in local areas. When showing higher average yields than owners, little proof is afforded that the tenants themselves are better farmers than the owner farmers. The reverse holds in like manner. The results shown are only for a single year in each survey.

Differences in Farm Income.

The relative efficiency of the several classes of farmers may also be compared in terms of ability to make the farm yield farm income, that is, net income for the business as a whole without reference to its distribution in the form of rent and interest among the several classes who furnish the farm capital or in the form of wages for the farmer's time. In order to allow for possible differences in the size of the business as between the several classes, farm income is expressed as a percentage of farm capital (fig. 67). The results of the surveys shown in this graph, as well as the results of other surveys, indicate that in the northern areas tenants are not notably inferior to owner farmers in their ability to make their farms yield farm income, and in a number of surveys are shown to be slightly superior. In the southern surveys tenants earned larger average farm incomes than did owner farmers employing croppers, and share or share-cash tenants earned farm incomes approximately equal to or exceeding those of owner farmers operating without croppers.

In general, the available statistics indicate that efficiency is less a matter of the class of tenure than it is of the personal qualities of the farmer, the character of the land, and the adequacy of farm equipment and operating capital.

Interrelation of Form of Tenure With Progress in Accumulation, Education, and Standard of Living.

Various local tenure surveys have supplied a steadily increasing body of statistics which show contrasts in the educational advantages, and standard of living of tenants as compared with owner farmers.

Comparative Educational Advantages.

The interdependence of success in accumulating wealth with the educational advantages of various classes of farm operators and their children is shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—*The relation of education to tenure and ability to accumulate wealth from earnings, 1,066 farm operators and their families, in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 1919-1920*¹.

Farmers classified by tenure and by rank as accumulators of wealth. ²	Average grade in school attained by farmers.		Average grade in school attained by wives of farmers.		Average grade in school attained by children above 21 years.	
	Number.	Average grade.	Number.	Average grade.	Number.	Average grade.
Croppers:						
Poorest.....	70	3.3	63	4.2	79	5.6
Medium.....	76	3.6	75	4.9	40	4.1
Best.....	76	4.0	68	5.2	18	4.3
Tenants:						
Poorest.....	132	5.0	126	5.6	79	6.7
Medium.....	128	5.0	122	5.4	77	7.1
Best.....	132	6.2	120	7.1	41	8.1
Owners:						
Poorest.....	151	5.7	137	6.4	178	7.9
Medium.....	152	6.3	143	7.0	170	8.3
Best.....	149	7.4	139	8.0	110	10.7

¹The survey in Texas was made in a number of Black Prairie counties. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1068. The surveys in middle and west Tennessee and the bluegrass district of Kentucky were made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics, in cooperation with the Experiment Stations of the respective States.

²This distinction is based on the average annual wealth saved, after excluding wealth received from inheritance, gift, and marriage, and wealth secured by net increases in the valuation of land which had been owned by operators. The average annual accumulation for each farmer was also divided by the average index number of prices for the years during which the saving was made, thus partly, at least, eliminating the effects of changes in purchasing power of the dollar as affecting accumulations made at different periods of time.

Each class of owner farmers had attained a higher grade in school than the corresponding class of tenants, and each class of tenants had attained a higher grade than the corresponding class

RATIO OF FARM INCOME TO TOTAL FARM CAPITAL AND PERCENTAGE LANDLORDS RECEIVED ON THEIR RENTED PROPERTY; FIVE FARM SURVEY AREAS.

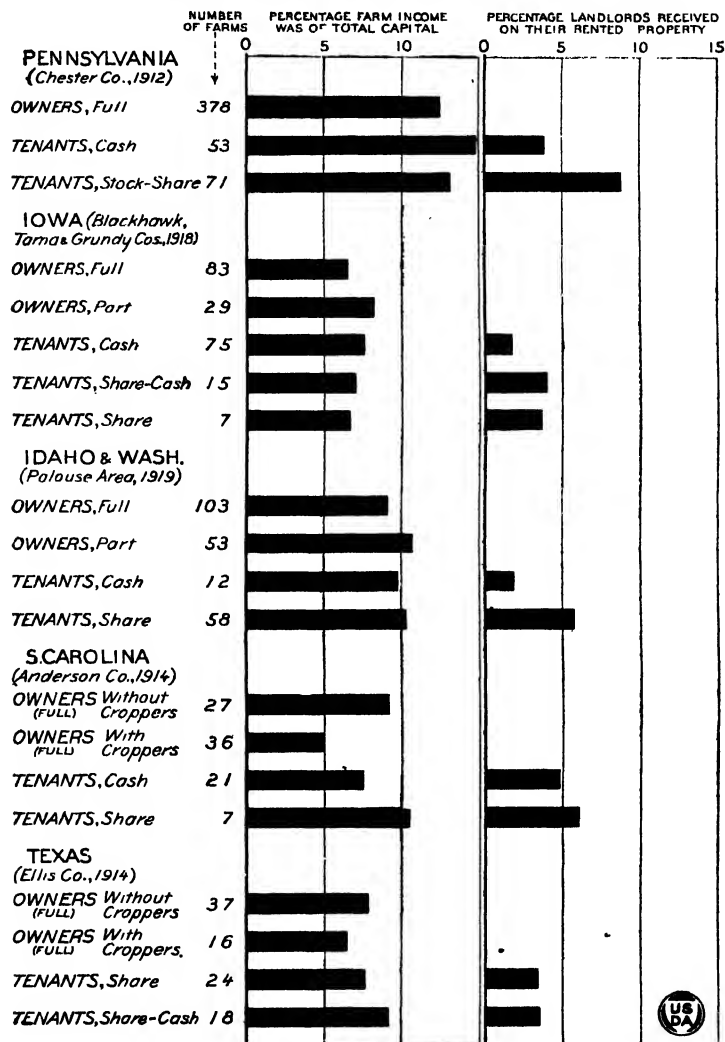


FIG. 67.—The percentage of farm income to farm capital in an area is a rough measure of the comparative efficiency of the several tenure classes. In the northern areas the percentages of farm income to farm capital for the various classes of tenants are higher than for full owners, but somewhat less than for part owners. In the southern areas owners working with croppers made a much poorer showing than did owners without croppers. The results, of course, are only for a single year, and therefore are not conclusive.

of croppers. Within each tenure class the average school grade reached was found to be directly related to efficiency in accumulation, the best accumulators having previously attained the highest grade; the medium accumulators the next highest; and the poorest accumulators the lowest. However, progress in accumulation may be due in part to the superior educational advantages, and in part to the greater facility of accumulation made possible by gratuitous receipt of wealth. Moreover, the results shown may reflect to some extent a selective process which causes the more intelligent to profit by the opportunity for education afforded by progress in accumulation, while the latter is in a sense a result of superior intelligence. The school advantages of the wives of the various members of the groups paralleled those of the husbands. Moreover, for each accumulator group, the children over 21 years of age of owner farmers had attained a higher grade in school than was the case for the corresponding group of tenants, and the children of 21 years of age and over belonging to tenant families had enjoyed greater school advantages than the corresponding group of croppers. One hopeful indication is the fact that the children, except those of the best and medium croppers, had attained a higher average grade in school than their parents.

The comparative educational advantages of various classes of farm operators and of their children are shown from a somewhat different point of view for both southern and other areas in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Percentage of farmers and farmers' children, excluding children still in school, who reported high school or college education, 1919¹.*

	Total.	Owners.		Tenants.		Cropp-ers.	Hired men.	Man-agers.
		Full.	Part.	Re-lated.	Unre-lated.			
Farmers:								
Southern areas (5).....	13.0	20.0	13.9	27.8	9.5	11.1	4.5	50.0
Other areas (9).....	22.8	20.2	24.6	37.0	14.8	-----	31.3	92.3
Farmers' children who had left school:								
Southern areas (5).....	25.6	40.8	31.8	43.3	19.5	10.0	5.6	-----
Other areas (9).....	47.0	48.5	51.5	35.7	43.7	-----	33.3	66.7

Surveys in 3 areas (Georgia, Iowa, and Missouri) by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Farm Population; and in 11 areas (California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) by Inter-Church World Movement.

As shown in Table 8, the proportion of farmers having high school or college education is 13 per cent in the southern areas and 23 per cent in areas in the States of the North and West. In the southern areas a larger proportion of the full-owner farmers (20 per cent) reported high school and college education than of the part-owner farmers (14 per cent); but in the other areas the reverse was the case, part owners reporting high school and college education more generally than did full owners (35 per cent, as compared with 20 per cent). In both the southern areas and the other areas a larger proportion of the tenants who were related to their landlords reported high school and college education (28 and 37 per cent, respectively) than of tenants not so related (9 and 15 per cent, respectively). Croppers, found only in the southern areas, reported high school and college education in 11 per cent of the cases,

thereby exceeding the corresponding percentages for hired men in southern areas (4 per cent) but not for hired men in other areas (31 per cent).

Excluding children still in school, the proportion of children having high school or college education is shown in Table 8 to be 26 per cent in southern areas and 47 per cent in areas in the States of the North and West; or almost exactly twice as high in the case of each group of areas as shown for the farmers themselves. The proportion of children with completed schooling who had high school and college education was above average in both groups of areas in the case of children of both full owners and part owners and children of related tenants in southern areas. The proportion in the case of unrelated tenants in areas in the North and West (44 per cent) was over twice the corresponding proportion (20 per cent) in the case of unrelated tenants in southern areas, and exceeded the proportions shown for hired men in both groups of areas (33 per cent in northern and western areas and 5.6 per cent in southern areas).

Magazines and Newspapers.

Somewhat similar contrasts are revealed by statistics concerning periodicals and newspapers taken by various classes of farm operators, as shown in Table 9. The percentage for owner farmers is higher than for tenants in the case of every class of periodicals. The differences are much greater in the southern than in the northern surveys.

TABLE 9.—Percentages of owner farmers and of tenant farmers taking various classes of periodicals; 10 surveys.

WHITE OWNER FARMERS.

[See end of table for footnotes.]

Survey and date. ¹	Number of farmers in survey.	Percentage of all farmers taking—				
		Dailies.	Agricultural papers.	Weeklies. ²	Magazines	Others.
Southwestern Ohio, 1912.....	273	94.9	57.9	13.2	{ 27.1 13.6	14.3
North Carolina, 1922.....	436	40.1	45.6	60.0	{ 48.1 21.7	2.8
Nebraska, 1920.....	406	84.0	77.8	38.9	{ 18.2	3.2
Texas, 1919.....	106	67.9	59.0	62.1	53.3	.....
Kentucky, 1919.....	122	91.8	61.5	57.4	41.8	.....
Madison County, Tenn., 1919.....	63	74.6	69.8	47.6	38.1	.....
Montgomery County, Tenn., 1920.....	87	59.8	57.5	36.8	42.5	.....
Williamson County, Tenn., 1919.....	100	70.0	66.0	72.0	37.0	.....
Total or average.....	1,593	70.8	60.9	59.8	43.2	5.7

NEGRO OWNER FARMERS.

North Carolina, 1922.....	54	1.9	37.0	31.5	5.6	3.7
Virginia, 1921.....	149	16.8	69.8	.....	2.0	.....
Total or average.....	.....	12.8	61.1	31.5	3.0	3.7

TABLE 9.—*Percentages of owner farmers and of tenant farmers, etc.—Contd.*
WHITE TENANT FARMERS.

Survey and date.	Number of farmers in survey.	Percentage of all farmers taking—				
		Dailies.	Agricultural papers.	Weeklies.	Magazines.	Others.
Southwestern Ohio, 1912.....	203	¹ 89.7	42.8	¹ 4.9	¹ 21.7	¹ 11.8
North Carolina, 1922.....	297	10.1	25.6	16.2	¹ 4.4	¹ 1.3
Nebraska, 1920.....	384	82.6	72.7	20.2	¹ 27.6	¹ 2.1
Texas, 1919.....	248	¹ 52.0	46.3	54.5	¹ 19.8	¹ 2.1
Kentucky, 1919.....	148	84.2	43.9	33.1	¹ 16.1	¹ 2.1
Montgomery County, Tenn., 1919.....	77	9.1	22.1	18.2	12.2	18.2
Madison County, Tenn., 1920.....	84	17.9	41.7	17.9	11.9	11.9
Williamson County, Tenn., 1919.....	52	38.5	46.2	44.2	17.3	17.3
Total or average.....	1,493	55.1	46.7	29.9	28.8	4.1

NEGRO TENANT FARMERS.

North Carolina, 1922.....	227	2.2	13.7	5.7	3.1	.....
Virginia, 1921.....	112	¹ 2.7	30.9	11.4	1.8	.....
Total or average.....	339	2.4	21.3	7.9	2.7	.....

¹ Sources as follows: Southwestern Ohio, *A Rural Survey in Southwestern Ohio*, Department of Church and Country Life, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1913; North Carolina, *Economic and Social Conditions of North Carolina Farmers*, State Board of Agriculture in cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, 1923; Nebraska, University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Divisions Land Economics and Farm Population, data unpublished in this form; Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, same sources as in Table 7, footnote 1, data unpublished; Virginia, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division Land Economics, data unpublished.

² Including religious magazines.

³ Reported as "news" hence probably not all dailies, probably includes local weeklies.

⁴ Women's magazines. ⁵ Standard magazines. ⁶ Cheap advertising. ⁷ Children's papers.

⁸ For the Texas and Virginia survey, the total number of operators reporting on other periodicals than dailies varied with each, hence percentages here given are not on basis of those reporting for dailies.

Expenditures for Family Living.

Although amount of expenditure is not an adequate measure of standard of living, it furnishes a partial basis for comparison. Some statistics available from local surveys are summarized in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—*Average family living expenses for white farm families in New York, Kentucky, Texas, and Tennessee, 1919-1921.¹*

Survey and tenure.	Average of total family living values.	Per cent of all family living furnished by farm.	Value of food.	Per cent of all food values furnished by farm.	Average amounts spent for—					Miscellaneous.
					Clothing.	Health.	Advancement.	Insurance.	Personal items.	
New York, 1921:										
Tenant.....	\$2,098	35	\$839	47	\$293	\$102	\$327	\$46	\$25	\$466
Owner.....	1,863	37	778	51	273	76	318	41	23	474
Kentucky, 1919:										
Cropper.....	1,290	31	666	42	230	72	27	14	10	271
Tenant.....	1,732	38	839	58	255	87	75	37	15	424
Owner.....	2,003	41	840	63	284	91	156	47	14	571
Texas, 1919:										
Cropper.....	1,111	30	563	45	243	45	24	17	22	197
Tenant.....	1,332	34	631	58	264	70	37	41	21	268
Owner.....	1,800	34	750	64	381	69	113	48	21	427
Tennessee, 1919-1920:										
Cropper.....	591	44	341	56	98	² 23	15	7	7	100
Tenant.....	899	44	436	60	174	19	55	24	14	177
Owner.....	1,325	40	489	70	232	68	124	42	17	353

¹ The New York figures are from United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1214, *Family Living in Farm Homes*, in cooperation with the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. The figures for Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky are from the same sources as those in Table 7, footnote 1.

In the southern districts the total average living expenses of tenant families are considerably less than those of owners. In the New York surveys the expenses of tenants exceed those of owners by more than \$100 per year. In the New York and Kentucky surveys the proportion of the family living furnished by the farm is higher for owner farmers than for tenants, and in the Texas survey the proportions are equal. The proportions of the total expenditures used for food and for clothing are somewhat greater for croppers and tenants than for owners, but the actual expenditure is less, except in New York. In the southern districts the proportions devoted to advancement expenditures (books, magazines, music, education, social life, etc.) are much larger for owners than for croppers and tenants. The proportions devoted to the personal expenditures of the operator (mainly tobacco) are much the same in New York and Texas.

Housing Conditions and Home Conveniences.

As would be expected, housing facilities for tenants are generally less adequate than for owner farmers. The average valuation of dwellings of owner farmers in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Nebraska was found to be nearly twice that for tenants.²⁰

Reports from several thousand owner farmers and tenants in various parts of the United States indicate that owners occupy houses that are somewhat older than those occupied by tenants. Information on the state of repair of houses derived from surveys in three Southern States previously referred to, indicate that 69 per cent of the houses occupied by owners were in good repair, 22.6 per cent in medium repair, and 8.4 per cent in poor repair; while of the tenant houses 37.5 per cent were in good repair, 31.8 per cent in medium repair, and 30.7 per cent in poor repair.

On the basis of averages from a considerable number of surveys (Table 11) it does not appear that overcrowding is, in general, a serious evil either for owners or for tenants. The average number of rooms for owner farmers was found to be 6.3 and for tenants 5.6. However, in certain parts of the areas surveyed as well as in other parts of the country, it is known that there is not enough room in farm tenant houses. As shown in Table 11 small percentages of tenants, and from a fifth to a tenth of the owner farmers, enjoy the conveniences that are taken for granted even in the poorer class of city houses.

Various surveys made between 1919 and 1921 show that in the North an average of about 70 per cent of the owner farmers and about two-thirds of the tenants had telephones. In the South conditions were more variable. In the Black Prairie of Texas and the bluegrass region of Kentucky about two-thirds of the owner farmers and from a third to two-fifths of the tenants had telephones. On the other hand, among white farmers of North Carolina only 14 per cent of the owner farmers and less than 2 per cent of the tenants had telephones. Similarly low percentages for tenants were ob-

²⁰ For 971 owner farmers and 1,005 tenants. For sources of statistics for first three States, see Table 7, footnote 1. The Nebraska data are from sources cited in Table 9, footnote 1.

tained in surveys made in the tobacco and cotton-producing sections of Tennessee. Of 112 negro tenants included in a Virginia survey not 1 had a telephone.

TABLE 11.—*Percentages of homes of owner farmers and of tenants provided with certain conveniences.¹*

Kinds of conveniences.	2,871 owner farmers.	1,973 tenant farmers.
Running water in houses.....	19.6	7.4
Bath rooms.....	18.0	5.7
Indoor toilets.....	12.9	4.4
Electric or gas lighting systems.....	17.7	8.0
Central heating systems.....	8.1	4.1
Refrigerators.....	20.7	6.7
Oil stoves for cooking.....	41.9	28.8
Vacuum cleaners.....	11.7	6.7

¹ Surveys in Tennessee, North Carolina, Nebraska, Iowa, and various local studies made under the auspices of the Inter-Church World Movement. (Citations given under Table 8.) The bases of the percentages are not the same for all the items, as not all of the persons surveyed reported on every item.

The various contrasts in educational advantages and standard of living that have been considered above appear generally, though not invariably, unfavorable to tenants. However, such contrasts can not be adequately explained as due merely to difference in form of tenure. If tenants as a class are characterized by less literacy, are less adequately housed, read fewer books and magazines, have poorer sanitary facilities, and enjoy fewer household conveniences, as compared with owner farmers in a given region, it is not merely because they are tenants.

Generally, the disabilities and disadvantages which, on the average, characterize the class of tenants to a greater extent than the owner farmers grow out of the fact that tenants as a class are financially less advanced than owner farmers, partly because they include a large percentage of young men who will ultimately acquire more adequate financial resources, partly because a smaller proportion of tenants have benefited by receipt of wealth through inheritance, gift, or marriage, and partly because in the processes of economic and social selection the group contains a larger proportion of those who through various forms of personal inadequacy or misfortune, either fail to rise into ownership or to maintain their position as owners.

Principal Kinds of Contracts Between Landlords and Tenants.

Up to this point we have generally spoken of tenancy as if it were a uniform system of land tenure. As a matter of fact, there are a number of kinds of tenancy involving numerous differences in detail.

Relative Statistical Prevalence of Different Kinds of Tenant Contracts.

For statistical purposes the different types of tenancy are divided into two great groups, share tenancy and cash tenancy. However, a number of statistical subgroups have come to be distinguished, which,

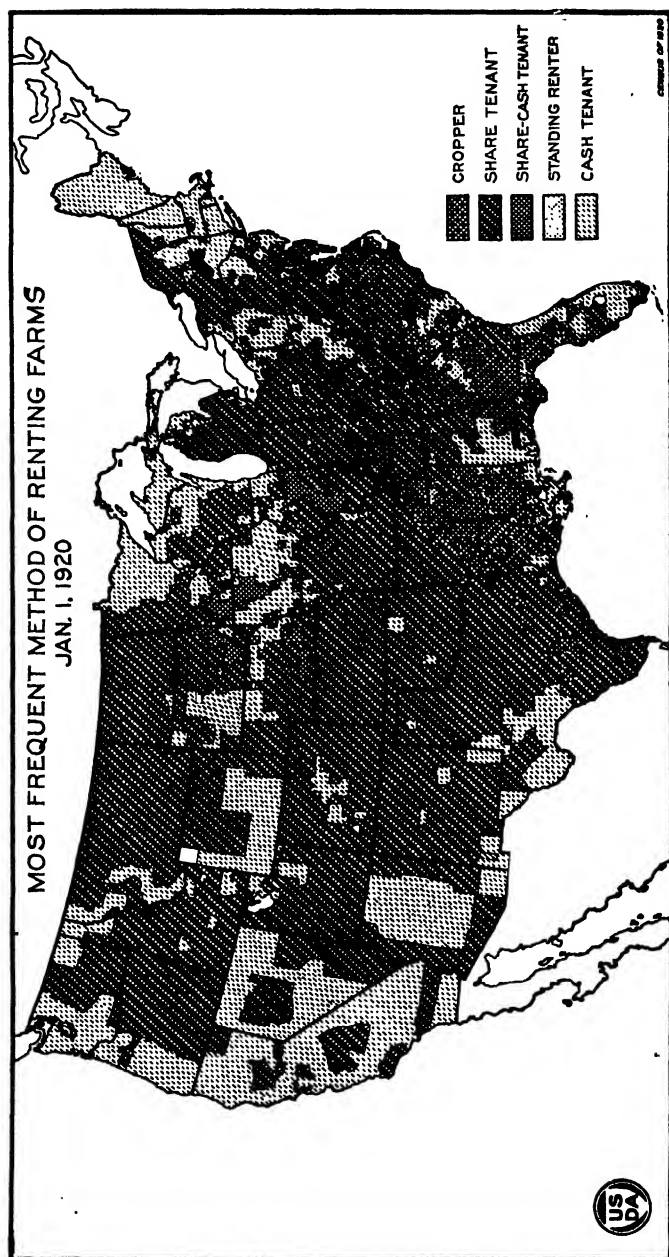


FIG. 68.—In 1920 share tenancy was the principal form of tenancy in four-fifths of the counties and five-sixths of the States. Cash tenancy predominated in New England, western Pennsylvania, and the northern parts of the Lake States, but in none of these areas was there a large percentage of tenants, and therefore cash tenants were not numerous. Three of the most important regions of cash tenancy were Iowa, southwestern Alabama, and the Pacific coast. Croppers are more numerous than other tenants in southeastern Arkansas, northeastern Louisiana, and western Mississippi, in southeastern Alabama, and southern Georgia. In several counties of Georgia and South Carolina standing renters are first in number.

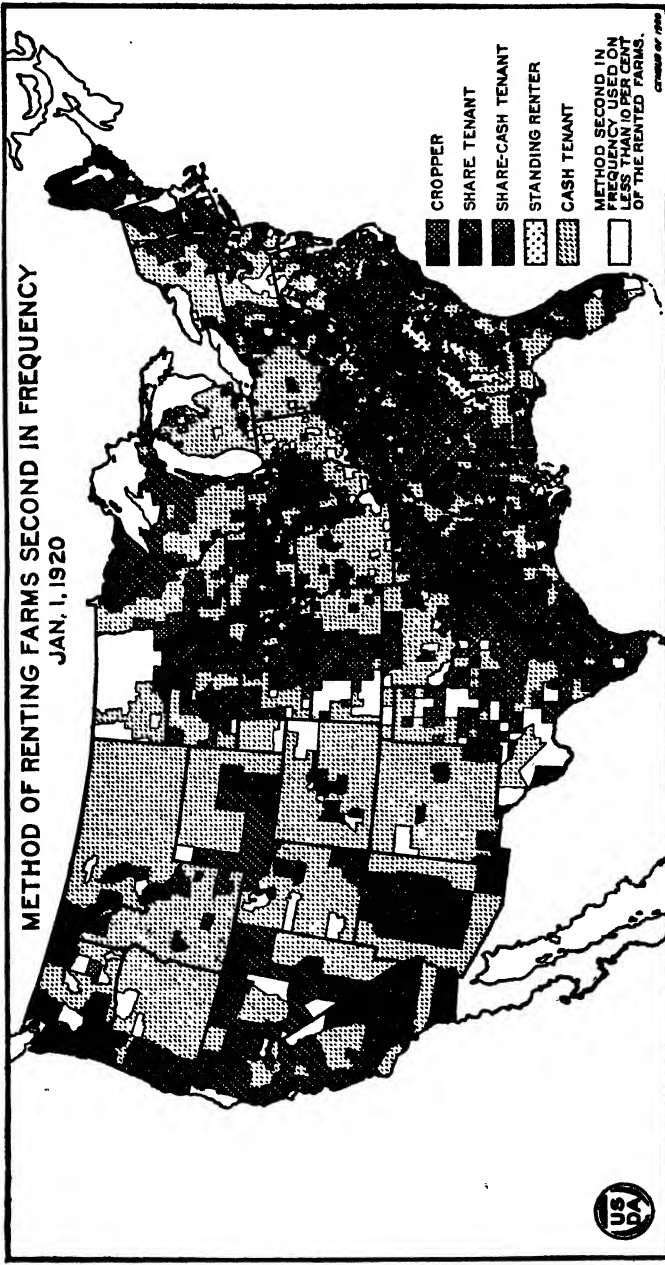


Fig. 69.—Cash tenancy is the system second in importance in New York, much of Pennsylvania, and in most portions of the North Central States, where it is not first in importance (see fig. 69). In parts of Illinois, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas share-cash renting either predominates or is second in importance. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States cash renting is second where it is not first, and is relatively an important system in this part of the country. In the South cropper farms, where not first are generally second in number.

to designate them by the terms applied to the persons renting, include share-cash tenants, standing renters, and croppers (figs. 68 and 69).

In 1920, three-fourths of the farm tenants (73.6 per cent of all and 75.5 per cent of those of known status) worked their land on shares, including share-cash tenants and croppers (fig. 70). Though outnumbered by share tenants in each census report from 1880 to 1920, the proportion of cash tenants increased from 1880 to 1900. Since 1900 the proportion has decreased.²¹

In some of our States there are considerable numbers of tenants who pay as rent a stated amount of farm commodities, usually cotton. The payment of standing rent, to use the census term, is especially prevalent in Georgia and South Carolina, largely because all classes of share tenants in those States are legally held to be

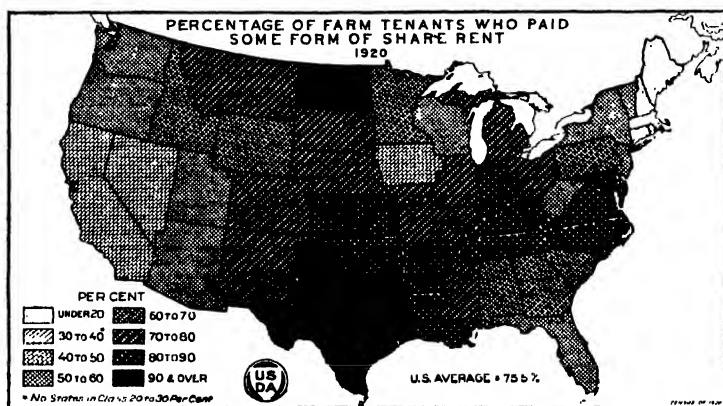


FIG. 70.—Only in five New England States and in Iowa, California, and Nevada are share tenants (including croppers) less than half of all tenants. In many States they are over three-fourths of all tenants, and they are also slightly over three-fourths for the Nation as a whole.

laborers and are not accorded the legal rights of tenants; but in none of the other States are standing renters as important relatively as cash tenants paying a money rent.

Farms rented partly on shares and partly for cash (share-cash) comprise one of the important subclasses included statistically under share tenancy, and are most prevalent in parts of the North Central States. Where cash rent is paid on farms partly rented on shares, the acreage leased for money rent is usually pasture and hay land, the sharing basis being applied generally to the grain land.

Sharing by croppers is sufficiently different from other types of sharing to justify special consideration. As pointed out previously, croppers are ordinarily quite destitute of capital, owning neither land, buildings, work animals, nor farming tools, and must be furnished with these requisites and usually with subsistence for the

²¹ Although 37.1 per cent were reported in the group of "cash and unspecified" in 1900, the unspecified were such a proportion of the whole (4.8 per cent in 1910) that it is unsafe to say that more than a third of the tenants were on a cash basis in 1900.

family during the months preceding harvest.²² The majority of croppers work under the close supervision of the plantation operators. Furnishing only human labor and sometimes a share of the fertilizer and seed, they commonly receive half of the cotton or tobacco, but in some districts the share is only one-third.

Conditions Influencing the Kind of Tenant Contract Employed.

The form of the tenant contract is determined largely by the ability or willingness of the respective parties to supply capital, provide supervision, or assume risks. When tenants are able to pay cash in advance or can be trusted for subsequent payment of cash, landlords are more likely to be willing to rent for cash than when the opposite conditions prevail. When the element of risk is large and the tenant is inexperienced or incompetent as a manager, share renting is likely to prove to the interest of both parties, especially if the landlord is able to provide advice or supervision. This is particularly the case when the tenant has but little capital or credit. Under such conditions when crops are poor or prices low, the landlord might be unable to collect a cash rent, but in favorable periods would find his rent limited to the stipulated amount. Under a share system the landlord's risk with such a tenant is no greater in unfavorable periods than under a system of cash renting, but in favorable periods he enjoys a share of the increased returns. Moreover, if the landlord is compelled to supply the more perishable forms of operating capital, such as machinery and livestock, he will usually find it necessary to maintain close supervision and control. If this is the case he is not likely to be willing to accept a fixed cash rent. In general, landlords who rent on shares live near their farms and keep a watchful eye on the methods of farming and also on the amount and division of the crops.

Other things equal, the relations of landlords to tenants may be classified by the relative amount of risk assumed by the respective parties under the various classes of renting contracts. Viewing the matter from the standpoint of the landlord, cash renting involves the least amount of risk. In the North, the cash tenant usually has sufficient capital and credit so that the landlord does not ordinarily incur great risk of not receiving his rent, even in unfavorable years (fig. 71). In fact, in a number of States the landlord's rent is legally protected by provision giving him a statutory lien on the crops. Similar rights are sometimes provided for in the case of livestock and other personal property. Somewhat greater risk for the landlord is involved in standing rent, for, although the amount of the crop to be received is fixed in the agreement, he is subject to the variations in the price received for his part. In the ordinary crop-share lease, when the landlord supplies only the land and buildings but does not furnish any of the working capital, he is subject to the variations in yield and prices as reflected in the fractional share of the crop agreed upon as rent. In the case of the cropper arrange-

²² In a number of Southern States they are legally classified as laborers rather than as tenants and, therefore, are adjudged to have no rights of ownership in the implements and work stock advanced for their use, nor in the crop itself until after division by the plantation operator.

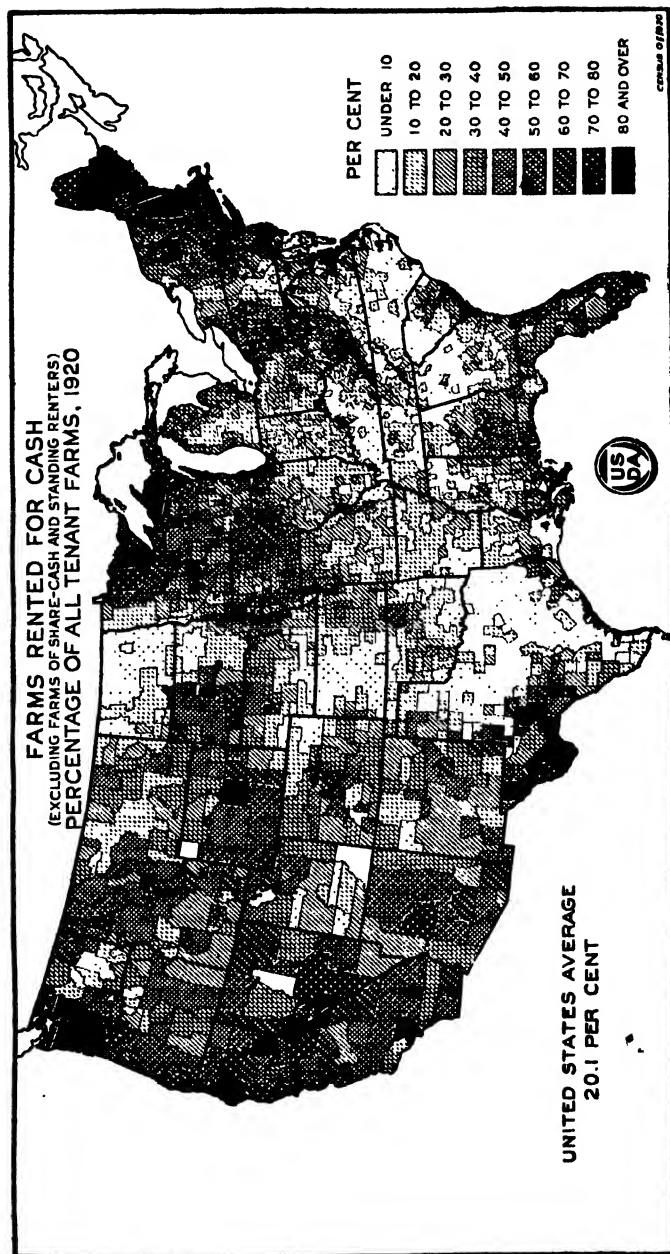


FIG. 71.—Cash tenants are relatively though not absolutely numerous in New England and eastern New York, in the cut-over areas of the Lake States, in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in much of the West, especially along the Pacific coast. These are areas in which dairying or cattle raising are generally predominant. Cash tenants are both relatively and absolutely numerous in Iowa, northern Illinois, and northeastern Nebraska; also in the south Atlantic and Gulf coastal plain, especially in Florida and southern Alabama.

ment, the landlord's risk is very much greater, for, in addition to furnishing the real estate, he incurs heavy expenses for supplying and maintaining the operating equipment, furnishing part of the seed and fertilizer, and supervision. Indeed, the risk of the landlord is scarcely less than if he were operating the farm with hired labor, for he must advance the croppers their living while making the crop.

Returns to Landlord in Different Forms of Tenancy.

Inasmuch as the risk and responsibility of the landlord vary so greatly under the different systems mentioned above, it is inevitable that the terms will be such normally as to make the return correspond more or less closely with the landlord's risk and responsibility. Theoretically, the landlord should receive a higher percentage of return in share renting than in cash renting, and a higher percentage of return from croppers than for other forms of share tenancy. Local surveys generally confirm these conclusions (see the right-hand part of Figure 67).

To some extent landlords supply not only the use of the real estate but also part or all of the operating capital. As already noted, under the cropper system the landlord furnishes the working capital as well as the land, with occasional exceptions in the case of fertilizing and ginning expense. In the North the tenant, who may be a son or other relative of the landlord, may arrange to buy the operating equipment largely on credit from the landlord. In other cases, the tenant may agree to pay the landlord a correspondingly larger share, commonly two-thirds of the crop, for the use of operating equipment as well as the real estate. There are also systems of tenancy, especially prevalent where livestock husbandry is an important element in the system of farming, which involve the landlord in a large share of responsibility for operating capital, current expenses, and supervision. Very frequently such arrangements, commonly known as "stock share" or "crop and livestock share" leases, provide for a half-and-half division of all receipts, and an equal division of all expenses, except for land and labor.

To a considerable extent in the North, and to a large extent in the South, the landlord furnishes little, if any, capital, other than the real estate. Under these circumstances the share paid as rent is largely determined by custom in the community, but differs in accordance with the kind of crop which constitutes the principal basis of farming. Very intensive crops, like cotton and tobacco, for example, involve usually a smaller share rent than less intensive crops, such as corn and small grain.

In regions where corn and small grain predominate as the principal basis of the farming system, it is customary in most districts for the tenant furnishing labor and work stock to pay from one-third to one-half of the grain. The share depends not only on such considerations as the location of the farm, the quality of the land, the character of the improvements, and the amount of pasture and hay land available, but also on the arrangements with respect to furnishing seed, threshing expense, binder twine, and other items.

If the landlord pays half of the threshing bill and contributes the seed it is not uncommon for him to receive half the grain. In some sections a rent share of two-fifths is customary. Where land is poor or rainfall scanty, the landlord's share may be as little as one-fourth, if he does not furnish the seed grain.

Although hay is one of the most important crops in the United States, it is commonly not a money crop in most of the important general-farming regions. Where other crops and livestock are the main sources of money income, especially in the region east of the Appalachians, the share tenant may not be required to share the hay unless he sells it. As already noted, however, especially in the Corn Belt, it is frequently customary to pay cash for the hay land while sharing the grain crops. In sections where hay is an important money crop, as in the irrigated districts of the West, a share of the hay up to one-half or more may be paid as rent.

In considerable areas of the Middle Atlantic States the farming system is extremely diversified, involving not only the production of grain and hay and the keeping of livestock, but also the raising of specialty crops such as beans, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, and considerable fruit, as well as dairy and poultry products. Not infrequently the renting contract is expressed in terms of a single fractional share of certain specified crops, such as half, but there is the utmost diversity in the contributions of landlord and tenant with regard to fertilizers, spraying materials, twine, threshing bills, the use of hay and pasture, the landlord's receipt of milk, eggs, vegetables, and many other items.

In fact, various local studies have shown that there is much greater flexibility in share systems of renting than the uniformity of the fractional share customary over wide areas might suggest. This is illustrated by the analysis of the respective contributions of landlords and tenants in the case of 30 farms in Clinton County, Indiana, nearly all rented in 1918 for a half share of the receipts (Table 12). This flexibility is involved in some of the items of expense or special privileges, and not infrequently is the basis for the free play of bargaining. However, when all allowance is made, custom has undoubtedly prevented that precision of adjustment in the rental contract which is justified by differences in quality of land, proportion of land improved, kind of buildings and other improvements, the experience and ability of the tenant and other factors.

Relation of Tenure to the Shifting of Farm Operators From Farm to Farm.

Most of the evils attributed to tenancy in the United States are connected in one way and another with the instability of tenant farmers or with their insecurity of tenure.

Extent of Shifting.

It is estimated that in the United States 27 per cent of the tenant farms and 6 per cent of the farms operated by owners changed occupants in 1922 (figs. 72 and 73). The average for all farms

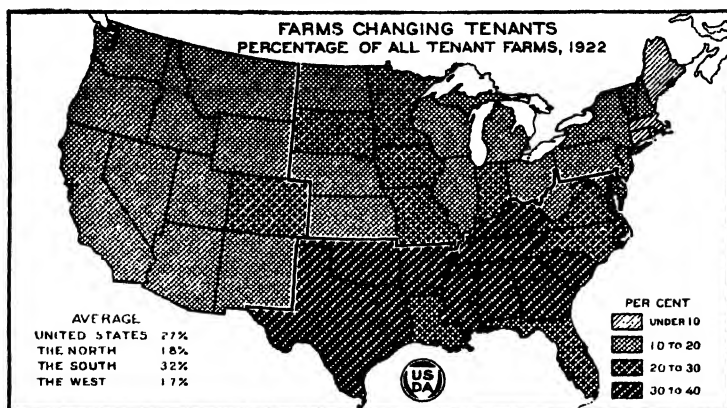


FIG. 72.—It is estimated that during the year ended December 1, 1922, 27 per cent of the tenant farms had changed tenants. It will be noted that the proportion was much larger in the South than in the North and was smallest in New England and the West. The proportion may have been somewhat higher than normal in the North Central and some of the Western States because of the agricultural depression. The map is based on information supplied by about 11,000 crop reporters of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

was 19 per cent. The nine States in which more than a fourth of the farms, including those both of owners and tenants, were operated by new occupants are all in the South, and the six States in which fewer than 10 per cent of the farms had new occupants are those of the New England group. In most of the Corn Belt and Western States the percentages fall between 10 and 15. Much the same sectional contrasts are reflected in the census statistics of 1910 showing period of occupancy and those of 1920 showing period of operation (figs. 74 and 75).

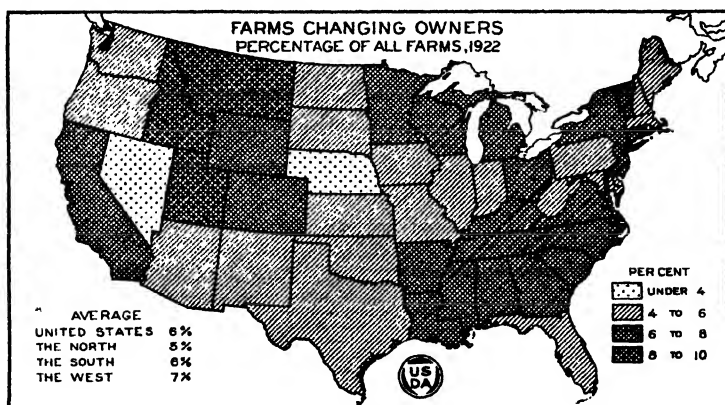


FIG. 73.—In the year ended December 1, 1922, less than one-fourth as many farms changed owners as changed tenants. Undoubtedly the agricultural depression, especially in the northern plains and Rocky Mountain States, caused more sales of farms than usual. Based on reports from about 11,000 crop reporters of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TABLE 12.—Variations of the landlord-tenant contracts on farms rented on shares (mostly half-share crop leases), 30 farms, Clinton County, Ind., 1918.

Products or sources of income.	Number of cases in which tenants kept ¹				
	None.	One-third.	One-half.	Two-thirds.	All.
Crops.....		3	26	1	
Livestock:					
Hogs.....		1	15	1	13
Horses.....		1	3	1	10
Cattle.....		1	10	2	16
Dairy products.....		1	2	4	19
Hides.....			2		2
Breeding fees.....					1
Poultry.....			4		21
Eggs.....			3	2	24
Sheep.....			1		
Wool.....			1		
<hr/>					
Items of capital furnished.	Number of cases in which tenants furnished ¹				
	None.	One-third.	One-half.	Two-thirds.	All.
Real estate:					
Land.....	30				1
Silo.....					
Other buildings.....	30				
Machinery.....		1		11	18
Livestock:					
Hogs.....		1	15	1	13
Horses.....					
Work.....		1	4	3	22
Other.....		1	4	1	14
Cattle.....		1	10	2	16
Poultry.....			5		25
Feed and supplies.....		3	10	5	12
Cash.....	1		5		23
<hr/>					
Costs other than unpaid labor.	Number of cases in which tenants paid ¹				
	None.	One-third.	One-half.	Two-thirds.	All.
Taxes:					
Real estate.....	30				30
Personalty.....					13
Insurance.....	1	9	1	2	
Repairs:					
Buildings.....	19				29
Fences.....	28				1
Machinery.....			1		
Tractor.....					
Hired processes requiring power machinery:					
Baling.....		1	2		4
Clover hulling.....			2	1	3
Corn shredding.....					2
Feed grinding.....			2		7
Silo filling.....	1	1	3		1
Threshing.....		1	5		22
Livestock fees, etc.:					
Breeding.....			2	1	7
Shoeing.....					26
Transfer.....			1		
Veterinary.....		1	6	1	18
Materials:					
Crates, etc.....					1
Feed.....		1	7	10	12
Fertilizers.....		1	11		23
Fuel for farm.....		1	1	4	2
Seed.....		6	16	6	1
Spray materials.....					25
Twine.....		1	3		
Labor:					
Machine work.....			1		5
Other work.....					25

¹ Where the proportion is between none and half, it is recorded in the column headed "One-third," and where it is between half and all it is recorded in the column headed "Two-thirds." See subsequent footnotes for details of these cases.

² One tenant kept one-third of the clover and one-half of other crops; another tenant kept half of the corn and one-third of the hay; and the third tenant kept one-third of all crops.

³ Tenant kept half the corn and three-fifths of the other crops.

⁴ Tenant furnished half the feeders and all of the other livestock designated.

⁵ Some tenants furnished half of the feed raised and all of the purchased feed and some other tenants furnished half of the small grain fed but more than half of the corn.

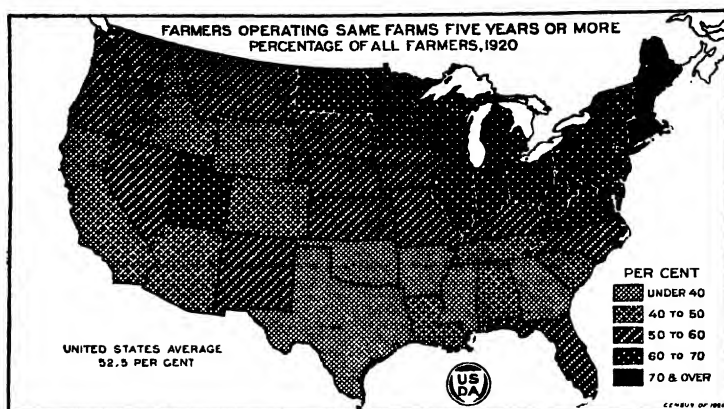


FIG. 74.—Both the census of 1910 and that of 1920 afford information indicating that both tenants and owner farmers in the South and West occupied their farms for shorter periods than was the case in the northeastern section of the country. In the West the process of settlement has much to do with explaining the short periods of occupancy. In the South a good deal of the apparent instability of farm operators is accounted for by the practice of shifting croppers and other tenants from tract to tract on the plantation. If the plantation were regarded as the farm unit instead of the particular tract assigned the cropper, much of this apparent shifting in the South would be eliminated from the statistical results.

The reported average period of occupancy for 1910 was 8.4 years, and the estimated average for 1920, 9.2 years. The figures are not strictly comparable, partly because of differences in method of enumeration and partly because of differences in time of year when the

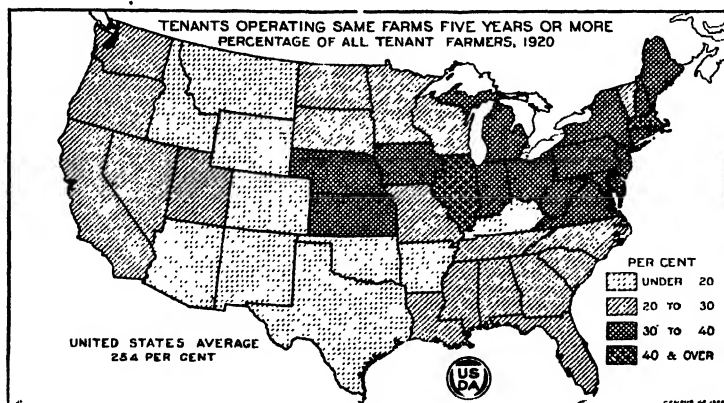


FIG. 75.—The map indicates that the percentage of tenants who had operated the same farms for five years or more was highest in the Corn Belt, the New England States, the Middle Atlantic States, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Michigan. In 1920, for the United States as a whole, 18.4 per cent of tenant farmers reporting period of occupancy had operated the same farms less than 1 year; 25 per cent, 1 year; 31.2 per cent, 2 to 4 years; 14.6 per cent, 5 to 9 years; and 10.8 per cent, 10 years and over.

respective enumerations were made.²³ In spite of these difficulties of measurement, the conclusion appears to be justified that the average period of occupancy was longer in 1920 than in 1910.

The averages in the preceding discussion refer only to periods of occupancy or operation up to the time the census was taken. Operators were due to continue their occupancy for periods ranging from days to decades. The uncompleted periods of occupancy reported in the census may have accounted for less than half of the full period of occupancy for the operators in the short-occupancy groups, but probably exceeded half of the full period for operators reporting in the longer-occupancy groups. Owing to the predominance of the latter in the aggregates and averages, it is probable that complete periods of both past and future occupancy were less than twice the terms reported in the census. The estimates of the full average period of occupancy in 1920 might thus be placed between 12 and 14 years instead of 9.2 years.²⁴

The average number of years of occupancy by farmers reported when the census of 1910 was taken varied widely between tenure classes. The averages for the five tenure classes reported are as follows: Owners free of mortgage, 14 years; mortgaged owners, 9.2; part owners, 8.6; managers, 4.4; cash tenants, 3.8; and share tenants, 2.6. The variations in period of occupancy in different parts of the United States are shown in Figure 76.

Relation of Color to Shifting of Farm Operators.

In 1910, except in the case of owners free of mortgage debt, colored farmers had periods of past occupancy exceeding those of white farmers for corresponding tenure classes from a third of a year to a year and a half.²⁵ Although averages are not available for 1920, approximately similar conclusions are indicated. While the differences in methods of enumeration and in time of year when the enumeration is made render it very difficult to ascertain whether colored farmers had been in occupancy longer in 1920 than in 1910, the statistics strongly point in that direction in the case of tenants, and less conclusively in the case of owner farmers. The distribution of croppers by periods of occupancy shows a larger proportion in the short periods and a much smaller proportion in the long periods than is the case with other classes of colored share tenants. However, the white croppers reported much shorter average periods of occupancy than the colored croppers.

Causes and Significance of Shifting.

Some of the conditions responsible for the relatively short periods of occupancy of all classes of farmers in the United States, as com-

²³ In 1910 the census did not enumerate as farm occupants persons operating farms but not living on them. In 1920 this group, estimated at about 4 per cent of the total number of farm operators, was included. The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15, while the census of 1920 was taken as of January 1, a time when a large proportion of tenants are shifting or just have shifted. The effect was to decrease the proportion of operators in 1920 classed in the group on farms less than one year and to increase the group who had been on their farms for longer periods.

²⁴ In the following references to differences between classes of operators and sections of the country, only the statistics of past occupancy are used.

²⁵ In the case of owners free of mortgage debt it is probable that the relatively shorter period of occupancy for colored farmers is due in part to the large percentage of negro owner farmers who had recently succeeded in achieving farm ownership shortly before the census of 1910.

pared with those of European countries,²⁶ also account in part for the comparatively short periods of occupancy by tenant farmers in this country. The general causes are given on the following page.

AVERAGE YEARS OF FARM OCCUPANCY, TENANTS COMPARED WITH OWNER FARMERS, CENSUS OF 1910.

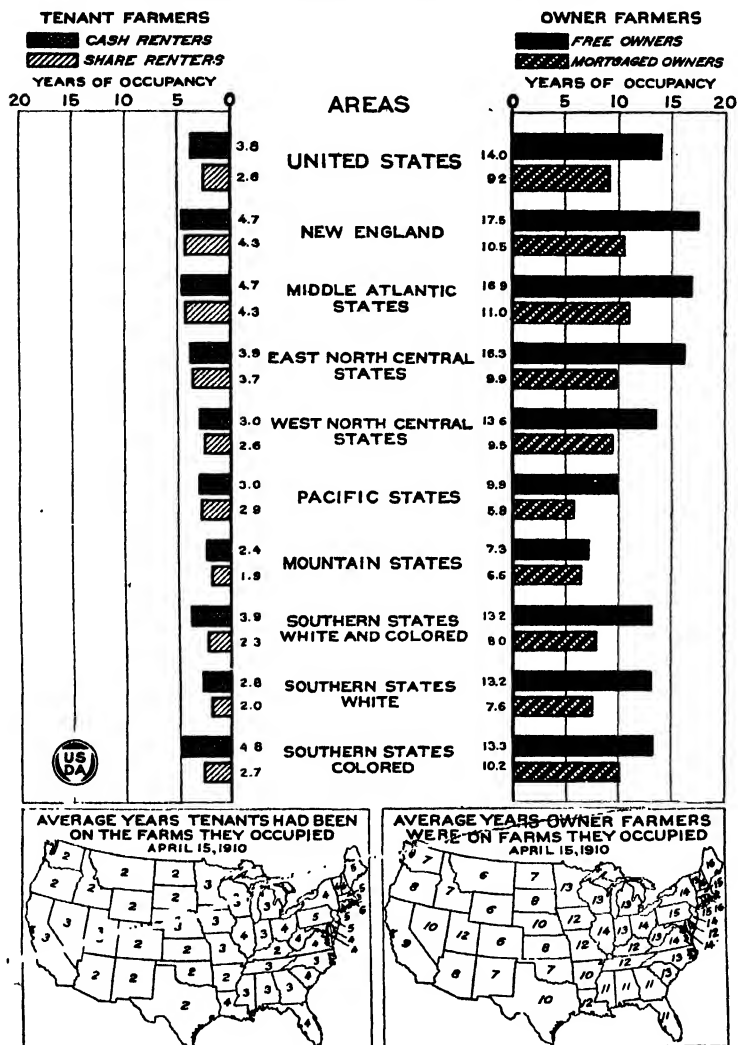


Fig. 76.—In the United States as a whole and in each of the 48 States the average period of occupancy for owner farmers is higher than for tenants. The period for cash tenants is longer than for share tenants, but the differences outside of the South are not very great. The period of occupancy of both owners and tenants is longer in the Northern and Eastern States than in the West.

²⁶ In some of the countries of central and eastern Europe recent extensive agrarian changes have probably altered considerably the average periods of occupancy.

(1) The attractiveness of new areas of virgin agricultural land successively made available for development and the habits of migration formed in the process of expansion of an agricultural area across the continent. In some regions these tendencies have been connected with farming practices resulting in soil depletion, thus intensifying the tendency toward migration to regions of virgin soil.

(2) The greater extent to which farm land has been an object of purchase and sale for speculative and investment motives as compared with European countries where social and traditional considerations and the habits formed by centuries of relatively unchanging conditions have caused farms to be looked upon as permanently attached to particular families, whether of large landlords or of peasants.

(3) The rapid industrialization of different parts of the United States, resulting not only in a steady movement of farm population into other industries, but also in constant changes in market opportunities and, therefore, in necessary readjustment in systems of farming and size of farms.

(4) The greater extent to which different tenure groups in this country represent stages in an agricultural ladder than is the case in many European countries.

In short, the great fluidity of American economic and social life is largely responsible for the relative instability of our tenure classes. It should also be noted that this greater fluidity tends to create conditions favorable to its continuance. As contrasted with farmers in European countries where shifts are comparatively infrequent, a farmer in this country who is dissatisfied with the farm he occupies or with the community need not be deterred from moving because of uncertainty of finding another farm available for occupancy. Moreover, the shifts themselves may lead to other shifts. The movement of relatives and friends to a district neighborhood may constitute a reason why a particular family will wish to follow them in order to maintain long-established social relations.

Consequently, while some of the shifting in this country is more or less aimless, and some of it largely habitual, much of the fluidity of American farm life represents desirable economic and social readjustments.

Reasons Assigned for Shifts.

The fact that shifting represents economic and social readjustments is reflected in the reasons for shifting given by operators themselves, as obtained in certain local surveys made in the South. The number of operators included was 1,093, of whom 882, or 80.7 per cent, had changed farm locations at some time since they began to earn money for themselves. The total number of shifts made was 3,360. The number of reasons reported was 3,528.²⁷ Some of the classes of reasons given are not mutually exclusive, and some—as, for instance, migration from another section—are not reasons at all. However, the classification of reasons has considerable significance. In the first place, an overwhelming predominance of economic motives is indicated. In the case of tenants and croppers, progress up the tenure ladder is indicated as a primary reason in nearly 20 per

²⁷ Local tenure surveys in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, referred to previously.

cent of the cases. A combination of several classes of replies indicates that either partial or complete failure was responsible for moves in at least 14 per cent of the cases for croppers, 9 per cent for tenants, and 12 per cent for owner farmers. To obtain a farm which was better adapted in size, quality of land, or character of improvements to the requirements of the farmer was a very prevalent class of reasons, amounting to 25 per cent of the reasons for moves of croppers, 31 per cent for tenants, and 40 per cent for owner farmers.

The greater instability of tenants as compared with owner farmers may be explained as follows:

(1) Since tenancy is an intermediate stage for farmers climbing the ladder, the tenant class is composed partly of laborers or young farmers who have just entered that stage, while tenants are constantly terminating their occupancy as tenants in order to ascend into the class of owner farmers.

(2) In the tenant class is included a large proportion of the incompetent, the thriftless, the restless and migratory elements, who are unable to climb to farm ownership or to maintain themselves in that status. Naturally, such elements are characterized by instability.

(3) In the case of tenancy two parties have to be satisfied, the tenant and the landowner. The probability that there will be dissatisfaction on the part of at least one of the parties, and consequently termination of the period of occupancy is naturally greater than in the case of owner farmers.

(4) Having a smaller stake in the land, it is easier for tenants than for owner farmers to change to other industries or farms.

Social and Economic Consequences of Shifting.

The evil consequences commonly attributed to the short period of occupancy of tenant farmers are partly social and partly economic. As to the first, it is alleged that tenants remain in the community so short a time that they fail to identify themselves with its social activities and institutions. It should be noted, however, that a majority of the moves made by farmers are from farm to farm within the community and do not necessarily involve breaking their social connections (fig. 77). On the whole, it is probable that to a considerable extent the shorter periods of occupancy of tenants reduce somewhat the degree of social integration in communities where tenants are a large proportion of the farm population.

It is not clear to what extent the relatively more frequent shifts by tenants are responsible for undesirable economic consequences. It is observable that in many parts of the country tenant farming is inefficient and characterized by methods which impair fertility of the soil. Without doubt, where such conditions prevail a large part of the responsibility is attributable to the short periods of occupancy, the uncertainty of the tenant as to his period of occupancy, and the lack of interest which he has in the maintenance of soil fertility. In England, where nearly 90 per cent of all farm operators are tenants, as well as in other European countries, the systems of tenant farming are characterized by a considerable degree of efficiency and permanence.

Even the insecurity and short duration of tenant occupancy in America can not be blamed with all the undesirable consequences sometimes associated with tenant farming. Sometimes, inefficient and wasteful systems of farming are characteristic of owner farmers, as well as of tenants, and represent exploitative methods or habits of farming which have grown up by reason of the earlier abundance of virgin land. The fault lies sometimes with the tenant himself and not with the system of tenure; that is, sometimes the tenant is the kind of man who would employ inefficient methods under any system of tenure.

Such conditions can not be removed in great degree by legislation and will be eliminated only through gradual changes in basic economic conditions and gradual progress in intelligence on the part of

PERCENTAGES OF CASES IN WHICH ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS WERE BROKEN AS A RESULT OF REMOVALS TO OTHER FARMS BY TENANTS AND OWNER FARMERS; SELECTED AREAS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, 1919-1920.

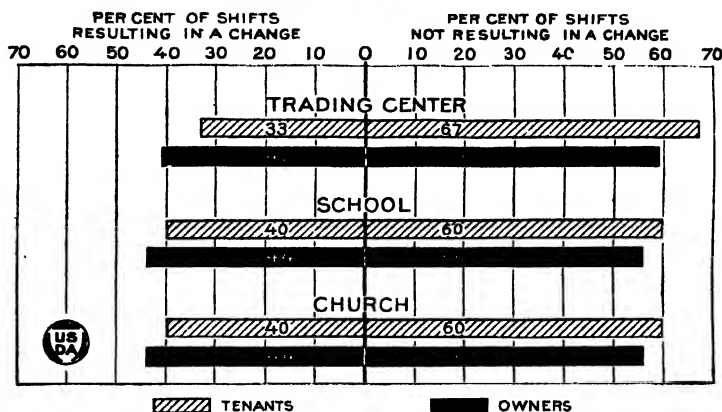


Fig. 77.—From 56 to 67 per cent of the moves made by farmers in the districts surveyed were within the same community. Owners appear to shift more widely than do tenants, and therefore a larger percentage of the moves by owners result in breaking their established community relations.

certain classes. One of the basic difficulties, the great fluidity of American farm life, is likely to be gradually reduced with the passage of time.

Conclusions.

The preceding discussion has not been directed to the purpose of indicating that tenancy is a superior form of tenure. If this should appear to be the case, it is owing to the necessity of submitting facts to disprove the all too general assumption that tenancy is always, in itself, an inferior and undesirable form, and to attribute to it a great many evil conditions which are really due to other causes. These conditions include unequal distribution of wealth, habits of land exploitation and instability of occupancy largely the outgrowth of the comparative abundance of land resources in our recent past, the persistence in certain sections of a one-crop system of farming, and the personal illiteracy, inexperience, thriftlessness, and inertia

of certain individuals. To assume that some artificial plan for converting tenants into landowning farmers would remove all of these conditions is to follow an illusion.

Farm tenancy, considered as a method of acquiring the use of land, is adapted to the special circumstances of a large proportion of farmers, because of their lack of experience and available capital. However, this point of view does not imply that all existing forms of tenancy in this country are ideal, or that a do-nothing policy is justified. In fact, there is need for the development of a positive and constructive policy with respect to American land tenure, a policy that would necessarily involve the cooperation of the Federal Government and the States. Such a policy would not consist of any single panacea, but would involve a number of coordinated measures, which can here be considered only in brief outline.

Facilitating Progress to Farm Ownership.

It would be unfortunate to make the road to farm ownership so easy that farm ownership could be achieved by those who are unready. However, it is widely recognized that it would be good public policy to remove unnecessary obstacles to the achievement of ownership by employing methods such as the following:

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR TENANTS.

By reason of its low rate of interest and arrangements for amortization the Federal farm loan system is unquestionably of material assistance in facilitating the progress to ownership by tenants and other persons, especially in certain parts of the country. However, there is need for a measure more specifically adapted to the special requirements of tenants in purchasing land. A few States have gone somewhat farther than the Federal Government, but it is probable that comprehensive measures providing for the extension of credit to tenants purchasing farms would be an important phase of a constructive policy for land tenure.

A POLICY OF LAND SETTLEMENT.

Because of the future necessity of expansion in our crop area, a constructive policy of land settlement would go far toward smoothing the road to ownership for those attempting to establish themselves in new regions. Such a policy would involve suitable guidance and direction by public authorities and protection against unwise and ill-considered projects on the part of private land-settlement agencies. A constructive policy of land settlement might well involve also measures for the reorganization of agriculture in regions where changed economic conditions emphasize the need for extensive readjustments in size of farms, the farming personnel, and the system of farm organization.

STANDARDIZATION OF LAND TITLES.

About 19 or 20 States have passed special measures for simplifying and standardizing land titles and insuring their validity. An extension of such measures to other parts of the country would ren-

der somewhat easier the purchase of farm land, especially in the case of small tracts or land of low value.

IMPROVED METHODS OF LAND VALUATION.

No small part of the hazard in purchasing land, or in lending money on land as security, consists in the inadequacy of existing systems of land valuation. Much is still obscure as to the forces that determine the price of farm real estate, but progress is being made through systematic research. In Great Britain and other European countries the valuation of farm real estate has become an established profession for which extensive training of a specialized character is required. The increasing complexity of agricultural economic relations in this country will justify similar measures for standardizing methods and facilities for the valuation of farm real estate.

MODIFYING THE SPECULATIVE ELEMENT IN FARM LAND VALUATIONS.

From time to time there spring up periods of frenzied speculation in farm land which are a serious detriment to the agricultural industry. It has been suggested that in part at least a tax on resales within a short period after purchase might prevent such manifestations.

It may also be noted that the practice of making the property tax one of the variable elements in State and local finance serves to increase the uncertainty of the purchase of farm land. It has been suggested that if the land tax were transformed into a fixed or cadastral levy, with certain special exceptions, and other sources of revenue were employed to give elasticity to the fiscal system, the hazards of the farming industry and of farm ownership would be somewhat diminished.

Improvement of the Tenant Contract and the Relations of Landlord and Tenant.

As already indicated, in many parts of the country the prevalence of customary methods of renting has prevented the precision of adjustment in landlord-tenant relations that is desirable under modern competitive conditions. Individual farms and farmers in the same community may differ so greatly that there is need for modifications in existing renting agreements. Careful study of the operations of renting agreements by means of accounting is important, and in some states this is being promoted by experiment stations and extension agencies.

ORGANIZATIONS OF LANDLORDS AND OF TENANTS.

It is probable also that under proper conditions organizations of landlords and of tenants may be beneficial. In the recent past a considerable number of such organizations varying widely in character have sprung up in different parts of the United States. These include such widely different types as the following: (1) Local organizations of tenants aiming to compel a reduction of rent by employing the methods of labor unions; (2) counter organizations of landlords; (3) organizations catering to small farmers, especially

tenant farmers, and attempting to influence legislation under the impulse of ideals that would be classed as radical; (4) temporary organizations to promote a single piece of legislation; (5) landlord-tenant conferences for improving the tenant contract.²⁸

The first four kinds are largely class-conscious in character. The fifth class has been developed mainly in the Corn Belt under the leadership of county agricultural agents. Separate meetings of landlords and of tenants are held to consider and formulate the points of view of the respective groups. Then one or more joint meetings are held. The general tone of these meetings is that of rational discussion for mutual understanding. It is too early to judge of their merits, but in so far as they can be made to operate in a spirit of mutual fairness, cooperating with public extension agencies in the effort to attain a better understanding of local renting arrangements, they may help to focus local public opinion on the problem of improving landlord-tenant relations, particularly in the interest of better systems of farming.

LEGISLATIVE METHODS OF STANDARDIZING AND IMPROVING THE TENANT CONTRACT.

As noted above, the Federal Government, the States and quasi-public institutions are large landlords and the responsibility rests upon them for developing model leasing arrangements for the land they control. However, it may be found desirable to establish by legislation arrangements for guaranteeing to tenants reimbursement for improvements made by them, and for insuring landlords against dilapidations by tenants. It may also be desirable to provide for protecting tenants against arbitrary and unwarranted disturbance as well as to compensate landlords for unwarranted desertion by tenants.

²⁸ The following number of county landlord-tenant conferences were held in the period, 1921-1923: Illinois, 4; Iowa, 20; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; and South Dakota, 4.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK—1923.

Prepared under the direction of the Statistical Committee, Joseph A. Becker, Lewis B. Flohr, G. B. L. Arner, W. F. Callander, and O. A. Juve.

INTRODUCTION.

Statistics of acreage, yield per acre, and production in the United States are estimates made by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. For the years 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909, acreages are as reported by the Bureau of the Census; acreages in 1919 are based upon the census, supplemented by State enumerations. In the intercensal years previous to 1909, and from 1911 to 1915, estimated acreages were obtained by applying estimated percentages of decrease or increase to the published acreage in the preceding year, except that a revised base was used for applying percentage estimates whenever new census data were available. For the years 1890 to 1908, acreages have been revised to be consistent with the preceding and succeeding censuses. The estimates from 1915 to 1918, and from 1919 to date are based upon acreage changes from year to year as shown by a sample of approximately 2 per cent of the crop acreages in each year, supplemented by State enumerations. Yields per acre are estimates based upon reports of one or more farmers in each agricultural township, on the average yield per acre in their localities. Production is acreage times yield per acre. Production estimates are in some cases revised in the following year on the basis of State enumerations and records of shipments.

Estimates of farm stocks, shipments, quality, crop condition, and miscellaneous information concerning crops are based either upon sample data or upon estimates of crop reporters for their localities. The sources of these data are indicated in the notes accompanying the tables.

Farm prices on the specified dates are based upon reports of farmers and country dealers on the average price paid to farmers, and do not relate to any specified grade. Farm value as shown is computed by applying the December 1 farm price to the total production. The average price received for the portion of the crop sold may be greater or less than this price, depending on the price changes previous and subsequent to December 1 and the amount of the crop sold in the corresponding periods.

Numbers of livestock on farms on January 1 in 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900, correspond to the census enumerations on June 1 of those years; in 1910, the enumeration as of April 15. The number on January 1, 1920, is based upon the census enumeration as of that date, supplemented by enumerations by State agencies such as assessors and brand inspection boards. In the intercensal years prior to 1910, and from 1911 to 1916, the numbers of livestock were obtained by methods identical with those used for crop acreages. Estimates from 1917 to 1919, and from 1920 to date are based upon a sample of approximately 2 per cent, supplemented by trends derived from assessors' enumerations, reports of brand inspection boards, market movements, and stockyard receipts. The census bases are not always comparable from one decade to another through both changes of dates and classifications.

The average price per head on January 1 is estimated from reports of correspondents relating to livestock in their vicinity. The farm value on January 1 is computed by applying the average price per head to the number of head on farms.

Certain statistics represent enumerations made by the department in connection with the administration of regulatory and inspection laws. Certain other statistics represent enumerations made by the department in compliance with general legislation authorizing the collection and dissemination of information on agricultural products.

Statistics relating to supplies, movements, and market prices of agricultural products in the United States are derived from official sources as far as available; otherwise from reliable unofficial sources. In all cases wherein the data presented did not cover the field or a major sample thereof, data most representative of the various commodities, movements, and markets have been selected.

With some crops marketing and movement into consumptive channels takes place entirely within the calendar year in which the crop was produced. For many crops marketing takes place during portions of two calendar years. For a few crops, as potatoes, marketing extends beyond a 12-month period. In order that the movement and prices of the particular crop may be followed through, the months in which the crop moved have been used as the "year."

Weighted averages of prices are shown in all cases where a weighting factor was available. For instance, the weighted price of wheat in Chicago is based on the number of carload sales reported, which ranges from 42 to 55 per cent of all receipts on that market. In the case of hogs at Chicago, the weighted average price is based on total sales of butcher hogs to slaughterers. With many commodities, however, data as to quantities sold are unobtainable; in all such cases average prices are based on price quotations without reference to quantity.

It should be remembered that, due to changes in market conditions or quality of delivery in different years on or under the same grade description or specifications, prices derived from different sources may not be strictly comparable, although for most general purposes they are entirely satisfactory. For instance, the changes in the description of many kinds of livestock which were made July 1, 1923, while not affecting certain price series, made others only fairly comparable and made comparison impossible in other cases. The data as to commercial stocks and movements of various commodities are as nearly complete as practicable and feasible, and are considered fairly representative.

Data originating with other departments and agencies are included because of their general interest to the agricultural industry. The sources of such data are given in connection with the tables. Care has been taken to quote only such sources as are generally considered reliable.

Statistics of acreage and production in foreign countries are compiled as far as possible from official sources and are therefore subject to whatever errors may result from shortcomings in the reporting and statistical services of the various countries. Inaccuracies also result from differences in nomenclature and classification in foreign countries, and through the conversion of foreign units into domestic equivalents. Except where otherwise stated, pre-war data refer to pre-war boundaries. Yields per acre are calculated from acreage and production, both rounded to thousand units, and are therefore subject to a greater possibility of error when calculated for countries with small acreage.

The tables of international trade cover substantially the international trade of the world. The total imports and the total exports in any one year can not be expected to balance, although disagreements tend to be compensated over a series of years. Among the sources of disagreement are: The different periods covered by the "year" of various countries; imports received in the year subsequent to the year of export; lack of uniformity in classification of goods as among countries; different trade practices and varying degrees of failure in recording countries of origin and ultimate destination; different practices in recording reexported goods; and different methods of treating free ports. The exports given are domestic exports and the imports given are imports for consumption, whenever it is possible to distinguish such imports from general imports. While there are some inevitable omissions, there may be some duplication because of reshipments which do not appear as such in the official reports. In the trade tables, figures for the United States include Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, but not the Philippine Islands.

Since the statistics for the current year are in many cases preliminary and subject to revision on the basis of later and fuller information, the reader is cautioned to use always the figures as they appear in the latest issue of the Yearbook.

BREAD GRAINS.

WHEAT.

TABLE 1.—Wheat: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., in the United States, 1869-1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago cash price per bushel No. 2 Northern spring. ²				Domestic exports, including flour, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³	Imports, including flour, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³	Per cent of crop exported.
							Decem-ber.		Following May.				
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
	1,000 acres.	Bush. of 60 lbs.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dol-lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.
1869..	19,181	13.6	260,147	76.5	199,025	10.38	63	76	79	92	53,900,780	1,285,976	20.7
1870..	18,003	12.4	225,685	94.4	222,767	11.73	91	98	113	120	52,574,111	867,480	22.3
1871..	19,944	11.6	230,722	114.5	264,070	13.24	107	111	120	143	38,995,755	2,410,738	16.9
1872..	20,858	12.0	249,907	111.4	278,522	13.35	97	108	112	122	52,014,715	1,841,049	20.8
1873..	22,172	12.7	281,255	106.9	300,670	13.56	96	106	105	114	91,510,398	2,116,777	32.5
1874..	24,907	12.3	308,103	86.3	265,881	10.65	78	83	78	94	72,912,517	367,987	23.7
1875..	26,382	11.1	292,136	89.5	261,397	9.91	82	91	89	100	74,760,682	1,664,138	25.6
1876..	27,627	10.5	289,356	97.0	280,743	10.16	104	117	130	172	57,043,936	366,061	19.7
1877..	26,278	13.9	364,194	105.7	385,089	14.65	103	108	98	113	92,141,626	1,390,713	25.3
1878..	32,109	14.1	409,893	110.6	452,884	15.60	122	133	112	119	150,502,506	2,074,321	35.8
1879..	37,887	13.1	498,560	95.1	474,202	12.48	103	109	101	112	186,321,514	212,600	37.4
1881..	37,708	10.2	383,280	119.2	456,880	12.12	124	129	123	140	121,892,389	665,467	31.8
1882..	37,067	13.6	504,185	88.4	445,602	12.02	91	94	108	113	147,811,316	1,087,011	29.3
1883..	36,456	11.6	421,084	91.1	385,049	10.52	94	99	85	94	111,534,182	32,474	26.5
1884..	39,470	13.0	512,765	64.5	330,802	8.38	69	76	85	90	132,570,366	212,312	25.9
1885..	34,189	10.4	357,112	77.1	275,320	8.05	82	89	72	79	94,565,793	398,415	26.5
1886..	36,806	12.4	457,218	68.7	314,226	8.54	75	79	80	88	153,804,969	282,400	33.6
1887..	37,642	12.1	456,329	68.1	310,613	8.25	75	79	81	89	110,625,344	594,860	26.2
1888..	37,336	11.1	415,886	92.6	385,248	10.32	96	105	77	95	88,600,743	135,851	21.3
1889..	35,680	12.9	454,383	69.5	301,869	8.99	76	80	89	100	109,430,467	162,540	25.2
1890..	34,048	11.1	378,007	83.3	315,112	9.25	87	92	96	108	106,181,316	583,826	28.1
1891..	37,826	15.8	584,504	83.4	487,403	12.89	80	93	80	85	225,665,811	2,462,365	38.6
1892..	39,552	13.3	527,987	62.2	328,331	8.30	69	73	68	76	191,912,635	968,125	36.3
1893..	37,934	11.3	427,553	53.5	228,509	6.03	59	64	62	69	164,283,129	1,182,864	38.4
1894..	39,425	13.1	516,485	48.9	252,700	6.41	51	62	63	69	144,812,718	1,438,399	28.1
1895..	40,848	13.9	569,450	50.3	286,539	7.01	53	64	67	67	126,443,968	2,110,304	22.7
1896..	43,916	12.4	544,193	71.7	390,340	8.89	74	83	68	97	145,124,972	1,544,242	26.2
1897..	46,016	13.3	610,254	80.9	493,693	10.72	92	109	117	185	217,306,005	2,058,938	35.6
1898..	51,007	15.1	772,163	58.2	449,022	8.80	62	70	68	79	222,618,420	1,875,173	28.8
1899..	55,639	12.7	695,051	58.6	372,982	7.09	64	69	63	67	186,086,702	320,194	29.3
1900..	51,387	11.7	602,708	62.6	373,578	7.27	69	74	70	75	215,960,073	603,101	35.8
1901..	52,473	15.0	788,638	62.6	493,760	9.41	73	79	72	76	234,772,510	1,280,502	29.8
1902..	49,649	14.6	724,808	63.0	456,851	9.20	71	77	74	80	202,905,598	1,080,128	28.0
1903..	51,632	12.9	663,923	60.6	461,439	8.94	77	87	77	101	120,727,613	217,682	18.2
1904..	47,825	12.5	596,911	92.4	551,788	11.54	115	122	89	113	44,112,910	3,280,189	7.4
1905..	49,389	14.7	726,819	74.0	542,543	10.99	82	90	80	87	97,609,007	261,908	13.4
1906..	47,800	15.8	756,775	66.2	501,310	10.49	-----	-----	84	106	146,700,425	590,092	19.4
1907..	45,116	14.1	637,961	86.5	552,074	12.24	-----	-----	-----	-----	163,043,669	519,785	25.6
1908..	45,970	14.0	644,656	92.2	594,128	12.92	106	112	120	137	114,268,468	456,940	17.7
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1909..	44,262	15.8	700,434	98.4	689,108	15.57	106	119	100	119	87,394,818	1,815,617	12.5
1910..	45,081	13.9	635,121	88.3	561,051	12.28	104	110	98	106	69,311,700	1,146,658	10.9
1911..	49,543	12.5	621,338	87.4	543,063	10.98	105	110	115	122	79,689,404	3,413,626	12.8
1912..	45,814	15.9	730,267	76.0	555,280	12.12	85	90	90	96	142,879,590	1,282,039	19.6
1913..	50,184	15.2	763,380	79.9	610,122	12.10	89	93	96	100	145,590,349	2,385,337	19.1
A ver.	47,097	14.7	690,108	85.7	591,725	12.59	97.9	104.7	98.9	108.6	104,967,085	1,808,275	15.2
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1914..	53,541	16.6	891,017	96.6	878,680	16.41	115	131	141	164	332,464,975	715,369	37.3
1915..	60,469	17.0	1,025,801	91.9	942,303	15.58	106	128	116	126	243,117,026	7,187,650	23.7
1916..	52,316	12.2	636,318	160.1	919,968	19.50	155	190	258	340	503,573,928	24,924,985	32.0
1917..	45,089	14.1	630,655	200.8	1,278,112	28.35	220	220	220	220	132,578,633	31,215,213	20.8
1918..	59,181	15.6	921,438	204.2	1,826,310	31.80	220	220	245	280	287,401,579	11,288,591	31.2
1919..	75,694	12.8	967,979	214.9	2,080,056	27.48	280	325	295	345	210,884,548	5,405,510	22.7
1920..	61,143	13.6	833,027	143.7	1,197,263	19.58	164	187	142	178	366,077,439	67,398,002	43.9
A ver.	58,205	14.5	844,605	154.9	1,325,458	22.77	180.1	200.2	202.4	236.2	255,011,161	19,746,475	30.2
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1921..	63,696	12.8	814,905	92.6	754,834	11.85	118	138	127	173	279,406,799	17,251,482	34.3
1922..	62,317	13.9	867,598	100.7	873,412	14.02	121	136	120	129	221,923,184	19,644,934	25.6
1923..	66,308	13.5	785,741	92.3	725,501	12.44	110	119	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² No. 1 Northern spring to 1915. Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.³ Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE 2.—*Winter and spring wheat: Acreage sown and harvested, production, and farm value, United States, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Winter wheat.						Spring wheat.				
	Acreage sown in preceeding fall.	Acreage harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Total farm value Dec. 1.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Total farm value Dec. 1.
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	dollars.	1,000 acres.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	dollars.
1910.....	31,659	27,329	15.9	434,142	88.1	382,318	18,352	11.0	200,979	88.9	178,733
1911.....	32,648	29,162	14.8	430,656	88.0	379,161	20,381	9.4	190,682	86.0	163,912
1912.....	33,229	26,571	15.1	399,919	80.9	323,572	19,243	17.2	330,348	70.1	231,708
1913.....	33,124	31,699	16.5	523,561	82.9	433,995	18,485	13.0	239,819	73.4	176,127
1914.....	37,248	36,008	19.0	684,990	98.6	676,623	17,533	11.8	204,027	98.6	203,057
1915.....	42,431	41,308	16.3	673,947	94.7	638,149	19,161	18.4	351,854	95.4	304,154
1916.....	39,245	34,709	18.8	650,553	102.7	751,906	17,607	8.6	155,765	152.6	238,052
1917.....	38,359	27,257	18.1	412,901	202.8	837,237	17,832	12.5	223,754	197.6	440,876
1918.....	43,126	37,130	15.2	565,099	206.3	1,165,995	22,051	16.2	356,339	200.9	715,831
1919.....	61,051	60,494	15.1	760,377	210.5	1,600,805	25,200	8.2	207,603	230.9	479,251
1920.....	44,861	40,016	15.3	610,597	148.6	907,291	21,127	10.5	222,430	130.4	290,972
1921.....	45,625	43,414	13.8	600,316	95.1	571,044	20,282	10.6	214,589	85.6	183,790
1922.....	49,787	42,358	13.8	586,878	104.7	614,399	19,959	14.1	280,720	92.3	259,013
1923.....	46,100	39,522	14.5	572,340	95.0	543,825	18,786	11.4	213,401	85.1	181,676

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 3.—*Wheat: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	11	4	6	167	100	156	327	170	184
Vermont.....	9	4	4	126	84	84	168	122	118
New York.....	475	463	403	9,137	8,966	8,159	9,968	10,590	8,974
New Jersey.....	81	77	74	1,539	1,540	1,490	1,739	1,694	1,628
Pennsylvania.....	1,365	1,339	1,283	23,850	24,722	24,338	24,506	27,194	24,338
Delaware.....	113	109	106	1,300	1,766	1,908	1,274	1,907	1,906
Maryland.....	590	578	543	8,260	9,537	10,426	8,506	10,681	10,426
Virginia.....	847	830	838	8,301	10,375	11,145	12,299	12,658	12,260
West Virginia.....	260	240	228	3,125	2,760	2,964	3,056	3,397	3,433
North Carolina.....	690	600	544	4,500	5,400	6,038	2,480	7,244	7,729
South Carolina.....	118	165	175	1,298	1,320	1,925	2,700	2,072	2,964
Georgia.....	138	190	189	1,449	1,520	1,739	2,696	2,280	2,556
Ohio.....	2,434	2,490	2,350	30,185	35,374	42,783	32,600	41,388	42,355
Indiana.....	2,016	1,996	2,076	24,192	28,928	34,248	25,644	32,899	33,563
Illinois.....	2,909	3,196	3,479	46,822	55,432	62,506	46,822	59,312	68,756
Michigan.....	945	1,023	976	14,840	14,828	16,576	15,433	16,475	15,913
Wisconsin.....	211	176	119	2,812	3,006	1,970	3,727	3,096	1,931
Minnesota.....	2,371	1,989	1,728	22,988	27,276	20,785	22,249	27,548	19,746
Iowa.....	555	731	787	9,944	16,452	14,352	8,761	16,288	12,773
Missouri.....	3,206	3,105	2,919	34,952	38,818	37,947	34,602	40,759	36,809
North Dakota.....	9,500	8,960	8,262	80,750	126,618	58,660	98,638	113,956	50,448
South Dakota.....	2,845	2,989	2,812	25,980	40,012	26,906	22,603	36,811	21,793
Nebraska.....	3,967	4,177	3,174	59,875	69,838	31,388	49,696	57,445	26,052
Kansas.....	10,554	9,756	8,299	128,695	122,861	83,804	119,067	120,404	76,262
Kentucky.....	634	650	630	6,340	7,475	7,688	7,291	8,520	8,308
Tennessee.....	450	472	442	4,500	4,484	4,408	5,406	5,815	5,194
Alabama.....	20	20	20	210	218	200	321	349	260
Mississippi.....	6	5	4	84	60	60	109	87	66
Texas.....	2,081	1,249	1,550	20,810	9,992	16,370	20,810	10,991	16,861
Oklahoma.....	3,795	3,300	3,300	47,325	31,350	36,300	40,700	30,723	33,759
Arkansas.....	108	78	70	958	1,014	770	958	1,076	832
Montana.....	2,715	3,618	3,531	33,430	52,714	52,496	28,416	46,916	43,030
Wyoming.....	193	179	175	3,316	2,506	2,785	2,620	2,065	2,228
Colorado.....	1,719	1,620	1,390	23,239	21,776	18,000	17,682	19,380	14,940
New Mexico.....	227	105	106	3,088	885	1,300	3,242	1,062	1,404
Arizona.....	40	49	42	840	1,274	1,092	1,060	1,465	1,529
Utah.....	276	294	272	6,299	5,682	6,566	4,726	5,113	5,975
Nevada.....	21	21	20	493	550	507	641	690	583
Idaho.....	1,123	1,123	1,052	26,952	24,275	30,115	19,405	21,947	24,482
Washington.....	2,550	2,486	2,470	55,245	52,104	61,749	50,091	38,398	45,452
Oregon.....	1,082	1,095	1,111	25,364	18,900	26,607	21,560	20,412	23,690
California.....	857	712	748	5,365	15,808	16,157	8,940	17,604	17,450
United States.....	63,696	62,317	58,306	814,905	867,598	785,741	754,834	873,412	725,501

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¹ Preliminary.

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TABLE 4.—Winter and spring wheat: Acreage sown and harvested, production, and farm value December 1, by States, in calendar year 1923.

State.	Winter wheat. ¹						Spring wheat. ¹				
	Acreage sown in preceding fall.	Acreage harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Total farm value Dec. 1.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Total farm value Dec. 1.
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	1,000 acres.	Bush.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.
Maine											
Vermont											
New York	400	387	20.4	7,895	119	8,684	6	20.0	120	118	194
New Jersey	76	74	20.0	1,480	170	1,228	4	21.0	84	140	176
Pennsylvania	1,306	1,272	19.0	24,168	109	24,168	11	16.5	264	110	290
Delaware	108	108	18.0	1,908	109	1,908					
Maryland	561	543	19.2	10,426	107	10,426					
Virginia	850	828	13.3	11,145	110	12,260					
West Virginia	236	226	13.0	2,964	116	2,486					
North Carolina	558	544	11.1	6,038	128	7,729					
South Carolina	170	173	11.0	1,905	184	2,984					
Georgia	190	189	9.2	1,789	147	2,538					
Ohio	2,674	2,340	18.2	42,668	99	42,162	10	19.5	196	99	196
Indiana	2,304	2,072	16.5	34,188	98	33,604	4	15.0	60	98	59
Illinois	3,559	3,363	18.0	60,534	94	56,902	116	17.0	1,973	94	1,854
Michigan	1,014	968	17.0	16,456	96	15,798	8	15.0	120	96	115
Wisconsin	69	66	17.0	1,122	98	1,100	58	16.0	848	98	881
Minnesota	111	94	16.0	1,504	95	1,420	1,634	11.8	19,281	95	18,317
Iowa	780	741	18.5	13,708	89	12,200	46	14.0	644	89	573
Missouri	2,967	2,914	13.0	37,982	97	36,746	5	13.0	65	97	63
North Dakota							8,252	7.1	58,660	86	50,448
South Dakota	128	77	12.0	924	81	748	2,735	9.5	25,892	81	21,045
Nebraska	3,763	2,822	10.0	28,220	88	23,423	352	9.0	3,168	83	2,029
Kansas	11,507	8,285	10.1	83,678	91	76,147	14	9.0	126	91	115
Kentucky	642	620	12.4	7,688	108	8,308					
Tennessee	453	442	10.2	4,508	115	5,184					
Alabama	22	20	10.0	200	130	260					
Mississippi	4	4	15.0	60	119	66					
Texas	1,695	1,589	19.5	16,370	103	16,861					
Oklahoma	3,626	3,360	11.0	36,966	93	33,759					
Arkansas	73	70	11.0	770	108	832					
Montana	900	738	17.0	12,546	82	10,288	2,793	14.3	39,940	82	32,751
Wyoming	18	15	15.0	225	89	180	160	10.0	2,500	89	2,046
Colorado	1,932	1,060	12.0	12,720	88	10,558	330	10.0	5,280	83	4,382
New Mexico	94	47	8.5	406	108	482	61	14.0	854	109	922
Arizona	46	42	20.0	1,082	149	1,529					
Nevada	152	148	10.0	2,062	91	2,680	124	20.2	3,431	94	3,285
Idaho	400	308	28.0	11,024	116	89	17	25.3	430	115	494
Washington	1,427	1,345	27.5	37,085	83	31,463	1,124	22.0	24,728	85	21,019
Oregon	886	899	23.0	21,725	98	19,118	242	21.0	5,082	88	4,472
California	813	748	22.6	16,167	108	17,450					
United States	44,300	39,523	14.5	572,340	95.0	543,825	18,784	11.4	213,401	85.1	184,676

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 5.—Durum wheat¹: Estimated yield per acre and production in four States.

Calendar year.	Yield per acre.					Production.				
	Minnesota.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Montana.	Four States.	Minnesota.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Montana.	Four States.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1917	15.5	16.0	13.5	9.9	10.9	1,557	14,965	8,941	1,543	25,009
1918	20.0	14.0	10.5	12.9	15.2	2,446	35,546	22,408	4,516	50,265
1919	11.0	7.9	9.4	4.5	8.2	1,445	21,730	6,945	945	31,065
1920	12.0	10.5	12.4	11.5	10.9	1,363	28,299	7,131	4,221	41,034
1921	13.0	9.7	11.0	11.2	10.1	1,715	34,731	20,670	4,289	53,394
1922	14.0	15.0	15.5	14.7	15.2	3,960	54,803	21,979	4,106	87,083
1923	14.5	8.8	12.0	10.5	9.8	2,330	27,685	15,080	1,457	44,533

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Also included in spring wheat, table 4.

Broad Grains.

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TABLE 6.—Wheat: Yield per acre, calendar years, 1909-1923.

State.	1909	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920.	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Vermont.....	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
New York.....	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Pennsylvania.....	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Delaware.....	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Maryland.....	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Virginia.....	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
West Virginia.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
North Carolina.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Georgia.....	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Ohio.....	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Indiana.....	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Illinois.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Michigan.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Wisconsin.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Minnesota.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Iowa.....	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Missouri.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
North Dakota.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
South Dakota.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Nebraska.....	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Kansas.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Kentucky.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Tennessee.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Alabama.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Mississippi.....	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Texas.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Oklahoma.....	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Arkansas.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Montana.....	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
Wyoming.....	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Colorado.....	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
New Mexico.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Arizona.....	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Utah.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Nevada.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Idaho.....	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Washington.....	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Oregon.....	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
California.....	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
United States.....	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 7.—Winter wheat: Yield per acre in States producing both winter and spring wheat, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1908- 1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920.	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
New York.....	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Pennsylvania.....	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Ohio.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Indiana.....	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Illinois.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Michigan.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Wisconsin.....	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Minnesota.....	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Iowa.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
South Dakota.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Nebraska.....	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Kansas.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Montana.....	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
Wyoming.....	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Colorado.....	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
New Mexico.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Arizona.....	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Utah.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Nevada.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Idaho.....	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Washington.....	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Oregon.....	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
United States.....	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4

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TABLE 8.—Spring wheat: Yield per acre in States producing both winter and spring wheat, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1908-1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914-1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
New York												21.0	20.0	15.0	18.0		14.5	16.0
Pennsylvania												17.0	15.0	16.0			15.0	15.5
Ohio												26.5	16.0	13.0			12.5	15.0
Indiana												20.0	23.0	9.0	12.0		12.0	11.0
Illinois												25.0	28.0	14.5	16.5		14.5	14.5
Michigan												17.7	18.0	21.1	21.0		9.0	14.5
Wisconsin	17.5	19.0	18.7	14.5	18.5	18.6	17.9	17.0	22.5	16.6	21.2	24.7	12.4	12.0	18.1	11.1	11.5	16.0
Minnesota	12.8	16.8	16.0	10.1	15.5	16.2	14.9	10.5	17.0	7.5	17.5	52.1	0.3	9.5	13.2	9.5	13.7	11.8
Iowa	15.5	14.7	20.9	12.8	17.0	17.0	16.7	13.5	16.7	13.0	21.5	18.0	9.5	11.3	14.8	10.3	14.3	14.0
Missouri												9.0	15.6	8.5	13.0		12.0	13.5
South Dakota	12.8	14.1	12.8	4.0	14.2	9.0	10.8	9.0	17.0	6.3	14.0	19.0	8.0	9.0	11.8	9.0	13.2	9.5
Nebraska	13.0	14.0	13.9	10.0	14.1	12.0	12.5	11.5	16.0	12.5	16.5	11.9	8.5	9.5	12.3	11.3	11.4	9.0
Kansas	5.5	11.5	8.4	4.2	15.0	8.5	9.5	15.0	12.0	10.5	6.0	8.0	9.3	12.5	10.5	8.2	8.3	9.0
Montana	24.2	28.8	22.0	25.2	23.5	21.5	24.2	17.0	26.0	18.0	9.0	12.5	2.3	10.0	13.5	12.0	14.4	14.3
Wyoming	25.5	27.0	23.0	26.0	22.0	22.5	26.4	22.0	27.0	22.0	22.2	22.0	15.0	20.0	22.0	17.0	14.0	16.0
Colorado	21.0	29.4	21.9	19.5	24.0	21.0	23.2	22.5	21.0	19.5	22.0	17.5	15.4	19.4	19.6	19.0	15.0	16.0
New Mexico	25.0	24.5	20.0	20.5	22.0	21.0	21.2	23.0	22.5	21.5	21.8	24.0	19.7	18.5	20.9	16.0	11.1	14.0
Utah	27.5	28.5	25.3	32.7	29.0	22.8	27.6	25.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	23.8	18.7	23.7	24.2	22.6	25.6	29.2
Nevada	30.0	28.7	29.0	32.5	30.0	23.1	30.3	30.0	32.0	31.5	28.0	28.0	21.4	23.0	27.3	24.0	27.3	32.5
Idaho	25.4	26.0	20.4	23.0	23.5	23.0	26.3	24.0	23.5	23.5	22.0	22.0	18.5	24.0	22.7	24.0	23.0	29.0
Washington	15.0	20.0	14.5	19.5	20.4	19.0	18.5	20.0	22.2	21.5	13.5	6.5	13.0	11.0	16.0	15.0	9.3	22.0
Oregon	16.5	18.7	13.0	17.7	19.5	19.5	18.7	16.5	17.0	23.0	11.0	11.0	13.0	17.0	16.5	17.0	11.5	21.0
United States	13.2	15.8	11.0	9.4	17.2	13.0	13.3	11.8	18.4	8.8	12.5	16.2	8.2	10.5	12.3	10.6	14.1	11.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 9.—Winter and spring wheat: Condition of crop, United States, 1st of month, yield per acre, and per cent of winter wheat area abandoned, calendar years, 1890-1923.

Calendar year.	Winter wheat.							Spring wheat.				
	De- cem- ber of pre- vious year.	Apr.	Area aban- doned.	May.	June.	July. ¹	Yield per acre.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept. ¹	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.
1890	95.3	81.0		80.0	78.1	76.2	10.9	91.3	94.4	83.2	79.7	11.4
1891	98.4	96.9		97.9	96.6	96.2	14.7	92.6	94.1	95.5	97.2	16.7
1892	85.3	81.2		84.0	88.3	89.6	13.7	92.3	90.9	86.7	81.2	12.7
1893	87.4	77.4		75.4	75.5	77.7	12.0	86.4	74.1	67.0	68.9	10.2
1894	91.5	86.7		81.4	83.2	83.9	14.0	88.0	68.4	67.1	69.9	11.5
1895	89.0	81.4		82.9	71.1	65.8	11.6	97.8	102.2	95.9	94.9	18.0
1896	81.4	77.1		82.7	77.9	75.6	11.8	99.9	93.3	78.9	73.8	13.5
1897	99.5	81.4		80.2	78.5	81.2	14.1	89.6	91.2	86.7	80.8	12.8
1898		84.7		86.5	90.8	85.7	14.9	100.9	95.0	96.5	91.7	16.0
1899	92.6	77.9		76.2	67.3	65.6	11.5	91.4	91.7	83.6	77.2	13.3
1900	97.1	82.1		88.9	82.7	80.8	13.3	87.3	55.2	56.4	56.1	10.6
1901	97.1	91.7	6.3	94.1	87.8	88.3	15.2	92.0	95.6	80.3	78.4	14.7
1902	96.7	78.7	15.1	76.4	76.1	77.0	14.4	95.4	92.4	80.7	87.2	14.7
1903	96.7	97.3	2.8	92.6	82.2	78.8	12.3	95.9	82.5	77.1	78.1	14.0
1904	86.6	76.5	15.4	76.5	77.7	78.7	12.4	93.4	93.7	87.5	66.2	12.8
1905	82.9	91.6	4.6	92.5	85.5	82.7	14.3	93.7	91.0	89.2	87.3	14.7
1906	94.1	89.1	5.5	90.9	82.7	85.6	16.7	93.4	91.4	89.9	83.4	13.7
1907	94.1	89.9	11.2	82.9	77.4	78.3	14.6	88.7	87.2	79.4	77.1	13.2
1908	91.1	91.3	3.9	89.0	86.0	80.6	14.4	95.0	89.4	80.7	77.6	13.2
1909	85.3	82.2	7.4	83.5	80.7	82.4	15.8	95.2	92.7	91.6	88.6	15.8
1910	95.8	80.8	13.7	82.1	80.0	81.5	15.9	92.8	61.6	61.0	68.1	11.0
1911	82.5	83.3	10.7	86.1	80.4	76.8	14.8	94.6	78.8	59.8	56.7	9.4
1912	86.6	80.6	20.0	79.7	74.3	73.3	15.1	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8	17.2
1913	93.2	91.6	4.3	91.9	83.5	81.6	16.5	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.3	13.0
Av. 1909-1913	88.7	83.7	11.2	84.7	79.8	79.1	15.6	94.4	78.2	75.4	74.9	13.3
1914	97.2	95.6	3.3	96.0	92.7	94.1	19.0	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0	11.5
1915	98.3	95.6	2.6	92.9	95.8	84.4	16.3	94.9	98.3	93.4	94.6	18.4
1916	87.7	73.3	11.6	82.4	73.2	75.7	13.8	98.2	89.0	63.4	48.6	8.8
1917	85.7	63.4	28.9	73.2	70.9	75.9	15.1	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2	12.5
1918	79.3	78.6	13.9	86.4	83.8	79.5	15.2	95.2	86.1	79.6	82.1	16.2
1919	98.5	99.8	1.1	100.5	94.9	89.0	15.1	91.2	80.9	63.9	48.5	8.2
1920	85.2	75.6	10.8	79.1	78.2	79.7	15.3	89.1	88.0	73.4	64.1	10.5
Av. 1914-1920	88.8	82.9	10.3	87.2	82.8	82.6	15.7	92.2	87.6	72.6	68.2	12.3
1921	87.9	91.0	4.8	88.8	77.9	77.2	13.8	98.4	80.8	66.6	62.5	10.6
1922	76.0	78.4	14.9	83.5	81.9	77.0	13.8	90.7	83.7	80.4	80.1	14.1
1923	79.5	75.2	14.3	80.1	76.8	76.8	14.5	90.2	82.4	69.6	65.1	11.4
1924	83.0											

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 10.—Wheat: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909-1923.

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909.....	8.5	3.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	18.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	22.8
1910.....	18.9	.9	.2	6.6	.5	2.6	.2	30.0	.9	1.9	.4	.4	33.8
1911.....	25.5	.8	(*)	1.5	.4	3.8	.1	32.3	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	37.8
1912.....	8.1	1.8	.3	9.5	1.5	1.8	.4	24.0	1.8	2.3	.3	.2	29.5
1913.....	14.2	.4	.2	1.9	.7	1.7	.3	20.0	.3	2.2	.1	.1	23.5
1914.....	6.7	1.4	.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	.2	13.4	3.0	2.6	.1	.1	19.8
1915.....	1.3	7.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	.1	.4	13.0	2.4	3.6	.1	.1	19.7
1916.....	6.9	3.8	.6	5.1	1.3	2.7	.2	21.2	12.6	4.0	.1	.1	38.7
1917.....	19.1	.4	.1	11.8	1.0	1.6	.2	34.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	39.5
1918.....	14.6	.3	.1	3.8	1.1	2.0	.2	22.4	1.5	1.1	.8	.1	23.7
1919.....	12.3	6.2	.4	1.3	.8	2.9	.3	24.3	10.2	2.5	.1	(*)	37.6
1920.....	8.1	2.3	.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	.4	17.6	9.5	4.4	.1	.1	32.2
1921.....	13.3	2.0	.2	1.8	1.4	3.6	.3	23.9	5.2	3.6	.1	.1	33.1
1922.....	13.1	2.0	.4	.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	21.4	3.4	3.4	.1	.1	29.7

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes:

² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 11.—Winter wheat: Percentage of acreage abandoned,¹ calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908-1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1914-1920	1921	1922	1923
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
New York.....	2.5	5.5	1.4	4.2	5.1	2.0	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.0	15.0	0.7	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.2
New Jersey.....	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	5.7	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	1.5	10.0	4.9	1.8	4.0	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	2.2	2.7	2.3	3.8	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.0	4.9	2.5	4.0	5.0	.5	8.5	3.2	1.0	2.0	2.5
Delaware.....	2.6	2.0	1.7	3.4	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.5	9.0	0.5	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.0	3.0
Maryland.....	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.0	3.8	4.2	5.0	.5	4.0	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.2
Virginia.....	2.6	1.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.5
West Virginia.....	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	4.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	3.5
North Carolina.....	2.6	1.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.6	4.0	1.5	10.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	2.0
South Carolina.....	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	25.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.8	2.5	10.0	2.0
Georgia.....	4.5	3.0	6.0	3.3	5.0	3.0	4.1	3.0	5.0	4.0	38.0	11.0	6.0	5.0	10.3	3.5	9.0	5.0
Ohio.....	2.0	10.0	5.6	3.2	24.5	2.3	13.5	1.3	1.8	18.0	4.0	5.0	.1	116.0	6.6	2.0	2.8	12.5
Indiana.....	2.1	8.5	6.0	3.6	46.5	3.5	13.6	1.3	2.0	30.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	13.0	9.8	3.0	5.0	6.0
Illinois.....	2.4	7.5	8.0	4.1	153.5	2.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	33.0	35.0	3.0	1.0	18.0	13.4	2.3	5.0	5.5
Michigan.....	2.5	5.0	5.5	3.2	26.0	4.5	8.8	2.3	1.0	3.5	5.0	24.0	1.0	7.0	6.3	2.5	2.0	4.5
Wisconsin.....	7.5	6.0	4.4	7.2	7.2	4.6	5.9	5.0	3.0	20.0	5.0	45.0	2.0	4.0	12.0	10.0	16.6	4.0
Minnesota.....	8.0	3.0	25.0	15.0	18.0	3.0	8.0	3.0	25.0	15.0	18.0	3.0	3.0	14.0	12.4	7.0	12.0	15.0
Iowa.....	1.3	4.0	28.1	4.0	18.3	3.5	11.6	2.0	1.0	18.0	62.0	13.0	.4	6.0	14.6	1.0	2.0	5.0
Missouri.....	2.0	9.0	17.5	3.0	23.2	1.5	10.8	1.4	2.5	20.0	62.0	1.0	.6	9.0	8.1	2.0	3.7	1.3
South Dakota.....	14.0	3.0	9.0	34.0	20.0	5.0	14.0	3.0	9.0	34.0	20.0	5.0	15.0	14.3	7.5	6.0	40.0	
Nebraska.....	4.0	7.2	28.5	10.0	18.0	2.0	11.6	4.0	1.0	4.0	75.0	10.0	.3	8.0	14.6	2.0	12.0	25.0
Kansas.....	2.5	8.0	30.7	27.0	18.0	7.0	18.1	4.5	3.5	9.5	63.0	29.0	.1	16.0	15.9	8.0	27.0	25.0
Kentucky.....	2.5	5.5	6.5	3.9	13.0	3.0	6.8	2.3	7.0	6.0	16.0	2.0	1.0	14.0	6.9	3.5	3.0	3.5
Tennessee.....	2.5	3.0	6.4	4.3	6.6	3.2	4.5	2.0	4.5	4.5	53.5	2.0	2.0	18.4	9.1	2.0	2.0	2.5
Alabama.....	5.0	5.0	6.7	6.2	7.0	4.3	5.8	3.0	5.0	6.0	30.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	8.1	5.0	6.0	7.0
Mississippi.....	4.0	.0	0.0	10.0	17.0	2.5	5.9	15.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.9	20.0	5.0	8.0
Texas.....	6.5	37.0	3.3	7.0	1.5	11.0	12.0	5.0	.5	33.0	25.0	45.0	8.0	10.0	17.4	4.0	41.0	8.0
Oklahoma.....	2.3	7.5	5.0	5.4	10.5	7.0	12.8	3.0	.5	5.0	17.0	20.0	.1	13.0	4.4	6.2	4.0	9.0
Arkansas.....	4.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.7	6.0	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.0
Montana.....	15.5	15.0	5.4	2.7	7.0	9.3	5.0	5.0	25.0	22.0	12.0	4.0	4.22	13.0	15.0	9.0	18.0	
Wyoming.....	2.9	4.5	7.7	8.7	4.6	5.7	4.0	2.0	5.0	11.5	10.0	4.0	6.0	6.6	8.0	11.0	17.0	
Colorado.....	6.0	10.0	11.4	7.8	5.1	8.1	8.0	2.0	8.0	20.0	7.0	1.0	12.0	8.4	8.0	20.0	33.0	
New Mexico.....	.0	.0	.0	0.0	14.2	5.0	7.0	2.5	8.0	20.0	35.0	5.0	15.0	14.0	10.0	30.0	50.0	
Arizona.....	.0	.0	.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	6.0	10.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	6.8	10.0	1.0	3.0
Utah.....	.0	.0	.0	2.6	7.1	8.5	6.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.5
Nevada.....	.0	.0	.0	5.9	5.0	13.3	5.8	4.5	4.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	12.0	4.9	8.0	1.0	2.0
Idaho.....	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	5.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	2.0	10.0	5.4	3.0	6.0	4.0
Washington.....	4.9	4.0	7.6	4.9	4.5	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.0	20.0	33.0	5.0	3.0	20.0	12.8	3.0	7.0	5.0
Oregon.....	2.5	3.0	6.0	3.9	1.6	5.0	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	11.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.0	4.0	3.0
California.....	35.0	16.3	5.2	8.0	8.0	30.0	13.5	5.0	5.0	20.0	30.0	15.0	10.0	16.0	13.0	28.0	8.7	8.0
United States.....	3.9	7.4	13.7	10.7	20.0	4.3	11.2	3.3	2.6	11.6	28.9	13.9	1.1	10.8	10.3	4.8	14.9	14.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on percentages reported abandoned to May 1 by crop reporters.

TABLE 12.—Wheat: Acreage and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.					Yield per acre.				
	Average, 1909-1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923, preliminary.	Average, 1909-1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.										
Canada.....	9,945	18,232	23,261	25,423	22,673	19.8	14.4	12.9	17.8	20.7
United States.....	47,007	61,143	63,666	62,317	68,868	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.9	13.5
Mexico.....	1,274			1,419		11.0			9.6	
Total comparable 1909-1913.....	59,216			88,159	90,981					
Total comparable 1923.....	57,042	73,375	80,937	84,740						
EUROPE.										
United Kingdom:										
England and Wales.....	1,787	1,875	1,976	1,967	1,740	31.2	23.5	25.3	31.2	31.5
Scotland.....	57	54	65	65	59	39.9	33.5	39.5	38.9	40.1
Ireland.....	43	50	43	41		37.1	28.1	32.7	34.6	
Norway.....	12	40	41	28	25	25.6	25.0	23.7	25.7	22.0
Sweden.....	255	358	366	356	363	31.8	28.8	34.3	26.4	32.1
Denmark.....	114	180	226	237	265	37.7	41.1	50.7	39.0	
Netherlands.....	133	152	185	150	163	36.1	39.4	47.6	41.1	43.6
Belgium.....	396	306	348	369	341	37.6	35.6	42.3	35.4	36.9
Luxemburg.....	27	27	30	23	25	22.8	16.7	21.4	7.5	20.9
France.....	16,159	12,586	13,300	13,072	13,650	19.7	18.8	24.3	18.6	21.3
Spain.....	9,547	10,254	10,385	10,369	10,469	13.7	13.5	14.0	12.2	15.0
Portugal.....	1,211	1,008	1,267	1,123	1,123	9.8	9.4	7.4	8.7	11.5
Italy.....	11,723	11,290	11,779	11,489	11,585	15.6	12.5	16.5	14.1	19.5
Switzerland.....	105	119	117	103	105	31.0	30.1	30.5	22.8	34.2
Germany.....	4,798	3,899	3,561	3,396	3,563	31.9	24.3	30.3	20.5	28.4
Austria.....	3,011	371	373	460	475	20.2	14.6	17.3	16.1	18.6
Czechoslovakia.....		1,573	1,656	1,527	1,509		10.8	24.9	22.0	24.2
Hungary.....	9,089	2,662	2,886	3,522	3,411	18.7	14.4	18.3	15.5	19.8
Yugoslavia.....	944	3,590	3,669	3,723	3,606	15.6	12.1	14.0	11.9	17.2
Greece.....	898	1,076	968	860	1,071	14.6	10.4	11.3	10.7	12.6
Bulgaria.....	2,670	2,183	2,233	2,226	2,254	15.8	18.7	13.1	18.9	17.2
Rumania.....	9,377	4,986	6,149	6,548	6,633	17.6	12.3	12.8	14.1	15.5
Estonia.....	(1,019)	1,791	2,093	2,574	2,502	17.7	12.7	17.9	16.5	21.3
Lithuania.....	(183)	162	179	194	202	15.6	13.6	15.9	16.9	15.7
Latvia.....	(83)	39	46	70	64	17.5	10.0	17.0	13.7	19.9
Estonia.....	(21)	31	31	52		16.4		13.8	14.6	
Finland.....	8	22	20	22	31	17.1	12.1	14.0	13.5	16.2
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	(57,505)			19,563		10.6				
Total comparable 1909-1913.....	128,748			81,037						
Total comparable 1923.....	71,178	69,175	68,863	64,371	68,253					
AFRICA.										
Morocco.....	(1,700)	1,095	1,969	2,068	2,319		9.0	11.9	6.2	10.2
Algeria.....	3,523	3,123	2,782	3,103	3,157	10.0	2.7	12.5	9.9	11.3
Tunisi.....	1,310	1,319	1,482	882	1,433	4.8	4.0	7.1	4.2	6.9
Egypt.....	1,314	1,180	1,459	1,519	1,557	28.6	26.6	23.4	24.1	26.5
Total comparable 1923.....	(7,886)	7,087	7,092	7,571	8,446					
ASIA.										
Cyprus.....		147	192	192			15.4			
India.....	28,228	29,949	28,784	28,267	30,895	12.0	12.6	9.7	13.0	12.0
Russia (Asiatic).....	18,798			5,830		9.0				
Japanese Empire:										
Japan.....	1,179	1,398	1,264	1,299	1,109	21.3	23.1	22.6	22.5	23.1
Chosen.....	574	871	871	871		13.0	12.6	12.3		
Formosa.....	15	19	13			11.5	8.8	8.5		
Kwangtung.....	4					10.0	7.5	15.5		
Total comparable 1909-1913.....	47,785									
Total comparable 1923.....	38,469	31,287	27,048	28,463	32,533					
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable 1909-1913.....	248,633									
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable 1923.....	166,507	178,444	185,530	186,118	186,712					

TABLE 12.—Wheat: Acreage and yield per acre in undermentioned countries—Con.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1900- 1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Average 1900- 1913.	1920-21	1922-23	1922-23	1923-24
Peru.....	1 192	282	.....	290	.....	1 14.9	12.9	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	1 008	1 258	1 314	1 285	1 270	28.0	18.4	18.0	18.5	.....
Uruguay.....	7 791	700	812	853	979	9.2	11.1	13.2	8.8	.....
Argentina.....	18 051	15 014	13 927	16 081	17 216	9.2	10.4	13.7	11.8	14.4
Union of South Africa.....	8 808	875	839	.....	.....	7.5	8.4	10.0	.....	.....
Australia.....	7 603	9 072	9 719	9 781	10 000	11.9	16.1	13.3	11.2	12.0
New Zealand.....	241	220	353	276	183	26.7	31.3	29.9	30.4	.....
Total comparable 1900-1913.....	26 684	27 371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total comparable 1923.....	25 639	26 264	26 125	28 090	29 757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
World total, comparable 1900-1913.....	270 310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
World total, comparable 1923.....	192 196	204 708	211 675	214 204	216 470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1900-1913 in the northern hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1900-10 through 1913-14 in the southern hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Two-year average.

² One year only.

³ Old boundaries.

⁴ Three-year average.

⁵ Territory of former Kingdom of Serbia.

⁶ Includes Bessarabia.

⁷ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

⁸ Estimate of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

⁹ Four-year average.

TABLE 13.—Wheat: Production in undermentioned countries.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1900-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada.....	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.	1 000 bushels.
United States.....	197 119	235 743	189 075	193 260	263 189	300 858	399 796	469 761
Mexico.....	690 108	636 655	921 438	967 979	833 027	814 966	867 898	785 741
.....	1 141	.....	.....	14 239	14 951	.....	13 626	.....
Total comparable 1900-1913.....	896 708	.....	.....	1 175 478	1 111 167	.....	1 281 010	.....
Total comparable 1923.....	887 227	870 398	1 110 513	1 161 289	1 006 216	1 116 763	1 267 384	1 255 551
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England and Wales.....	55 770	57 320	84 240	63 808	83 352	69 776	61 212	54 816
Scotland.....	2 273	2 432	3 216	3 064	2 080	2 568	2 520	2 366
Ireland.....	1 597	4 573	5 690	2 452	1 468	1 451	1 417	.....
Norway.....	807	450	1 087	1 071	999	972	643	549
Sweden.....	8 108	6 928	8 388	9 351	10 322	12 335	9 281	11 048
Denmark.....	5 117	4 296	5 380	5 928	7 300	11 145	9 249	.....
Netherlands.....	4 976	3 949	5 431	5 856	5 983	8 562	6 161	6 878
Belgium.....	14 894	5 014	4 919	10 565	10 274	14 496	10 615	12 590
Luxembourg.....	615	345	509	466	451	621	173	522
France.....	817 636	137 086	228 688	187 091	236 929	323 467	243 315	290 474
Spain.....	130 446	142 674	135 700	129 250	138 686	145 150	125 409	157 110
Portugal.....	11 850	7 429	9 584	8 178	10 376	9 418	9 789	12 964
Italy.....	183 334	139 999	183 284	196 768	141 837	194 071	161 641	224 889
Switzerland.....	2 314	3 081	5 272	3 891	3 890	5 574	2 348	3 593
Germany.....	162 118	81 701	85 865	73 701	82 552	107 795	69 725	104 804
Austria.....	60 941	5 993	6 190	5 114	5 434	5 680	7 422	5 525
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 352	35 082	35 621	26 585
Hungary.....	106 645	.....	.....	.....	35 224	32 715	54 739	67 677
Yugoslavia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 011	57 509	44 472	61 893
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 170	9 568	12 506
.....	12 620	11 505	13 722	9 508	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Four-year average.

² Commercial estimate.

³ Old boundaries.

⁴ Includes production in Alsace-Lorraine.

⁵ One year only.

⁶ Includes 1,235,000 bushels grown in Venetia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia.

⁷ Excludes Alsace-Lorraine.

⁸ Three-year average.

⁹ Territory of former Kingdom of Serbia.

TABLE 13.—Wheat: Production in undermentioned countries—Continued.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Production.							
	Average 1909-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelim- inary.
EUROPE—continued.								
Bulgaria.....	¹ 42,174 bushels.	¹ 29,087 bushels.	¹ 23,203 bushels.	¹ 29,775 bushels.	¹ 30,003 bushels.	¹ 29,239 bushels.	¹ 37,704 bushels.	¹ 38,783 bushels.
Rumania.....	¹⁰ 108,212 bushels.	21,400	68,020	61,309	78,563	92,008	102,514	102,514
Poland.....	¹¹ (28,629)			22,741	37,409	42,378	53,351	53,351
Lithuania.....	¹¹ (2,857)			2,446	2,190	2,840	3,274	3,166
Latvia.....	¹¹ (1,455)				389	784	958	1,273
Estonia.....	¹¹ (344)			472		427	761	761
Finland.....	137	228	218	262	267	280	296	472
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	¹¹ (609,078)						158,418	
Total comparable 1909- 1913.....	1,943,086						1,199,345	
Total comparable 1923.....	1,326,950				938,064	1,202,828	1,029,500	299,752
AFRICA.								
Morocco.....	¹² (17,000)	15,656	22,097	16,891	17,947	23,241	12,894	23,549
Algeria.....	35,161	28,979	49,226	21,003	8,433	34,906	18,233	35,611
Tunisia.....	6,224	7,812	11,944	6,981	5,229	10,619	8,674	9,921
Egypt.....	33,062	29,834	32,140	30,137	31,710	37,010	36,648	40,654
Total comparable 1923.....	92,047	81,781	116,017	74,512	63,319	105,776	71,449	109,735
ASIA.								
Cyprus.....	2,216	1,776	2,598	1,779	2,266	2,425	2,563	
India.....	351,841	382,144	370,421	280,261	377,898	250,357	366,987	389,204
Russia (Asiatic).....	151,113						45,350	
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	25,088	34,745	32,923	32,561	30,155	28,375	27,617	26,493
Chosen.....	6,898	9,153	9,897	8,553	10,984	10,705	9,922	9,204
Formosa.....	109	125	152	150	141	110		
Kwantung.....	40	27	52	31	30	62		
Total comparable 1909- 1913.....	537,365							
Total comparable 1923.....	883,827	426,042	413,250	321,375	419,027	249,637	403,520	404,951
Total Northern Hem- isphere, comparable 1909-1913.....	3,471,206							
Total Northern Hem- isphere, comparable 1923.....	2,600,051				2,516,646	2,714,042	2,771,850	3,040,289

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Peru.....	¹ 2,866	2,621	2,282	2,357	3,001	2,800		
Chile.....	30,062	23,120	20,280	19,920	23,190	23,636	23,815	
Uruguay.....	¹ 8,519	13,061	6,890	5,946	7,768	9,944	8,674	
Argentina.....	147,069	223,636	180,182	218,954	156,133	191,012	189,046	248,752
Union of South Africa ¹³	¹ 8,034	9,790	7,979	5,129	7,328	8,419	6,696	
Australia.....	90,497	114,734	75,638	45,975	145,874	129,089	109,281	120,000
New Zealand.....	6,926	6,808	6,568	4,500	6,872	10,556	8,395	
Total comparable 1909- 1913.....	279,962	393,770	299,819	300,848	350,161	375,465		
Total comparable 1923.....	237,556	338,370	256,820	262,929	302,007	320,101	298,307	368,752
World total, compar- able 1909-1913.....	3,751,168							
World total, compar- able 1923.....	2,827,607				2,818,658	3,034,105	3,070,166	3,409,041

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and International Institute. Parenthesis denote interpolated figures. Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Four-year average.

² Old boundaries.

³ One year only.

¹⁰ Includes Bessarabia.

¹¹ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

¹² Estimate U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

¹³ Exclusive of native locations which produced 359,000 bushels in 1918 and 290,000 bushels in 1921.

TABLE 14.—Wheat: Area and production, prairie Provinces of Canada.

Province.	Average 1906- 1913.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Per cent of Canadian total	
							Average 1906- 1913.	1923
AREA.								
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.		
Manitoba.....	2,861	2,880	2,706	3,501	3,126	2,916	28.8	12.9
Saskatchewan.....	4,894	10,587	10,061	13,557	12,332	12,791	49.2	56.4
Alberta.....	1,201	4,283	4,074	5,123	5,766	5,959	12.1	26.3
Total.....	8,956	17,750	16,841	22,181	21,224	21,666	90.1	95.6
PRODUCTION.								
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.		
Manitoba.....	53,174	40,975	37,542	39,054	60,051	36,481	27.0	7.8
Saskatchewan.....	97,954	89,994	113,135	188,000	250,167	252,622	49.7	53.8
Alberta.....	24,783	34,575	83,461	53,044	64,976	157,467	12.5	33.5
Total.....	175,911	165,544	234,138	280,098	375,194	440,570	89.2	95.1

TABLE 15.—Wheat: World production, 1894-1923.

Year.	Production in countries reporting all years 1894-1923.	Production as reported.	Esti- mated world totals.	Selected countries.						
				Russia. ¹	Italy.	France.	India.	Argen- tina.	Aus- tralia.	Can- ada.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1894.....	1,730,605	2,357,727	2,515,616	477,199	121,680	344,180	271,376	61,361	27,850	-----
1895.....	1,574,060	1,276,811	2,440,445	309,660	117,762	339,595	261,293	46,407	18,270	-----
1896.....	1,628,012	2,328,627	2,468,629	412,088	145,233	340,268	200,866	31,599	20,880	-----
1897.....	1,561,792	2,112,010	2,233,593	340,170	86,919	242,227	200,229	53,388	26,241	-----
1898.....	2,113,124	2,807,948	3,012,350	459,289	137,345	364,906	269,113	104,981	41,428	-----
1899.....	1,929,387	2,643,177	2,773,061	454,145	137,912	365,449	255,273	101,654	39,978	-----
1900.....	1,787,154	2,478,739	2,633,405	422,994	147,341	325,642	200,000	74,752	48,353	-----
1901.....	2,017,031	2,701,163	2,900,167	427,782	181,512	310,913	264,825	56,379	38,662	-----
1902.....	1,983,191	2,913,632	3,117,721	607,370	150,648	327,888	227,380	103,769	12,378	-----
1903.....	2,136,988	3,111,340	3,272,810	621,459	263,191	385,968	287,601	129,671	74,150	-----
1904.....	2,017,180	3,006,398	3,144,436	606,732	184,819	299,639	339,938	150,745	84,536	-----
1905.....	2,110,008	3,130,443	3,308,345	636,287	176,735	384,838	263,076	134,039	68,521	-----
1906.....	2,279,413	3,268,930	3,493,206	543,481	194,372	328,097	319,950	155,991	66,421	-----
1907.....	2,158,955	3,012,480	3,186,191	579,570	195,475	381,223	317,061	192,487	44,656	-----
1908.....	2,000,094	3,077,783	3,171,263	627,698	167,917	310,694	228,689	180,162	62,891	112,434
1909.....	2,016,491	3,551,066	3,628,128	846,166	190,378	359,174	285,197	131,010	90,414	166,744
1910.....	2,091,735	3,477,180	3,578,891	836,242	153,408	252,963	359,647	145,981	95,112	132,049
1911.....	2,232,327	3,522,157	3,570,399	563,485	162,395	322,339	375,629	169,190	71,636	230,924
1912.....	2,326,049	3,782,788	3,857,488	801,497	165,720	334,233	370,515	187,891	91,981	224,169
1913.....	2,334,392	4,011,764	4,087,654	1,027,662	214,772	319,370	308,919	104,729	103,344	231,717
1914.....	2,267,111	3,568,988	3,628,388	827,756	169,582	262,689	312,368	169,174	24,892	161,280
1915.....	2,579,924	4,267,993	4,289,553	826,784	170,541	222,776	376,992	169,019	179,066	263,543
1916.....	1,968,736	2,515,591	3,288,291	-----	176,630	304,908	323,045	90,115	153,420	262,781
1917.....	1,965,624	2,426,898	3,133,888	-----	159,999	137,098	382,144	225,336	114,734	233,743
1918.....	2,337,111	2,774,877	3,147,677	-----	163,294	228,688	370,421	186,182	75,638	199,074
1919.....	2,190,147	2,668,701	2,997,031	-----	160,769	187,091	280,261	216,954	45,975	198,260
1920.....	2,202,638	2,692,958	3,035,438	-----	141,337	236,929	377,888	156,133	145,674	263,189
1921.....	2,296,739	3,105,089	3,288,089	-----	194,071	323,467	250,357	191,012	129,089	300,858
1922.....	2,242,821	3,345,822	3,248,099	-----	161,641	243,315	366,987	189,046	109,261	399,796
1923.....	2,426,115	3,406,041	3,691,761	-----	224,839	290,474	369,264	248,752	120,000	469,761

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. For each year is shown the production during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Includes all Russian territory reporting for years named. Further information of the territory included is given in Notes 3 and 6 on Table 16.

² Excludes Poland.

³ New boundaries.

TABLE 16.—Wheat: Production in selected foreign countries, 1899-1923.

Year.	Algeria.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Chile.	Denmark.	Egypt.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1899	23,281	50,308	11,100	21,629	—	4,056	—
1900	33,593	40,029	13,788	—	—	4,139	—
1901	32,244	44,027	14,143	—	—	4,979	—
1902	35,896	49,655	14,581	—	18,014	4,584	—
1903	34,034	46,188	12,350	35,551	17,948	4,463	—
1904	25,484	33,734	13,617	42,242	12,089	4,283	—
1905	25,879	54,531	12,401	34,949	12,157	4,069	—
1906	34,653	36,264	12,963	39,108	—	4,163	—
1907	31,290	33,267	15,085	23,548	18,915	4,345	—
1908	28,739	62,120	13,303	35,485	17,671	4,321	—
1909	35,723	56,467	14,602	33,071	19,662	3,837	21,826
1910	35,874	57,589	14,005	42,247	18,184	4,328	32,580
1911	39,375	56,886	15,745	48,295	22,408	5,678	35,899
1912	27,172	69,638	15,345	44,750	23,575	5,048	30,736
1913	37,661	59,625	14,769	43,801	16,468	6,695	37,769
Average 1909-1913	35,161	60,841	14,894	42,174	20,062	5,117	33,062
1914	33,241	38,024	13,972	23,206	19,000	5,788	32,850
1915	33,849	32,391	7,935	18,527	20,214	7,982	29,144
1916	29,151	27,811	6,487	26,690	22,488	6,044	36,543
1917	28,979	15,998	5,614	29,087	23,120	4,296	29,594
1918	44,286	15,159	4,919	13,206	20,280	6,389	32,189
1919	21,038	15,114	10,565	19,775	19,920	5,923	34,134
1920	8,493	15,434	10,274	13,003	23,180	17,390	31,710
Average 1914-1920	29,127	—	8,450	28,626	21,175	—	33,194
1921	34,906	16,530	14,495	29,239	23,036	11,145	37,010
1922	18,223	17,422	10,615	27,704	23,815	9,249	36,048
1923	35,611	18,826	12,890	38,783	—	—	40,654

Year.	Germany.	Hungarian Kingdom. ¹	Japan.	Netherlands.	New Zealand.	Norway.	Russia in Europe. ²
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1899	141,388	150,298	21,198	5,090	8,582	—	393,623
1900	141,137	132,235	21,785	4,670	6,527	326	399,769
1901	91,816	134,628	22,398	4,231	4,947	319	401,534
1902	143,314	182,890	20,243	5,195	7,458	265	580,514
1903	130,625	176,631	9,990	4,256	7,892	307	551,730
1904	139,802	166,918	19,754	4,423	9,124	212	622,257
1905	135,946	179,530	15,436	5,978	6,799	329	568,378
1906	144,733	207,735	20,282	4,942	5,605	308	450,945
1907	137,842	130,677	23,795	5,325	5,587	290	437,774
1908	138,440	165,424	22,687	5,121	8,773	330	499,162
1909	137,999	125,014	22,966	4,158	8,661	313	711,478
1910	141,676	151,125	22,556	4,441	8,290	293	699,412
1911	149,411	199,077	25,647	5,511	7,261	270	447,689
1912	180,224	184,643	26,514	5,604	5,189	231	623,762
1913	171,673	167,349	26,737	5,164	5,232	224	857,797
Average 1909-1913	152,118	169,643	25,086	4,979	6,925	306	663,898
1914	145,944	137,777	22,675	5,779	6,664	269	573,384
1915	141,676	157,643	26,778	7,090	7,108	254	653,598
1916	113,393	—	39,137	4,786	5,951	316	—
1917	81,791	—	34,725	3,949	6,968	430	—
1918	85,665	—	39,983	5,431	6,898	1,087	—
1919	79,701	—	32,561	5,859	4,580	1,671	—
1920	82,593	138,294	38,155	5,998	6,872	999	—
Average 1914-1920	—	—	30,039	5,555	6,233	637	—
1921	147,795	152,715	28,575	5,563	10,565	972	—
1922	60,235	154,729	37,617	6,161	8,205	443	—
1923	108,696	167,677	29,483	6,678	—	549	—

¹ New boundaries.² Includes Hungary proper and Croatia Slavonia.³ Includes 30 governments in Europe, 10 governments of Poland, and 1 government and 2 provinces of Northern Canada.⁴ Excludes Poland.⁵ Excludes production in Alsace Lorraine.

TABLE 16.—Wheat: Production in selected foreign countries, 1899-1923—Contd.

Year.	Russia in Asia. ⁶	Russian Empire. ⁷	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzer- land.	United Kingdom.	Uruguay.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1899.....	60,532	454,145	97,707	4,783	.....	67,361	6,991
1900.....	27,328	422,994	100,702	5,510	.....	54,322	3,664
1901.....	26,248	427,782	126,904	4,473	.....	53,928	7,004
1902.....	46,756	607,370	133,522	4,657	.....	53,278	5,240
1903.....	66,729	621,459	128,978	5,536	.....	48,819	.....
1904.....	44,495	666,752	95,504	5,249	.....	37,920	7,585
1905.....	68,011	636,287	92,070	5,536	.....	60,238	4,605
1906.....	92,616	543,481	140,655	6,696	.....	60,618	6,967
1907.....	123,706	570,570	100,339	6,182	.....	56,531	7,420
1908.....	128,536	627,698	119,968	7,049	3,491	53,928	8,696
1909.....	134,685	646,166	144,103	7,414	3,568	63,197	.....
1910.....	136,860	628,242	187,449	7,668	2,756	56,592	5,972
1911.....	116,446	568,485	148,495	8,106	3,524	64,312	8,767
1912.....	177,735	801,497	109,783	7,797	3,178	57,400	5,481
1913.....	189,805	1,027,662	112,401	9,502	3,546	56,696	5,897
Average 1909-1913.....	151,113	815,010	130,446	8,103	3,314	59,639	.....
1914.....	254,372	837,756	116,089	8,906	3,278	62,432	3,596
1915.....	173,479	826,784	139,208	9,660	3,967	73,912	9,867
1916.....	.....	.....	152,329	9,038	4,082	59,776	5,390
1917.....	.....	.....	142,674	9,929	3,031	64,326	13,069
1918.....	.....	.....	135,709	8,899	5,273	93,144	6,890
1919.....	.....	.....	139,250	9,351	3,891	69,320	5,945
1920.....	.....	.....	138,605	10,322	3,586	56,632	7,768
Average 1914-1920.....	.....	.....	136,279	9,013	3,871	68,534	7,503
1921.....	.....	.....	145,150	12,335	3,574	73,792	9,044
1922.....	.....	.....	125,469	9,391	2,348	65,248	3,674
1923.....	.....	.....	167,110	11,648	3,603	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. For each year is shown the production in the Northern Hemisphere during the calendar year and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

⁴Excludes Poland.

⁶Asiatic Russia during 1899 to 1905 included statistics from 4 governments of Siberia, 4 provinces in Central Asia, and the small government of the Black Sea in Transcaucasia. In 1906 no statistics were available for Akimolinsk, one of the 4 provinces of Central Asia which had been previously reported but to the other governments and provinces reporting were added statistics for Ural, 3 provinces of Turkestan, and 10 governments and provinces of Transcaucasia. Subsequently Asiatic Russia included 8 governments and provinces of Siberia; 4 provinces of the Steppes, 4 provinces of Turkestan, and Ural in Central Asia; and 11 governments and provinces of Transcaucasia. The territory supplying statistical data remained the same after 1906 although in the annual publication of the Division of Rural Economics and Agricultural Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1916 (published in 1917) the Central Statistical Committee departed from its usual grouping of the provinces of the Steppes and of Turkestan.

⁷Includes estimates for all governments and provinces of Russia for which statistics are available.

TABLE 17.—Wheat: Monthly marketings by farmers, 1917-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1917-18.....	7.4	12.4	19.3	18.0	13.7	7.6	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.1
1918-19.....	17.6	19.9	18.0	13.6	8.7	7.3	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5
1919-20.....	17.1	23.2	15.6	11.1	7.5	5.7	4.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2
1920-21.....	12.1	14.3	15.9	10.6	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.0	6.4	6.9
1921-22.....	19.1	18.2	16.4	10.6	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
1922-23.....	14.8	17.3	14.2	12.0	8.6	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.7

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 18.—Wheat: Farm stocks, shipments, and quality, 1895-1923.

Year begin- ning July 1.	Stocks in mills and elevators July 1. ¹	Old stocks on farms July 1. ²	Crop.			Total supplies (except visible).	Stocks on farms Mar. 1, follow- ing. ³	Stocks in mills and elevators Mar. 1, follow- ing. ¹	Shipped out of county where grown. ⁵
			Quan- tity.	Weight per bushel. ⁴	Qual- ity. ⁴				
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	Pounds.	Per cent.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1895-96		29,007	569,456	58.3	85.7	598,463	151,395		334,587
1896-97		48,524	544,193	57.6	84.4	592,717	113,139		284,315
1897-98		29,239	610,254	57.1	83.9	639,493	138,068		308,298
1898-99		20,196	772,163	57.7	87.9	792,359	224,575		453,678
1899-1900		71,801	636,061	56.9	83.7	707,912	183,286		351,062
1900-1		58,363	602,708	56.3	87.8	661,071	147,674		322,962
1901-2		35,140	788,638	57.5	88.8	823,778	181,673		389,275
1902-3		54,016	724,806	57.6	87.9	779,424	174,664		420,279
1903-4		45,262	663,923	57.3	86.7	709,185	136,811		386,589
1904-5		37,422	596,911	57.4	86.7	634,333	111,072		327,900
1905-6		25,545	726,819	57.5	86.7	752,364	163,866		428,000
1906-7		47,393	756,775	58.3	89.9	804,168	211,910		447,689
1907-8		55,438	637,981	58.2	89.9	693,419	148,392		377,999
1908-9		33,188	644,656	58.3	89.4	677,844	137,628		392,441
1909-10		14,171	700,434	57.9	90.4	714,606	163,371		428,262
1910-11		36,725	635,121	58.5	93.1	671,846	162,706	98,597	352,906
1911-12		34,071	621,338	57.8	88.3	655,409	122,041	95,710	348,739
1912-13		23,876	730,267	58.3	90.0	754,143	156,471	118,400	449,831
1913-14		35,515	763,390	58.7	93.2	798,905	151,795	93,627	411,733
1914-15		32,236	891,017	58.0	89.7	923,253	152,903	85,955	541,198
1915-16		28,972	1,025,801	57.9	88.4	1,054,773	244,448	155,027	633,390
1916-17		74,731	636,318	57.1	87.0	711,049	100,650	89,173	361,088
1917-18		15,611	636,655	58.5	92.4	652,266	107,745	66,138	325,500
1918-19		8,063	921,438	58.8	93.1	929,501	128,703	107,037	541,668
1919-20	19,672	19,261	967,979	56.3	82.1	1,006,912	160,904	123,233	591,552
1920-21	37,304	49,546	633,027	57.4	88.9	919,877	217,037	87,075	491,035
1921-22	27,187	56,707	814,905	57.0	85.8	898,779	134,253	75,071	502,470
1922-23	28,756	32,359	867,598	57.7	87.6	928,713	156,474	92,538	584,069
1923-24 ⁶	36,458	35,894	785,741	57.4	87.5	858,093	133,871	90,396	498,215

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on percentage of crop as estimated by about 3,500 mill and elevator operators.² Based on percentage of crop on farms as estimated by crop reporters.³ Based on estimates of crop reporters on Nov. 1.⁴ Percentage of "a high medium grade" as estimated by crop reporters at time of harvest.⁵ Based on percentage shipped out as estimated by crop reporters.⁶ Preliminary.

TABLE 19.—Wheat: Supply and distribution and per capita disappearance in the United States.

Item.	Year beginning July 1.					
	Average 1899-1908.	Average 1909-1913.	Average 1914-1920.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Supply:	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Stocks on farms July 1	43,608	28,841	32,631	56,707	32,359	35,034
Stocks in country mills and elevators July 1	27,000	29,000	24,554	26,767	28,756	36,458
Commercial visible (Bradstreet's) July 1	32,194	24,168	19,290	9,966	20,342	29,408
Stocks of flour (in terms of wheat) July 1	7,114	7,980	8,251	6,808	7,461	10,049
New crop	677,927	690,108	644,606	814,905	867,596	785,741
Imports (flour included) July 1 to June 30	746	1,808	19,746	17,252	19,945	19,945
Total supply	788,589	781,885	949,377	932,405	976,461	917,220
Distribution:						
Exports July 1 to June 30 (flour included)	152,623	104,967	285,011	279,407	221,928	-----
Estimated seed requirements	68,995	72,383	88,600	93,247	89,336	-----
Carryover on June 30—						
On farms	38,709	32,276	36,127	32,359	35,684	-----
In country mills and elevators	25,300	31,000	24,678	28,756	36,458	-----
Commercial visible (Bradstreet's)	28,476	24,041	18,265	20,342	29,403	-----
Flour (in terms of wheat)	6,990	8,555	7,972	7,461	10,049	-----
Total distribution	321,093	274,222	430,653	461,572	422,808	-----
Disappearance for food and feed	468,403	507,863	518,724	470,833	553,656	-----
Population	82,614	94,378	102,680	108,541	109,956	111,871
Per capita disappearance, food and feed, bushels	5.67	5.38	5.04	4.34	5.04	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. ¹ The same amount as in 1922, supplied to balance.

TABLE 20.—Wheat: Receipts and shipments, 11 primary markets, 1909-1922.

Year beginning July 1.	Chicago.		Milwaukee.		Minneapolis.		Duluth.		St. Louis.		Toledo.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	27,542	20,586	8,482	2,757	92,833	20,546	64,687	60,280	22,064	19,622	4,426	1,474
1910-11.....	27,400	17,259	10,062	7,875	90,774	20,806	28,028	25,852	20,127	20,062	4,122	1,556
1911-12.....	35,568	30,003	8,497	3,411	95,889	32,745	30,596	35,571	13,536	12,790	6,930	4,044
1912-13.....	44,166	43,325	10,337	5,685	126,161	32,761	83,596	75,435	38,702	37,179	4,934	2,475
1913-14.....	50,884	47,906	6,372	8,442	103,679	28,994	62,709	64,709	27,244	22,242	5,802	3,704
Average 1909- 1913.....	37,111	31,816	8,750	4,634	102,067	31,182	52,048	48,287	24,713	20,383	5,203	2,771
1914-15.....	107,708	91,112	9,550	7,010	112,716	39,610	62,268	59,867	34,196	26,913	7,089	4,168
1915-16.....	85,819	61,531	7,337	3,505	163,202	54,932	65,674	82,540	42,226	31,046	9,965	5,571
1916-17.....	56,708	47,342	10,595	8,099	119,701	39,680	30,978	30,789	41,024	33,080	5,719	2,890
1917-18.....	13,735	8,118	13,138	1,336	82,229	19,072	16,602	13,646	17,023	13,264	4,883	1,379
1918-19.....	64,553	67,122	15,835	12,576	117,787	38,174	88,883	96,982	42,547	25,621	5,940	1,388
1919-20.....	74,167	87,215	7,006	3,674	119,419	37,498	18,317	13,664	45,266	32,956	8,046	2,285
1920-21.....	30,615	27,896	4,424	2,556	118,579	50,724	45,083	43,272	45,316	31,479	5,062	1,400
Average 1914- 1920.....	60,469	51,475	9,655	5,536	119,090	39,038	51,044	48,101	38,228	27,761	6,628	2,677
1921-22.....	51,648	45,803	9,676	7,464	105,343	43,287	49,226	48,843	39,009	29,404	6,753	3,622
1922-23.....	51,660	44,203	3,081	3,145	133,830	48,648	65,541	55,036	40,605	33,561	10,472	5,524
1922.....												
July.....	8,780	4,794	141	183	5,417	2,481	2,266	2,926	5,013	3,464	1,076	122
August.....	16,574	18,029	502	281	10,993	4,014	3,094	1,482	7,000	6,355	975	222
September.....	4,743	5,076	491	269	18,865	6,806	16,226	9,689	2,461	2,539	785	114
October.....	4,492	2,644	419	203	17,022	1,820	9,838	9,458	8,373	2,910	1,470	582
November.....	3,203	2,623	416	204	13,605	4,942	7,451	8,626	4,279	3,673	1,420	402
December.....	2,890	1,735	227	220	17,663	4,271	6,314	6,979	3,174	2,341	2,417	804
1923.....												
January.....	2,844	1,611	463	430	15,971	5,018	8,929	672	3,469	2,712	281	470
February.....	2,151	1,576	377	280	6,292	2,632	3,492	68	2,301	1,772	263	286
March.....	1,629	1,341	212	203	9,516	3,846	2,266	9,689	2,104	1,874	302	619
April.....	1,956	1,197	201	325	7,372	3,748	3,495	209	2,024	1,994	316	723
May.....	1,320	1,132	193	259	6,135	2,950	3,044	8,391	2,216	2,187	732	813
June.....	1,078	1,647	138	199	5,947	2,518	4,277	6,307	1,631	1,700	418	365
Year beginning July 1.	Detroit.		Kansas City.		Peoria.		Omaha.		Indianapolis.		Total.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	1,821	167	34,062	22,087	1,804	1,002	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	247,251	138,491
1910-11.....	2,003	105	40,537	26,708	1,225	1,074	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	224,578	120,878
1911-12.....	2,831	401	23,697	16,970	1,516	1,018	11,030	9,600	178	173	235,025	157,504
1912-13.....	977	715	48,374	33,415	1,951	1,616	20,193	13,133	1,560	462,380	777,236	201,781
1913-14.....	1,442	842	32,162	23,730	1,629	1,424	16,453	11,958	1,898	812,310	354,206	852
Average 1909- 1913.....	1,821	446	35,756	24,576	1,525	1,244	15,892	11,594	1,211	482,279	257,172	586
1914-15.....	2,768	2,012	77,745	65,650	3,786	3,527	17,767	11,630	3,028	916,438	616,812	324
1915-16.....	2,809	1,580	70,442	61,632	4,503	5,336	25,813	16,215	4,851	1,967,512	441,315	855
1916-17.....	2,724	1,062	68,720	62,878	2,870	2,468	31,194	29,221	2,890	929,373	123,264	167
1917-18.....	1,597	260	22,226	8,255	2,195	1,422	8,565	6,096	2,980	1,192,184	893,74	010
1918-19.....	1,608	306	54,106	35,096	3,405	3,371	19,730	15,115	6,477	2,080,410	661,288	340
1919-20.....	1,688	289	92,216	65,673	3,863	4,285	26,585	21,992	7,471	1,340,403	848,230	841
1920-21.....	1,656	149	87,148	64,637	2,199	2,011	28,192	24,372	4,491	458,872	755,248	944
Average 1914- 1920.....	2,121	811	67,615	49,203	2,232	3,203	22,521	17,807	4,600	1,269,385	102,747	783
1921-22.....	1,778	254	90,574	69,085	2,564	1,709	25,310	25,559	4,056	890,885	637,276	850
1922-23.....	1,797	80	77,684	62,464	4,355	4,070	25,356	19,505	5,185	909,420	166,267	145
1922.....												
July.....	159	14	11,089	5,156	995	571	3,099	1,595	1,414	95	39,449	21,401
August.....	236	9	11,615	10,686	1,309	1,338	4,413	3,612	693	243	67,348	47,351
September.....	120	7	9,280	5,419	400	556	2,720	1,901	401	83	56,441	32,490
October.....	188	10	6,834	4,432	383	379	2,455	1,682	897	143	47,351	27,209
November.....	189	10	6,546	4,411	305	264	2,566	1,535	310	99	40,290	26,851
December.....	158	2	8,965	4,818	266	197	2,441	2,021	288	35	44,748	23,423
1923.....												
January.....	163	6	7,010	4,475	222	246	1,960	1,592	480	77	36,792	17,299
February.....	97	4	5,980	2,558	187	149	1,465	1,090	240	50	20,774	10,385
March.....	120	2	8,436	3,074	114	145	1,397	1,126	283	60	21,112	12,479
April.....	121	4	9,906	2,529	91	92	1,368	1,490	209	31	21,062	12,341
May.....	123	11	2,983	3,052	59	42	806	1,187	271	18	16,862	30,042
June.....	63	1	3,050	1,954	90	90	709	824	240	9	17,798	15,874

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the Annual Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade.

¹ No report.

TABLE 21.—Wheat: Estimated requirements, surplus and deficiency, by States, 1922-23.

Geographic division and State.	Population Jan. 1, 1924.	Estimated per capita consumption.		Estimated requirements for food and feed.		Estimated seed requirements (7).	Total requirements.		Dec. 1, 1923 production estimate.	Surplus (+) or deficiency (-) for export and increased feeding, 1922-24.			
		1911	Average 1912-1922 (7).	1911 per capita basis.	Average 1912-1922 per capita basis.		1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.		1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1911 per capita basis.	Average, 1912-1923 per capita basis.
New England:		Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.		
Maine.....	778,579	4.7	4.2	3,650	3,270	20	3,670	3,290	156	- 3,539	- 3,134		
New Hampshire.....	448,257	5.0	4.5	2,261	2,017	—	2,261	2,017	—	- 2,261	- 2,017		
Vermont.....	357,357	5.4	4.8	1,980	1,718	10	1,990	1,728	84	- 1,862	- 1,647		
Massachusetts.....	4,082,573	4.3	3.5	20,263	18,227	—	20,263	18,227	—	-20,263	-18,227		
Rhode Island.....	632,854	4.3	3.8	2,708	2,389	—	2,708	2,389	—	- 2,708	- 2,393		
Connecticut.....	1,490,176	4.5	4.0	6,700	5,901	—	6,700	5,901	—	- 6,700	- 5,901		
Middle Atlantic:													
New York.....	10,900,152	5.4	4.8	58,980	52,304	845	59,725	53,200	8,150	-51,595	-48,000		
New Jersey.....	3,440,899	5.0	4.5	17,054	15,349	120	17,174	15,475	1,490	-15,700	-13,925		
Pennsylvania.....	9,154,657	5.8	5.2	53,097	47,604	2,381	55,478	49,985	24,338	-51,140	-25,647		
E. North Central:													
Ohio.....	6,168,227	6.2	5.5	38,243	33,925	4,213	42,456	38,138	42,793	+ 327	+ 4,645		
Indiana.....	3,024,955	5.7	5.1	17,242	15,437	2,770	20,012	18,197	34,248	+14,236	+10,051		
Illinois.....	6,984,128	5.6	5.0	33,271	34,171	3,814	42,085	37,985	62,590	+20,421	+24,521		
Michigan.....	4,022,021	5.0	4.5	20,110	18,080	1,648	21,758	19,727	16,578	+ 5,182	+ 3,171		
Wisconsin.....	2,754,032	5.2	4.6	14,326	12,973	237	14,563	12,910	1,970	-12,693	-10,940		
W. North Central:													
Minnesota.....	2,515,434	7.2	6.4	18,111	10,660	2,460	20,580	18,668	20,785	+ 205	+ 2,217		
Iowa.....	2,477,874	6.3	4.7	13,133	11,646	1,057	14,190	12,703	14,352	+ 162	+ 1,649		
Missouri.....	3,440,673	5.2	4.6	17,928	15,868	2,107	21,045	18,975	37,947	+16,902	+18,972		
North Dakota.....	678,637	7.2	6.4	4,905	4,324	10,737	15,662	15,061	68,680	+43,087	+45,590		
South Dakota.....	688,244	6.5	5.8	4,279	3,818	3,820	8,099	7,638	26,906	+18,807	+10,268		
Nebraska.....	1,232,266	5.8	5.2	7,708	6,944	3,028	11,696	10,892	31,388	+19,692	+20,496		
Kansas.....	1,891,522	5.8	5.2	10,449	9,368	11,712	22,161	21,080	83,804	+61,645	+63,724		
South Atlantic:													
Delaware.....	231,534	5.0	4.5	1,158	1,042	206	1,368	1,250	1,908	+ 542	+ 658		
Maryland.....	1,513,242	5.0	4.5	7,566	6,810	815	8,381	7,625	10,426	+ 2,045	+ 2,801		
District of Columbia.....	444,017	5.3	4.7	2,353	2,087	—	2,353	2,087	—	- 2,353	- 2,087		
Virginia.....	2,411,192	4.5	4.0	10,860	9,646	1,084	11,944	10,729	11,145	- 789	+ 416		
West Virginia.....	1,563,660	5.7	5.1	8,913	7,975	323	9,236	8,298	2,964	- 6,272	- 5,334		
North Carolina.....	2,704,407	4.5	4.0	12,170	10,819	756	12,926	11,574	6,038	- 6,888	- 5,536		
South Carolina.....	1,753,077	4.3	3.8	7,538	6,682	238	7,776	6,900	1,925	- 5,851	- 4,975		
Georgia.....	3,018,981	4.0	3.6	12,040	10,850	261	12,301	11,101	1,739	-10,568	- 9,360		
Florida.....	1,037,408	4.5	4.0	4,786	4,220	—	4,786	4,220	—	- 4,786	- 4,220		
E. South Central:													
Kentucky.....	2,468,843	4.5	4.0	11,110	9,875	747	11,857	10,622	7,068	- 4,169	- 2,934		
Tennessee.....	2,460,932	4.1	3.7	9,844	8,584	454	10,298	9,338	4,508	- 5,790	- 4,830		
Alabama.....	2,434,731	4.0	3.6	9,739	8,763	56	9,795	8,821	200	- 8,693	- 8,021		
Mississippi.....	1,816,021	4.0	3.6	7,264	6,538	10	7,274	6,548	60	- 7,214	- 6,488		
W. South Central:													
Arkansas.....	1,825,441	4.0	3.6	7,362	6,572	90	7,450	6,661	770	- 6,631	- 5,901		
Louisiana.....	1,857,066	4.5	4.0	8,357	7,425	—	8,357	7,425	—	- 8,357	- 7,425		
Oklahoma.....	2,181,194	6.0	5.4	13,067	11,778	3,756	16,843	15,534	36,360	+19,457	+20,776		
Texas.....	4,979,117	5.4	4.8	25,867	23,900	1,543	28,430	25,443	16,370	-12,060	- 9,073		
Mountain:													
Montana.....	690,101	5.8	5.2	3,507	3,225	4,693	8,200	7,844	52,486	+44,280	+44,622		
Idaho.....	475,651	6.5	5.8	3,062	2,750	1,222	4,334	3,971	30,115	+25,791	+20,124		
Wyoming.....	314,888	6.3	5.6	1,359	1,200	276	1,636	1,476	2,785	+ 1,169	+ 1,309		
Colorado.....	997,508	6.0	5.4	5,965	5,387	2,530	8,515	7,917	18,000	+ 9,485	+10,063		
New Mexico.....	873,997	7.9	7.1	2,984	2,653	123	3,076	2,777	1,380	- 1,776	- 1,477		
Arizona.....	867,545	7.2	6.4	2,791	2,481	57	2,848	2,538	1,062	- 1,756	- 1,446		
Utah.....	480,729	6.1	5.4	2,932	2,596	453	3,385	3,029	6,586	+ 3,201	+ 3,537		
Nevada.....	78,544	6.1	5.4	479	424	38	511	456	507	- 4	+ 51		
Pacific:													
Washington.....	1,445,050	6.0	5.4	8,670	7,993	2,987	11,657	10,790	61,743	+50,086	+50,063		
Oregon.....	893,997	6.1	5.4	5,097	4,478	1,702	6,799	4,718	21,897	+20,048	+20,523		
California.....	3,850,194	6.3	5.0	21,611	19,296	1,290	22,901	20,516	10,137	- 6,674	- 4,036		
United States.....	111,371,050	5.31	4.74	560,773	527,453	78,440	639,213	593,785	785,741	+116,529	+179,848		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1 The consumption figures in this column were obtained by a survey in 1911 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

2 Years beginning July 1. The figures in this column shown for the individual States were computed on the ratio between the United States consumption in 1911 (5.31 bushels) and the per capita disappearance during the five years 1918-19 to 1922-23 (4.74 bushels). The average disappearance for the latter period was 58.22 percent of the 1911 disappearance.

3 The seed requirements are based on the spring average of 1922 and the 1923 fall sowing according to the "Intention to plant" released August 15, 1923. The rate of seedling in each State was applied to the average in that State.

TABLE 22.—Wheat: Visible supply in the United States, 1899-1933.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1899-90	1,002 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1899-90	15,301	12,688	14,330	17,858	25,718	31,471	38,738	31,439	28,926	33,118	33,457	32,453
1900-01	20,174	18,353	17,688	17,038	21,239	24,528	25,408	22,508	22,988	23,488	20,980	17,488
1901-02	12,558	16,788	19,138	37,888	38,238	45,208	45,908	43,118	41,113	41,088	37,938	27,940
1902-03	24,208	23,988	36,308	47,861	61,084	72,880	81,338	81,338	79,088	77,654	76,027	71,080
1903-04	62,316	59,368	56,381	60,538	71,388	78,021	80,338	79,888	75,588	71,478	66,583	60,384
1904-05	54,637	60,001	66,940	71,418	80,027	85,150	88,561	88,370	78,781	74,308	62,106	52,220
1905-06	44,507	38,517	35,439	40,788	52,980	63,993	69,848	66,734	64,088	60,322	55,519	50,340
1906-07	47,189	46,754	46,574	50,118	58,688	68,914	64,651	60,591	43,791	39,612	34,412	28,987
1907-08	17,589	17,854	14,817	31,184	26,974	34,845	39,813	36,000	34,088	30,203	23,208	22,587
1908-09	14,701	9,988	7,147	11,263	15,478	24,118	30,808	26,984	20,477	20,987	28,144	26,186
1909-1900	33,587	36,019	34,768	42,180	51,003	58,778	68,281	64,368	54,084	54,264	52,472	44,704
1900-1	46,442	47,694	50,294	55,409	60,682	62,178	61,468	59,787	57,234	54,749	46,088	38,988
1901-2	30,738	30,309	27,738	35,384	41,192	52,388	58,988	57,988	54,068	49,618	38,328	28,088
1902-3	19,700	21,972	20,968	25,028	32,200	45,088	49,738	48,447	47,907	41,968	33,458	28,588
1903-4	15,970	13,414	13,208	19,489	22,216	30,168	39,708	39,708	35,988	31,727	30,307	28,628
1904-5	14,058	13,098	12,814	17,578	26,488	36,880	40,619	38,979	35,568	32,227	28,539	26,084
1905-6	14,274	13,354	12,140	17,988	26,988	36,968	42,904	48,532	47,288	46,468	41,221	30,811
1906-7	25,802	29,088	30,054	33,363	37,972	41,577	44,727	44,877	44,874	47,308	51,909	44,730
1907-8	46,889	48,319	49,450	43,750	43,688	43,477	48,468	46,711	42,968	38,798	30,118	22,818
1908-9	13,882	10,174	16,297	24,381	49,053	48,978	51,759	44,676	38,213	36,142	29,628	19,786
1909-10	9,758	7,009	6,168	19,442	27,061	31,068	27,788	26,468	25,518	29,613	26,228	18,647
1910-11	12,084	12,378	26,437	34,968	40,129	42,968	44,282	43,231	39,868	34,152	27,008	26,838
1911-12	33,863	41,216	45,052	52,708	65,199	69,048	70,489	60,428	57,080	51,642	41,722	30,947
1912-13	23,550	18,841	19,589	31,648	41,712	55,408	65,342	64,123	63,786	58,906	47,157	37,840
1913-14	30,163	37,877	44,580	52,061	55,103	58,868	63,743	66,806	57,031	51,862	43,378	29,775
A. v. 1909-1913	19,832	23,564	29,559	38,168	45,827	51,658	54,319	51,172	48,684	45,618	37,219	28,880
1914-15	13,248	26,744	31,534	51,580	65,928	74,088	72,801	60,258	49,686	38,223	26,439	19,082
1915-16	7,948	6,588	7,767	15,980	22,689	48,797	67,311	66,458	63,553	57,387	48,864	44,463
1916-17	42,628	40,880	54,006	57,418	60,708	62,028	59,534	48,721	44,916	39,317	27,796	28,896
1917-18	14,269	5,819	5,058	7,739	14,908	21,031	18,989	13,869	9,739	5,381	2,194	1,149
1918-19	7,881	17,155	48,821	60,623	122,694	121,561	119,711	180,418	118,219	92,446	68,502	38,703
1919-20	8,081	20,933	58,828	84,969	96,358	89,742	75,283	60,350	50,375	44,787	42,784	37,104
1920-21	19,799	17,487	20,768	27,391	35,506	49,127	43,048	34,212	28,169	18,468	13,448	8,334
A. v. 1914-1920	15,026	19,797	32,204	47,945	59,804	68,787	65,254	59,496	52,164	42,468	29,855	23,246
1921-22	8,061	24,658	38,741	52,798	54,333	47,768	49,468	42,290	40,055	35,897	31,281	26,342
1922-23	17,773	19,667	27,349	32,354	32,278	33,428	37,673	46,779	47,597	45,785	44,521	32,981
1923-24	26,312	36,098	56,541	63,932	69,180	71,808	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Compiled from the annual reports of the Chicago Board of Trade to December, 1922. January, 1923, to date from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Reported on the Saturday nearest the first of the month.

* From 1899 to November 26, 1906 stocks at the principal points in Canada were included. The Chicago Board of Trade "visible" includes grain stored east of the Rockies only. It covers 22 interior and seaboard points of large accumulation and grain in transit by canals and lakes.

* From the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

1909-10	12,771	12,611	15,514	28,589	37,820	41,088	37,949	36,638	34,461	37,558	33,771	24,795
1910-11	16,396	17,053	38,352	48,437	58,420	57,003	59,369	56,357	50,508	42,097	34,026	32,769
1911-12	29,639	46,389	54,581	81,500	73,792	81,215	81,501	70,748	66,982	59,826	48,652	35,994
1912-13	27,615	22,795	26,862	40,946	52,494	67,573	77,471	76,131	73,895	69,000	49,528	43,697
1913-14	34,320	43,198	51,980	61,485	66,063	72,061	74,854	71,294	66,191	59,931	49,327	33,662
A. v. 1909-1913	24,188	28,569	37,458	49,206	59,888	63,908	64,229	62,228	56,419	53,802	43,857	34,188
1914-15	17,138	30,458	39,964	61,794	76,289	84,332	85,067	81,776	58,023	46,287	31,407	22,871
1915-16	16,734	9,361	12,679	22,465	35,536	60,678	89,159	77,524	73,748	66,691	57,658	52,512
1916-17	58,519	49,591	65,754	70,420	75,435	78,191	73,864	59,477	54,160	48,325	32,881	24,878
1917-18	19,901	11,092	10,315	13,072	22,585	29,683	28,470	20,438	15,484	10,180	6,688	4,379
1918-19	2,465	26,462	54,280	68,155	131,833	131,594	129,067	140,007	122,207	100,503	85,247	77,023
1919-20	25,473	25,005	63,479	98,580	187,785	101,665	85,117	68,494	56,632	51,909	47,788	41,228
1920-21	10,404	20,226	24,195	32,169	41,596	48,273	47,799	38,476	31,945	22,229	17,694	10,596
A. v. 1914-1920	19,200	24,822	38,948	56,235	69,577	76,280	75,589	68,080	63,014	49,475	35,591	27,728
1921-22	9,965	28,777	47,159	62,768	62,767	53,507	58,776	48,923	45,714	42,287	36,643	31,497
1922-23	26,342	38,777	52,478	63,023	63,023	59,764	48,836	43,588	54,563	51,862	49,521	37,308
1923-24	28,408	40,536	62,922	72,936	79,051	82,269	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Compiled from Bradstreet's. Includes grain stored at approximately fifty interior and seaboard points of accumulation and grain in transit by canals and lakes; also Pacific Coast stocks at Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Reported on the Saturday nearest the first of the month.

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 24.—Wheat crop classified by grades,¹ crops of 1921-1923—Continued.

WINTER WHEAT.

State.	No. 1.			No. 2.			No. 3.			No. 4.			No. 5.			Below No. 5.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
New York.....	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct	P.ct
Pennsylvania.....	13.6	17.3	20.0	48.4	53.1	56.0	25.4	23.2	22.0	7.6	8.7	2.0	2.7	1.6	0	2.3	1.1	0
Maryland.....	12.3	12.5	14.0	48.6	49.5	55.0	27.5	26.4	21.0	8.1	7.7	7.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.0
Virginia.....	12.2	2.5	9.0	39.5	31.5	68.0	25.5	25.9	17.0	14.2	17.5	4.0	5.5	9.2	1.0	2.8	13.4	1.0
North Carolina.....	16.2	7.7	32.0	49.4	44.7	49.0	19.3	31.4	15.0	9.8	11.2	2.0	3.3	3.7	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.0
	11.8	21.0		50.3	51.0		23.0	20.0		6.2	6.0						8.2	1.0
Ohio.....	6.9	16.4	27.0	41.0	44.1	58.0	33.2	25.9	12.0	13.1	9.2	2.0	4.2	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	0
Indiana.....	5.7	7.9	15.0	36.9	50.2	60.0	35.7	28.3	17.0	14.4	9.6	5.0	4.9	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.0
Illinois.....	8.3	10.5	17.0	43.9	43.2	55.0	29.4	27.8	19.0	12.9	13.0	6.0	3.5	4.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.0
Michigan.....	12.6	22.7	25.0	49.9	3.54	59.0	26.3	15.5	11.0	8.2	4.9	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Iowa.....	9.8	11.6	9.0	44.6	60.7	61.0	30.6	21.5	24.0	10.6	4.4	4.0	2.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	.6	0
Missouri.....	3.8	6.2	15.0	24.2	28.2	43.0	35.0	33.7	26.0	22.8	19.0	10.0	9.2	8.2	4.0	5.0	4.7	2.0
Nebraska.....	23.4	13.1	6.0	47.0	45.7	31.0	21.8	25.4	34.0	8.9	10.9	19.0	1.6	3.8	7.0	.3	1.1	3.0
Kansas.....	24.2	6.4	11.0	39.9	29.0	30.0	21.5	34.7	30.0	9.8	19.0	18.0	3.3	7.8	8.0	1.3	3.1	3.0
Kentucky.....	4.3	3.0	8.0	35.2	24.2	56.0	35.6	30.5	23.0	16.9	23.2	9.0	6.3	11.4	2.0	1.7	7.7	2.0
Tennessee.....	8.2	4.2	12.0	39.4	27.4	47.0	32.0	35.3	23.0	13.5	19.2	12.0	4.2	8.4	5.0	2.1	5.5	1.0
Texas.....	13.7	18.6	28.0	27.5	17.4	41.0	35.7	20.4	19.0	14.7	14.9	7.0	6.3	13.3	3.0	2.1	15.1	2.0
Oklahoma.....	9.2	10.0	64.0	34.7	22.0	21.0	34.2	27.3	31.0	14.0	23.3	7.0	5.7	11.5	4.0	2.2	6.9	2.0
Montana.....	68.1	79.1	81.0	23.6	15.6	15.0	8.7	4.1	3.0	1.6	8.1	1.0	.5	4.0		.6	0	0
Colorado.....		26.1	21.0		40.0	40.0		21.4	23.0		7.1	8.0		3.6	3.0		1.8	5.0
Idaho.....	29.0	35.2	46.0	50.4	47.7	73.5	13.1	13.3	15.0	2.4	1.5	3.0	.6	1.2	1.0	3.6	1.1	0
Washington.....	36.9	8.9	41.0	45.4	44.5	54.0	14.3	31.1	15.0	3.0	11.3	2.0	0	2.7	1.0	.4	1.5	0
Oregon.....	49.4	26.0	47.0	34.0	48.0	37.0	11.2	18.0	13.0	4.4	6.0	2.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.1	1.0	0
California.....	50.7	55.2	37.0	26.3	24.6	45.0	11.8	12.8	12.0	2.4	4.4	4.0	2.1	1.9	1.0	.7	1.1	1.0
United States.....	19.7	13.3	20.8	39.9	38.0	42.8	25.1	27.6	21.7	10.2	13.1	9.2	3.5	5.2	3.7	1.6	2.8	1.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on percentage estimates of about 3,500 mill and elevator operators.

TABLE 25.—Dockage assessed on wheat at Minnesota markets, 1899-1922.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Number of cars on which dockage is assessed.	Amount of wheat in cars. ¹	Amount of dockage assessed. ¹	Percentage of dockage assessed.	Year beginning Sept. 1.	Number of cars on which dockage is assessed.	Amount of wheat in cars. ¹	Amount of dockage assessed. ¹	Percentage of dockage assessed.
	Cars.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.		Cars.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.
1899-1900	163,824	212,971,200	4,365,900.4	2.0	1911-12	103,399	134,418,700	4,054,964.1	3.0
1900-1	111,742	145,264,600	3,558,982.7	2.4	1912-13	182,800	237,640,000	6,495,493.5	2.7
1901-2					1913-14	187,483	178,727,900	6,553,356.3	3.7
1902-3	129,154	167,900,200	3,190,103.8	1.9	1914-15	126,897	164,966,100	5,911,285.2	3.6
1903-4	111,018	144,319,500	3,175,029.0	2.2	1915-16	219,165	284,914,500	10,826,751.0	3.8
1904-5	109,160	141,908,000	2,743,554.6	1.9	1916-17	94,942	123,424,600	5,996,031.1	4.8
1905-6	140,546	182,709,800	5,298,584.2	2.9	1917-18	88,830	115,479,000	4,041,765.0	3.5
1906-7	134,298	174,587,400	5,848,677.9	3.3	1918-19	157,452	204,687,600	4,776,044.0	2.3
1907-8	95,917	124,692,100	4,218,749.4	3.4	1919-20	85,657	111,364,100	5,010,934.5	4.5
1908-9	117,909	153,281,700	3,525,479.1	2.3	1920-21	127,976	166,368,800	7,496,596.0	4.5
1909-10	180,699	195,908,700	5,354,837.8	2.7	1921-22	107,452	139,687,600	5,343,050.7	3.8
1910-11	91,995	119,593,600	2,272,276.5	1.9	1922-23	138,668	180,208,400	7,589,299.6	4.2

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department data.

¹ Based on 1,300 bushels to the car.² Based on 60 pounds to bushel.

TABLE 26.—Wheat: Classification of cars graded by licensed inspectors, all inspection points.

Year beginning July 1.	Receipts.					Shipments.								
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Sample.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 4.	Sample.	Total.
	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.	Carb.
1917-18.	300,244	91,143	60,421	24,435	15,766	15,402	994,015	17,926	35,599	17,853	6,503	4,760	3,181	75,745
1918-19.	240,948	28,953	4,213	9,646	10,017	10,017	622,980	245,877	17,178	14,108	1,519	1,519	2,191	357,709
1919-20.	453,427	102,023	187,533	18,749	48,423	28,769	604,434	18,602	68,744	18,400	6,325	4,908	4,668	270,280
1920-21.	118,089	241,390	124,184	48,703	38,367	40,675	654,337	44,987	268,753	44,407	9,880	9,880	7,734	289,280
1921-22.	91,444	296,250	147,537	51,763	27,690	59,200	647,874	21,414	53,512	24,243	7,894	4,713	11,682	335,448
1922-23.	186,990	210,357	131,968	48,466	15,628	38,998	583,005	28,387	224,008	37,610	2,823	6,495	6,495	307,744
Total Inspections, by grade and class, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.														
Class.														
Hard Red Spring.	58,187	21,708	11,594	5,390	2,276	1,324	127,454	20,787	14,753	2,199	941	265	288	28,298
Durum.	74,716	24,953	4,213	4,646	1,290	1,016	54,924	2,076	20,600	1,584	710	283	162	31,375
Hard Red Winter.	21,502	24,938	66,412	0,282	10,087	10,087	227,560	4,180	103,827	21,678	2,618	1,081	3,057	126,800
Soft Red Winter.	7,718	22,224	22,224	6,621	2,962	12,281	73,783	6,008	26,511	8,553	1,413	1,413	1,494	41,367
White Wheat.	6,610	1,786	4,06	1,786	333	333	25,516	319	11,319	616	2	2	2	12,162
Mixed.	12,281	21,881	18,509	6,769	2,410	4,987	74,810	1,128	40,988	3,176	1,140	804	1,532	48,317
Total of all classes and subclasses under each grade, annual inspections 1917-1922.														
Year beginning July 1.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1917-18.	23.9	24.8	20.3	8.8	6.8	6.8	100	22.4	84.6	22.3	8.5	4.0	4.7	100
1918-19.	48.3	32.7	10.2	4.3	2.0	1.8	68.1	6.0	24.4	8.9	1.9	0.4	0.9	100
1919-20.	7.5	31.8	31.0	16.7	8.2	7.0	52.0	11.7	68.9	51.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	100
1920-21.	23.8	34.8	18.9	7.6	5.8	5.8	100	10.3	76.2	10.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	100
1921-22.	14.2	41.0	22.5	8.0	4.3	4.3	100	6.4	76.2	10.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	100
1922-23.	28.7	38.1	22.5	8.3	2.7	6.7	100	9.2	73.5	12.2	2.1	0.9	2.1	100
Total Inspections, by grade and class, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.														
Class.														
Hard Red Spring.	17.0	9.1	9.1	4.2	1.8	1.1	100	53.5	38.6	5.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	100
Durum.	17.8	64.8	16.8	8.5	2.3	1.8	100	4.6	78.9	4.9	2.3	0.7	0.5	100
Hard Red Winter.	4.4	41.4	29.9	8.9	2.7	8.4	100	3.1	78.9	13.7	1.8	0.7	2.3	100
Soft Red Winter.	3.8	31.6	30.5	13.2	4.1	16.8	100	1.5	69.2	20.7	3.4	1.7	3.5	100
White Wheat.	28.3	42.6	25.1	7.0	1.6	1.4	100	2.6	93.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	3.5	100
Mixed.	17.8	42.6	20.7	9.0	3.2	6.7	100	2.3	84.4	6.5	2.4	1.2	3.2	100
Grain Division														

TABLE 27.—Wheat: Exports from United States, 1910-1924.
FLOUR INCLUDED.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
1900-10.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1910-11.	4,630	5,333	12,472	13,989	12,993	9,136	4,973	3,537	5,737	5,323	4,977	2,863	87,304
1911-12.	3,130	4,948	6,183	7,450	6,753	8,044	7,000	5,120	5,618	5,244	5,853	3,960	68,315
1912-13.	6,276	10,177	10,769	8,899	8,574	7,969	8,814	5,023	8,859	4,928	4,388	3,146	79,682
1913-14.	2,098	8,916	16,987	20,745	16,155	14,400	13,448	9,194	8,799	10,820	11,178	9,148	142,867
1914-15.	12,908	28,348	17,519	13,113	9,616	10,638	9,769	7,636	6,964	7,040	10,914	11,247	145,598
Average 1910-1914.	6,000	12,243	12,771	12,806	10,419	10,053	8,188	6,088	6,192	6,671	7,463	6,073	104,964
1914-15.	20,173	27,617	31,434	25,062	25,866	37,124	32,626	31,480	33,146	30,324	20,288	13,446	332,466
1915-16.	11,599	21,612	25,239	22,788	19,264	20,418	26,886	21,086	24,071	33,494	26,809	13,228	248,119
1916-17.	10,380	14,821	18,163	16,130	19,004	18,699	24,004	18,861	12,439	18,504	16,210	21,357	208,576
1917-18.	8,493	9,738	7,180	11,522	10,616	15,309	12,448	18,494	12,398	12,364	10,914	11,375	132,889
1918-19.	11,154	19,694	28,442	24,532	21,901	33,540	22,102	18,848	31,819	180,268	304,822	693,287	498
1919-20.	16,324	20,812	25,020	27,723	30,965	15,428	12,274	16,581	16,880	13,720	25,889	7,689	222,582
1920-21.	24,656	32,670	64,996	48,634	36,980	30,187	27,105	28,077	30,766	24,800	31,624	22,199	366,108
Average 1915-1921.	17,563	20,910	24,339	22,661	21,594	24,384	21,551	18,007	19,261	21,738	21,990	20,714	255,402
1921-22.	30,413	66,963	38,950	25,211	19,563	15,014	14,982	10,991	14,371	10,344	14,267	18,200	279,186
1922-23.	19,124	38,964	31,839	25,077	17,679	16,428	12,519	12,197	10,725	10,195	14,396	12,881	221,906
1923-24.	12,822	19,990	22,468	18,632	12,147	12,908	12,201	10,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FLOUR NOT INCLUDED.

1900-10.	2,783	6,157	7,156	8,566	8,427	3,727	1,428	1,166	1,204	2,953	2,487	626	46,680
1910-11.	862	2,131	2,229	3,261	2,505	3,409	2,802	1,247	1,883	1,315	1,371	617	21,781
1911-12.	3,260	6,253	5,088	3,350	2,299	3,084	2,043	1,344	1,352	1,389	803	199	30,161
1912-13.	535	8,300	13,163	15,255	10,584	9,490	8,441	4,357	4,669	6,590	7,159	5,661	91,694
1913-14.	9,044	24,346	11,971	7,434	3,851	5,737	4,983	3,947	3,587	3,068	6,810	7,386	92,303
Average 1910-1914.	3,269	8,937	7,919	7,573	5,533	5,087	3,940	2,413	2,493	3,062	3,086	2,900	50,912
1914-15.	20,357	24,341	25,867	19,678	19,182	28,876	24,008	24,432	20,541	22,758	14,227	9,396	279,563
1915-16.	7,936	16,336	24,526	18,040	13,500	12,634	13,401	18,054	17,294	16,506	14,571	5,905	173,275
1916-17.	6,358	11,080	13,108	11,985	14,378	14,473	18,906	10,384	7,885	14,233	11,350	15,804	149,631
1917-18.	5,059	5,170	2,613	5,415	4,878	4,491	1,914	1,048	1,689	1,024	353	467	34,129
1918-19.	220	15,120	26,548	21,319	10,687	25,094	9,943	9,992	10,308	17,339	14,026	16,390	176,582
1919-20.	8,324	12,941	17,004	12,687	15,116	9,530	8,480	4,938	6,939	17,691	10,864	12,846	122,431
1920-21.	22,838	27,694	30,771	35,803	24,035	25,903	21,345	18,479	14,601	17,441	25,932	25,235	293,267
Average 1915-1921.	10,803	16,166	19,689	17,975	15,892	17,282	14,608	11,474	11,306	13,829	13,049	12,269	173,910
1921-22.	26,842	58,537	30,842	18,206	13,955	10,451	16,038	8,577	7,645	4,850	9,300	14,006	308,321
1922-23.	14,978	38,703	25,967	18,282	10,577	9,676	7,296	5,991	4,291	4,943	9,793	9,252	154,950
1923-24.	8,843	14,196	15,408	9,280	4,148	4,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 28.—Wheat: Production and exports; inspection for export, by classes, July 1, 1920-December 31, 1923; and production, 1920-1923.

Class.	July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.		July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.		July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.		July 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1922. ¹		July 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 1923.	
	Estimated production. ²	Exports, gross.	Estimated production. ²	Exports, gross.	Estimated production. ²	Exports, gross.	Estimated production. ²	Exports, gross.	Estimated production. ²	Exports, gross.
Reported inspections:	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Hard red spring.	153, 973	10, 081	140, 163	20, 145	180, 975	8, 718	158, 339	12, 962	136, 973	765
Durum.	41, 964	4, 872	53, 324	8, 697	87, 028	12, 271	80, 767	8, 613	46, 618	2, 400
Hard red winter.	294, 636	132, 701	276, 089	78, 477	266, 222	51, 664	278, 929	87, 610	219, 785	15, 588
Soft red winter.	247, 102	34, 281	237, 818	18, 908	243, 436	20, 846	242, 786	24, 708	204, 946	6, 539
White.	95, 587	1, 183	107, 571	738	89, 940	15, 062	97, 699	6, 152	117, 419	10, 084
Mixed. ³	.....	68, 616	.....	18, 903	.....	25, 047	.....	37, 827	25, 146	3, 184
Type sample. ⁴	.....	25, 646	.....	42, 894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not classified. ⁵	.....	87, 798	.....	90, 476	.....	30, 785	.....	86, 352	.....	85, 726
Total.	884, 697	266, 077	814, 906	279, 407	867, 598	231, 933	838, 510	286, 135	785, 741	99, 006

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Three-year average.

² Based on estimate of percentage classification by States as reported in 1921, Division Crop and Live-stock Estimates.

³ From July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1923, 70 per cent of the exports of mixed wheat is estimated as durum. Mixed wheat exports in 1920-21 were largely soft and hard winter wheat shipped through Gulf ports; 29,000,000 bushels of durum were estimated mixed with spring wheat in 1920-21.

⁴ Prior to July 1, 1922, practically all wheat exported from Pacific coast was shipped on basis of "Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce type sample." Since July 1, 1922, all wheat exported from Pacific coast has been inspected on the basis of Federal grades and classes.

⁵ Exports of wheat other than reported as "Federal inspected" and flour in terms of wheat.

TABLE 29.—Wheat, including flour: Exports from the United States by customs districts, 1921-1923.

District.	Year ending June 30.								
	Wheat.			Wheat flour.			Wheat, including flour.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Canadian and Lake ports	1,000 bushels. 12,347	1,000 bushels. 31,359	1,000 bushels. 32,371	1,000 barrels. 16	1,000 barrels. 84	1,000 barrels. 45	1,000 bushels. 12,419	1,000 bushels. 31,737	1,000 bushels. 32,571
Atlantic coast	87,636	45,294	53,790	10,353	7,782	6,985	124,225	80,314	84,998
Gulf coast	163,096	66,091	48,289	2,717	3,757	3,439	175,324	102,999	63,716
Mexican border	519	1,111	726	141	81	92	1,152	1,474	1,140
Pacific coast	29,670	44,466	19,825	2,953	4,098	4,372	42,857	62,883	30,496
Total	293,268	208,321	154,951	16,180	15,797	14,863	365,977	279,407	221,923

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 30.—Wheat, flour not included: Imports into the United States from Canada, 1913-1923.

Year beginning July 1—	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1913-14	4	(1)	(7)	231	104	127	885	175	235	13	73	43	1,890
1914-15	35	69	7	3	102	5	14	47	35	13	19	21	270
1915-16	60	441	348	1,755	796	470	386	218	194	258	504	243	5,673
1916-17	128	394	943	1,807	2,606	838	805	1,337	2,998	3,125	5,459	3,574	23,709
1917-18	1,954	1,398	840	1,712	5,674	3,732	7,339	27	218	71	958	761	24,684
1918-19	508	24	27	55	176	168	39	42	44	281	1,474	1,893	4,731
1919-20	118	28	143	554	404	309	763	534	526	50	410	124	5,963
1920-21	30	170	1,842	9,800	9,522	11,185	4,564	4,403	2,071	4,504	1,902	89	50,686
1921-22	713	209	81	878	1,154	2,052	3,120	199	2,073	4951	1,231	1,610	14,463
1922-23	3,070	1,132	782	2,566	3,170	2,616	252	211	343	2,812	946	122	18,050
1923-24	1,836	596	1,234	2,832	5,264								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ 37 bushels.

² 297 bushels.

TABLE 31.—Wheat, Canadian: Shipments through the United States in transit for export, 1908-1923.

Year ending June 30.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1907-8	2,008,848	2,374,791	1,354,539	746,356	596,582	2,323,690
1908-9	195,948	375,220	293,334	1,411,966	4,976,070	5,661,697
1909-10	106,079	47,072	128,461	2,271,026	3,936,849	5,615,713
1910-11	405,777	369,879	169,202	2,454,251	4,103,756	2,538,058
1911-12	1,245,123	1,556,059	1,843,632	2,850,293	6,817,884	6,741,686
1912-13	4,798,849	3,267,057	1,163,581	822,445	5,791,397	6,947,147
1913-14	3,022,204	1,607,918	767,187	8,394,434	12,742,195	10,300,988
1914-15	1,970,116	693,347	847,479	2,587,896	2,604,700	3,649,473
1915-16	1,786,025	1,196,921	2,064,792	14,156,283	24,039,780	22,034,019
1916-17	17,214,550	13,420,235	7,912,271	3,362,081	6,814,761	4,790,585
1917-18	4,937,699	3,388,134	45,083	747,333	3,772,431	5,479,905
1918-19				351,714	61,783	3,541,148
1919-20					2,532,429	2,032,286
1920-21					398,482	7,384,934
1921-22	185,320	472,937	1,261,641	8,552,416	10,745,169	14,060,194
1922-23	4,686,890	2,994,566	2,299,062	3,911,564	17,618,606	17,895,868

TABLE 31.—Wheat, Canadian: Shipments through the United States in transit for export, 1908-1923—Continued.

Year ending June 30.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1907-8.....	8,388,159	2,282,873	1,452,209	630,401	1,434,711	1,180,068	19,762,745
1908-9.....	8,569,982	1,922,088	1,849,464	1,058,552	1,469,758	701,449	23,487,486
1909-10.....	4,114,828	2,260,732	1,639,623	1,407,327	3,367,419	1,091,342	27,126,471
1910-11.....	1,380,745	1,847,176	2,932,296	1,790,047	3,280,249	2,428,193	24,192,226
1911-12.....	4,962,376	3,766,567	3,606,272	5,092,380	7,645,257	10,296,325	55,417,853
1912-13.....	9,224,642	5,134,431	3,680,099	3,243,337	5,818,141	7,243,576	86,749,702
1913-14.....	9,618,935	6,675,743	6,499,831	3,605,203	5,768,809	2,832,951	71,043,398
1914-15.....	8,493,415	3,615,553	3,654,029	3,540,711	2,927,745	2,513,660	32,158,217
1915-16.....	17,440,067	13,483,801	12,426,937	9,449,951	18,511,435	2,095,577	138,716,188
1916-17.....	8,474,752	4,557,824	7,512,190	5,779,174	8,008,279	17,087,040	104,953,682
1917-18.....	0,372,455	3,239,331	4,854,521	3,856,606	1,567,991	96,248	38,207,776
1918-19.....	1,862,786	1,587,948	2,083,199	4,107,282	3,158,907		16,961,663
1919-20.....	1,552,458	174,000	2,845,382	1,426,718	10,330		10,566,603
1920-21.....	10,423,290	6,642,019	8,609,961	3,747,239	2,180,544	1,136,199	49,507,524
1921-22.....	15,439,396	6,498,342	9,362,172	4,240,705	8,113,753	4,255,370	83,187,405
1922-23.....	15,552,317	13,772,838	8,038,450	11,521,340	5,496,122	6,906,186	110,680,367

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 32.—Wheat, including flour: International trade, 1910-1923.

Country.	Year ending July 31.							
	Average, 1910-1914.		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>
Algeria.....	639	5,936	6,530		1,698		14,167	
Argentina ¹	3	95,243	1	193,099	2	62,399		141,990
Australia ²	7	49,732	5	87,340		116,466		49,625
British India.....	208	49,859	3	14,945	16,728	2,810	1,377	28,862
Bulgaria.....		11,182	(³)	1,758		4,477		
Canada.....	448	95,828	455	167,217	(³)	185,768	1,381	274,886
Chile ⁴	170	2,593	44	1,368	6	2,150		
Hungary.....	7,214	49,116	241	235	5	9,067	1,224	5,154
Yugoslavia.....				3,692		2,793		
Rumania.....	196	54,630	16	1,400	(⁵)	3,494	(⁶)	1,595
Russia.....	556	104,862						
United States.....	1,607	110,076	45,764	361,839	19,425	267,855	10,045	221,923
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	11,402	871	14,348	6	18,739	70	12,068	190
Belgium.....	73,398	23,045	34,056	1,895	45,289	4,793	41,025	1,706
Brazil ¹	20,495		15,879		17,230			
Czechoslovakia.....			18,027	250	11,408	208	11,047	1,592
Denmark.....	7,155	597	302	22	4,191	275	6,249	413
Egypt.....	8,244	59	11,348	481	6,918	328	7,329	420
Finland.....			2,394		3,208	(⁷)	4,562	
France.....	44,822	1,203	69,449	1,134	19,779	2,632	44,016	2,779
Germany.....	91,338	23,204	60,378	604	70,681	1,175	42,676	4,623
Greece.....			10,673	137	13,233	5	18,479	
Italy.....	56,784	3,682	99,021	246	101,030	512	112,003	1,776
Japan.....	4,110	28	5,887	128	24,815	51	14,092	1,488
Latvia.....			567		721	(⁸)	1,871	15
Netherlands.....	80,702	58,435	21,533	2,728	22,974	3,286	25,935	3,365
Norway.....	3,674		3,822	6	5,000	3	6,433	
Poland.....					1,270	94	2,474	120
Portugal.....	2,630	219						
Spain.....	6,262	70	20,558	754	8,262	257		
Sweden.....	7,060	23	6,803	299	4,547	699	8,976	4708
Switzerland.....	16,937	14	12,883	1	13,216	(⁹)	16,017	11
Tunis.....	1,746	960	1,930	618	645	2,266	2,001	1,308
Union of South Africa ¹	6,274	253	8,533	114	1,863	81	2,920	17
United Kingdom.....	220,570	3,768	201,824	2,843	212,186	5,214	209,290	4,465
Total countries reported.....	674,677	805,578	678,984	846,144	645,011	685,133	615,372	746,866

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Institute of Agriculture, except figures with footnotes (3) and (4), which are compiled from official sources.

¹ Ten months ending May 31.

² Twelve months for wheat, ten months for flour.

³ Calendar years, 1900-1922.

⁴ Years ending June 30.

⁵ Less than 500 bushels.

⁶ Eight months, Aug.-Dec., 1920 and May-July, 1921.

⁷ Ten months for wheat, twelve months for flour.

⁸ Eleven months

TABLE 36.—Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales—Con.

NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, MINNEAPOLIS, 1899-1923.¹

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1899-1900	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.69	\$0.69	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.66	\$0.66	\$0.71	\$0.67
1900-1	.78	.74	.76	.76	.74	.73	.75	.74	.74	.72	.73	.69	.74
1901-2	.65	.69	.68	.62	.70	.74	.76	.74	.72	.73	.75	.75	.71
1902-3	.78	.72	.67	.70	.72	.73	.76	.77	.76	.76	.78	.84	.75
1903-4	.86	.93	.85	.82	.80	.82	.88	.97	.97	.93	.94	.94	.89
1904-5	.97	1.14	1.17	1.15	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.13	1.11	1.02	1.13	1.10	1.10
1905-6	1.08	.98	.81	.86	.84	.85	.83	.81	.77	.79	.83	.84	.86
1906-7	.79	.75	.74	.76	.80	.80	.80	.82	.80	.84	.96	1.01	.82
1907-8	1.02	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.06
1908-9	1.14	1.12	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.24	1.31	1.34	1.15
1909-10	1.29	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.09
1910-11	1.21	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.02	.98	.96	.99	.97	1.06
1911-12	.99	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.13	1.07
1912-13	1.09	.98	.89	.90	.84	.82	.89	.87	.85	.88	.91	.92	.87
1913-14	.91	.88	.87	.84	.85	.86	.87	.93	.92	.91	.94	.92	.88
A v. 1909-1913	1.10	1.02	1.00	.99	.97	.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	.99	1.02	1.01	.99
1914-15	.92	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.18	1.20	1.38	1.52	1.49	1.58	1.58	1.35	1.20
1915-16	1.44	1.18	.97	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.29	1.26	1.14	1.22	1.22	1.11	1.09
1916-17	1.21	1.04	1.64	1.79	1.95	1.79	1.93	1.86	2.03	2.38	2.06	2.73	1.76
1917-18	2.06	2.47	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.20
1918-19	2.17	2.23	2.23	2.19	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.24	2.36	2.56	2.50	2.48	2.25
1919-20	2.66	2.56	2.56	2.67	2.85	3.07	3.01	2.67	2.84	3.06	3.09	2.93	2.72
1920-21	2.89	2.56	2.64	2.16	1.80	1.68	1.79	1.72	1.66	1.53	1.55	1.09	2.07
A v. 1914-1920	1.99	1.97	1.89	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.97	1.92	1.96	2.07	2.17	2.07	1.90
1921-22	1.67	1.48	1.61	1.84	1.25	1.30	1.34	1.51	1.51	1.58	1.56	1.46	1.43
1922-23	1.49	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.26	1.24	1.30	1.28	1.17	1.20
1923-24	1.12	1.18	1.21	1.20	1.14	1.16							

NO. 2 RED WINTER, CHICAGO, 1899-1923.²

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1899-1900	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.71	\$0.72	\$0.69	\$0.67	\$0.69	\$0.69	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.75	-----	-----
1900-1	.77	.77	.76	.77	.74	.74	.76	.75	.75	.74	.72	.72	\$0.76
1901-2	.68	.71	.70	.72	.75	.82	.85	.83	.82	.82	.81	.79	.75
1902-3	.73	.71	.81	.82	.76	.75	.75	.76	.74	.78	.78	.80	.72
1903-4	.78	.82	.82	.82	.84	.88	.94	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.05	.83
1904-5	.97	1.01	1.10	1.19	1.16	-----	1.20	-----	1.15	1.07	.92	1.04	-----
1905-6	.90	.85	.85	.88	.87	-----	.88	.84	.82	.87	.89	.86	-----
1906-7	.78	.73	.73	.74	.74	.74	.74	.76	.77	.79	.93	.95	.77
1907-8	.92	.87	.97	1.01	.95	.99	1.01	.94	.98	.95	1.03	.92	.90
1908-9	.92	.96	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.20	1.22	1.33	1.48	1.60	.96
1909-10	1.10	1.04	1.07	1.20	1.18	1.25	1.26	1.28	1.18	1.11	1.11	1.01	1.10
1910-11	1.07	1.02	.99	.96	.93	.94	.98	.91	.90	.90	.96	.91	1.02
1911-12	.86	.90	.98	1.00	.96	.96	.97	1.01	1.03	1.09	1.16	1.10	.90
1912-13	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.06	.99	.88	1.09	.99	.96	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.08
1913-14	.87	.88	.93	.92	.92	.94	.97	.97	.95	.95	.99	.82	.88
A v. 1909-1913	.99	.97	.99	1.03	1.00	.99	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.05	.97	.99
1914-15	.82	.92	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.20	1.39	1.57	1.52	1.59	1.55	1.24	1.08
1915-16	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.23	1.30	1.23	1.13	1.22	1.15	1.05	1.13
1916-17	1.23	1.43	1.63	1.65	1.85	1.76	1.89	1.74	1.99	2.43	2.94	2.76	1.68
1917-18	2.50	2.30	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.17	2.26
1918-19	2.22	2.21	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.29	2.34	2.26	2.36	2.59	2.76	2.32	2.23
1919-20	2.83	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.29	2.44	2.64	2.42	2.55	2.63	3.10	2.80	2.24
1920-21	2.59	2.50	2.53	2.20	2.01	2.02	1.94	1.85	1.65	1.41	1.07	1.47	2.22
A v. 1914-1920	1.82	1.82	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.95	1.89	1.91	2.00	2.19	1.99	1.83
1921-22	1.24	1.22	1.29	1.18	1.23	1.18	1.21	1.34	1.38	1.40	1.34	1.18	1.25
1922-23	1.14	1.07	1.06	1.18	1.27	1.33	1.30	1.35	1.31	1.32	1.28	1.16	1.14
1923-24	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record. Prior to the promulgation of the Federal grades, August 1, 1917, the subclass Dark Northern did not exist.² Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

TABLE 36.—Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales—Con.

NO. 2 RED WINTER, ST. LOUIS, 1899-1923.¹

Year beginning July.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1899-1900.....	\$0.71	\$0.71	\$0.79	\$0.72	\$0.70	\$0.71	\$0.71	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.71	\$0.77	\$0.72
1900-1.....	.75	.73	.76	.74	.73	.72	.74	.74	.75	.74	.75	.69	.74
1901-2.....	.66	.71	.71	.72	.74	.84	.89	.86	.82	.80	.81	.78	.73
1902-3.....	.71	.66	.67	.70	.69	.72	.75	.76	.73	.72	.75	.79	.71
1903-4.....	.80	.81	.85	.87	.87	.92	.93	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.07	.86
1904-5.....	.97	1.01	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.04
1905-6.....	.89	.85	.86	.92	.92	.93	.94	.92	.91	.95	.94	.88	.90
1906-7.....	.75	.70	.72	.76	.75	.76	.77	.78	.77	.78	.89	.94	.76
1907-8.....	.89	.87	.95	1.03	.96	1.00	1.03	1.12	1.02	.99	1.02	.96	.96
1908-9.....	.92	.95	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.24	1.30	1.36	1.39	1.57	1.04
1909-10.....	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.23	1.22	1.28	1.30	1.27	1.23	1.12	1.16	1.02	1.13
1910-11.....	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.00	.96	.98	1.03	.96	.93	.90	.94	.88	.90
1911-12.....	.84	.88	.94	1.00	.96	.97	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.13	1.21	1.11	.94
1912-13.....	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.04	.99	1.06
1913-14.....	.85	.88	.94	.93	.94	.95	.96	.95	.95	.94	.96	.84	.89
Av. 1909-1913.....	.98	.99	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.06	.97	1.00
1914-15.....	.87	.93	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.18	1.40	1.67	1.60	1.54	1.50	1.19	1.10
1915-16.....	1.17	1.14	1.14	1.21	1.16	1.23	1.34	1.30	1.17	1.22	1.20	1.10	1.20
1916-17.....	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.73	1.87	1.83	1.96	1.88	2.05	2.66	3.04	2.65	1.63
1917-18.....	2.36	2.32	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.23
1918-19.....	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.22	2.22	2.32	2.41	2.38	2.55	2.71	2.60	2.41	2.23
1919-20.....	2.22	2.20	2.21	2.24	2.29	2.48	2.70	2.55	2.58	2.76	2.99	2.89	2.30
1920-21.....	2.70	2.47	2.56	2.25	2.03	1.99	2.02	1.90	1.66	1.41	1.58	1.50	2.15
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.83	1.82	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.88	2.00	1.96	1.95	2.06	2.15	1.98	1.84
1921-22.....	1.23	1.23	1.36	1.26	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.32	1.35	1.44	1.38	1.18	1.27
1922-23.....	1.12	1.08	1.14	1.23	1.29	1.36	1.36	1.39	1.36	1.41	1.33	1.28	1.28
1923-24.....	.97	.99	1.09	1.16	1.12	1.14							

NO. 2 HARD WINTER, KANSAS CITY, 1899-1923.⁴

Year beginning July.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1899-1900.....	\$0.66	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.63	\$0.64	\$0.63	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.64	\$0.62	\$0.66	\$0.66
1900-1.....	.69	.66	.67	.68	.67	.66	.79	.75	.72	.72	.74	.70	.67
1901-2.....							.79	.75	.72	.72	.74	.70	.67
1902-3.....	.70	.66	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67	.68	.68	.68	.69	.73	.68
1903-4.....	.70	.73	.73	.73	.72	.71	.75	.75	.89	.89	.92	.89	.77
1904-5.....	.87	.94	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.04	.93	1.01	1.00	.97
1905-6.....	.84	.80	.78	.80	.81	.81	.81	.78	.76	.79	.80	.78	.80
1906-7.....	.71	.68	.68	.69	.69	.70	.71	.72	.71	.73	.90	.91	.72
1907-8.....	.87	.86	.93	1.00	.96	.97	1.00	.95	.98	.97	1.00	.97	.93
1908-9.....	.97	.95	.98	.99	1.02	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.30	1.38	1.37	.99
1909-10.....	1.14	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07
1910-11.....	1.04	1.00	.99	.95	.91	.93	.95	.90	.88	.98	.90	.88	.96
1911-12.....	.87	.93	.95	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.11	1.09	.97
1912-13.....	.92	.89	.88	.88	.83	.84	.87	.86	.96	.88	.87	.88	.83
1913-14.....	.82	.83	.87	.84	.83	.84	.85	.86	.88	.88	.90	.85	.84
Av. 1909-1913.....	.96	.93	.94	.95	.92	.94	.97	.95	.95	.96	.97	.96	.95
1914-15.....	.78	.91	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.13	1.34	1.54	1.49	1.54	1.50	1.21	1.05
1915-16.....	1.36	1.26	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.12	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.12	1.10	1.00	1.19
1916-17.....	1.14	1.41	1.57	1.67	1.85	1.72	1.89	1.82	1.97	2.43	3.01	2.74	1.71
1917-18.....	2.68	2.61	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.52
1918-19.....	2.20	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.24	2.31	2.26	2.39	2.62	2.60	2.47	2.19
1919-20.....	2.25	2.18	2.24	2.30	2.46	2.63	2.82	2.42	2.49	2.75	2.93	2.76	2.42
1920-21.....	2.67	2.44	2.43	2.06	1.78	1.71	1.72	1.62	1.55	1.33	1.47	1.38	1.86
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.87	1.85	1.80	1.77	1.78	1.81	1.91	1.85	1.87	1.99	2.10		1.85
1921-22.....	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.13	1.29	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.17	1.19
1922-23.....	1.13	1.04	1.04	1.13	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.20	1.16	1.04	1.13
1923-24.....	.96	1.01	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.09							

¹ Compiled from St. Louis Daily Market Reporter.⁴ Compiled from Kansas City Daily Price Current.⁶ Six months' average. No record for 1901.

TABLE 26.—Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales—Cont.

NO. 2 HARD WINTER, NEW YORK, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning July.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1909-10.....	\$1.31	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.20	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$1.26	\$1.33	\$1.27	\$1.19	\$1.14	\$1.05	\$1.20
1910-11.....	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.09	.99	1.03	.97	1.04
1911-12.....	.98	.98	1.04	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.19	1.24	1.20	1.10
1912-13.....	1.10	1.03	1.04	1.08	.98	.99	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.08
1913-14.....	.99	.97	.98	.98	.98	1.00	.98	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.00	.99
Av. 1909-1913.....	1.10	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.07
1914-15.....	.92	1.01	1.13	1.12	1.23	1.21	1.52	1.72	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.37	1.36
1915-16.....	1.36	1.22	1.20	1.24	(?)	(?)	1.46	1.43	1.25	1.29	1.24	1.15	1.26
1916-17.....	1.26	1.57	1.65	1.84	2.00	1.93	2.00	2.00	2.16	2.63	3.07	(?)	2.62
1917-18.....	2.44	2.46	2.26	2.64	2.81	2.62	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.40
1918-19.....	2.31	2.38	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
1919-20.....	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.54	3.08	3.09	2.98	2.55
1920-21.....	2.92	2.92	2.95	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.99	1.99	1.81	1.59	1.75	1.67	2.10
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.99	-----	-----	2.09	2.04	2.09	2.12	2.21	1.97	2.01
1921-22.....	1.46	1.36	1.38	1.29	1.18	1.25	1.25	1.43	1.45	1.51	1.49	1.39	1.35
1922-23.....	1.32	1.23	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.37	1.22	1.30	1.33	1.37	1.34	1.25	1.31
1923-24.....	1.16	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.19	1.22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, WINNIPEG, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning July.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
1909-10.....	\$1.31	\$1.19	\$1.00	\$0.97	\$0.97	\$0.96	\$1.03	\$1.03	\$1.04	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$0.93	\$0.96
1910-11.....	1.08	1.07	1.03	.98	.92	.99	.94	.93	.90	.90	.95	.97	.96
1911-12.....	.95	1.01	1.01	.90	.90	.95	.95	.97	.98	1.01	1.04	1.06	.99
1912-13.....	1.07	1.06	1.06	.91	.85	.80	.82	.84	.85	.89	.93	.96	.92
1913-14.....	.97	.96	.89	.81	.83	.84	.85	.83	.90	.90	.93	.94	.89
Av. 1909-1913.....	1.06	1.06	.99	.93	.91	.89	.92	.93	.93	.95	.97	.97	.94
1914-15.....	.90	1.04	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.18	1.32	1.51	1.49	1.54	1.61	1.32	1.28
1915-16.....	1.35	1.25	.95	.99	1.02	1.07	1.18	1.26	1.30	1.04	1.17	1.11	1.12
1916-17.....	1.14	1.42	1.59	1.68	1.93	1.76	1.80	1.68	1.85	2.11	2.75	2.49	1.85
1917-18.....	2.34	2.40	2.25	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.24
1918-19.....	2.21	2.21	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
1919-20.....	2.24	2.24	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.17
1920-21.....	2.15	2.15	2.72	2.82	2.03	1.94	1.94	1.88	1.91	1.76	1.86	1.89	2.06
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.76	1.82	1.86	1.81	1.82	1.79	1.88	1.85	1.86	1.86	2.00	1.92	1.85
1921-22.....	1.96	1.74	1.46	1.14	1.11	1.32	1.14	1.26	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.33	1.39
1922-23.....	1.35	1.17	.99	1.01	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.19	1.10	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.12
1923-24.....	1.05	1.10	1.04	.98	.96	.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

* Compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; not weighted; average of daily quotations.

† Nominal.

* Compiled from Winnipeg Farmers' Advocate; not weighted; average of the daily cash close.

TABLE 37.—Wheat: Weighted average price¹ per bushel of reported cash sales of all classes and grades combined at markets named, 1918-1923.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1918-19.....	212.8	221.3	219.0	218.6	220.5	220.0	218.9	221.2	230.5	245.3	251.8	239.8	222.4
1919-20.....	248.9	250.1	254.0	240.9	261.0	278.5	278.5	245.6	264.8	285.3	297.0	278.7	247.6
1920-21.....	274.6	247.1	244.9	268.9	172.4	163.0	167.8	196.3	161.5	136.1	164.5	166.0	187.9
1921-22.....	145.3	132.2	138.6	131.5	117.3	117.7	123.2	138.9	144.8	148.2	140.7	136.5	131.3
1922-23.....	140.5	114.2	131.0	113.8	122.3	123.1	119.2	130.8	131.2	126.5	124.8	116.8	119.3
1923-24.....	110.7	111.2	114.6	115.3	109.4	108.9							

KANSAS CITY.

1918-19.....	220.2	215.5	214.0	213.2	212.4	217.5	223.1	218.6	227.1	252.0	248.0	233.8	218.1
1919-20.....	249.3	264.4	216.9	234.2	236.9	252.2	266.3	233.4	241.5	263.5	266.3	223.5	244.0
1920-21.....	267.4	245.6	246.0	206.6	178.3	170.2	173.0	164.6	164.6	123.5	147.5	139.7	190.3
1921-22.....	177.0	115.0	120.4	169.8	167.6	168.2	161.1	137.4	131.4	132.3	135.9	113.2	118.2
1922-23.....	171.0	168.2	164.1	171.1	114.5	118.8	114.0	115.1	115.4	118.7	115.0	104.1	118.8
1923-24.....	94.9	99.2	102.6	107.1	161.3	99.9							

CHICAGO.

1918-19.....	225.0	223.0	220.6	220.6	220.6	223.2	222.3	220.1	230.8	250.0	252.5	232.4	233.0
1919-20.....	223.9	222.2	221.9	225.7	242.0	246.5	272.2	235.5	242.0	269.8	265.8	280.5	226.1
1920-21.....	264.9	246.8	246.8	206.9	280.7	173.4	178.6	171.9	167.3	139.7	156.5	142.7	216.3
1921-22.....	124.1	119.8	124.4	112.0	107.9	110.5	112.7	128.6	120.7	122.4	132.7	115.9	121.6
1922-23.....	113.4	107.0	104.5	113.4	119.0	123.6	117.6	120.6	120.0	124.8	119.3	109.3	112.2
1923-24.....	99.1	99.6	101.0	106.8	103.1	105.8							

ST. LOUIS.

1918-19.....	221.6	221.0	221.2	222.0	221.7	230.5	230.2	231.2	252.3	262.3	257.8	239.5	225.6
1919-20.....	224.7	218.6	218.3	220.9	224.8	224.9	252.5	247.4	253.5	275.8	293.1	283.0	225.2
1920-21.....	273.3	249.9	253.1	219.2	197.2	191.2	194.7	183.7	163.8	139.8	155.0	148.2	210.1
1921-22.....	122.9	121.7	123.5	111.6	107.7	109.0	115.3	131.3	123.1	133.3	130.6	113.1	120.4
1922-23.....	107.4	103.4	107.2	116.7	121.6	126.0	124.5	128.0	125.8	129.6	124.8	114.3	115.8
1923-24.....	96.0	97.1	102.6	111.4	106.9	108.0							

FOUR MARKETS COMBINED.

1918-19.....	221.2	219.9	218.5	218.3	219.4	220.6	220.7	221.3	232.4	249.2	251.7	238.2	221.7
1919-20.....	223.1	235.9	223.6	239.3	246.6	256.8	267.9	246.1	249.6	278.2	292.3	277.0	241.6
1920-21.....	270.6	247.3	248.0	208.8	175.1	167.2	172.4	163.2	154.3	138.8	147.6	144.1	193.3
1921-22.....	122.9	121.7	123.5	117.3	113.1	113.8	115.8	131.4	123.1	138.5	135.0	122.8	128.7
1922-23.....	117.1	107.6	108.6	113.4	120.9	121.3	118.5	120.0	120.4	126.0	122.2	112.6	116.0
1923-24.....	99.8	102.7	109.5	112.6	107.3	106.4							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from daily trade papers of markets named.

¹ The prices in this table are comparable with the farm prices. The farm prices are averages of the several prices reported which covered all classes and grades sold from the farm.

TABLE 38.—Wheat: Good average quality imported red, average spot prices per bushel of 60 pounds at Liverpool, 1879-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.	High.	Low.
1879	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.38	1.35	1.46	1.68	1.64	1.69	1.43	1.75	1.64
1880	1.57	1.59	1.63	1.53	1.43	1.38	1.35	1.31	1.28	1.34	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.64	1.26
1881	1.41	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.55	1.64	1.65	1.61	1.57	1.49	1.68	1.35
1882	1.59	1.58	1.50	1.55	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.37	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.29	1.43	1.61	1.20
1883	1.33	1.39	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.26	1.33	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.32	1.40	1.26
1884	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.00	.97	.97	1.02	1.12	1.26	.95
1885	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.16	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.20	1.02
1886	1.07	1.06	1.01	1.03	1.03	.97	.97	.99	.99	.98	1.02	1.08	1.02	1.09	.95
1887	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.02	.95	.90	.88	.94	.98	1.00	1.00	1.13	.86
1888	.99	.98	.98	.99	1.00	.99	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.22	1.25	1.21	1.07	1.26	.97
1889	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.04	.95	.94	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.17	.93
1890	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.07	1.02
1891	1.12	1.12	1.19	1.24	1.25	1.19	1.14	1.23	1.19	1.20	1.26	1.23	1.20	1.30	1.11
1892	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.09	1.02	1.04	1.02	.91	.86	.88	.86	.83	1.00	1.20	.80
1893	.85	.85	.81	.81	.84	.82	.82	.79	.80	.78	.76	.78	.81	.89	.73
1894	.76	.74	.71	.70	.67	.64	.65	.61	.61	.60	.67	.73	.67	.78	.58
1895	.67	.64	.68	.73	.81	.82	.77	.79	.72	.74	.75	.76	.74	.86	.63
1896	.80	.83	.80	.80	.81	.79	.76	.75	.81	.85	.99	.99	.94	1.03	.73
1897	.86	.91	.89	.86	.86	.83	.90	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.09	1.09	.98	1.22	.81
1898	1.08	1.18	1.14	1.28	1.57	1.28	.96	.89	.84	.89	.89	.87	1.07	1.71	.77
1899	.86	.83	.79	.81	.86	.87	.82	.80	.84	.86	.83	.81	.83	.89	.78
1900	.84	.87	.86	.93	.95	.91	.91	.86	.91	.86	.87	.86	.89	.95	.84
1901	.89	.87	.87	.86	.86	.84	.82	.83	.81	.83	.84	.90	.85	.94	.78
1902	.90	.89	.89	.90	.92	.89	.91	.91	.86	.85	.85	.88	.89	.94	.83
1903	.90	.91	.90	.89	.90	.91	.89	.91	.90	.89	.88	.88	.90	.94	.86
1904	.89	.90	.95	.95	.92	.89	.89	.90					.91	.96	.85
1905			1.01	.99	.97				.94	.96	.97	.96	.97	1.01	.98
1906	1.03	1.03	1.04	.99	.95	.95	.96	.92	.91	.91	.90	.90	.96	1.04	.89
1907	.89	.92	.92	.92	.98	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.02	1.23	.87
1908	1.16	1.07	1.04	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.16	1.10	1.20	1.02
1909	1.16	1.21	1.23	1.32	1.38	1.34	1.37	1.30	1.10	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.25	1.42	1.07
1910	1.24	1.29	1.21	1.18	1.10	1.04	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.13	1.25	.98
1911	1.07	1.07			1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.03
1912	1.11	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.28	1.22	1.24	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.17	1.27	1.07
1913	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.09	1.15	1.02
Av. 1900-1913	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.14		
1914	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.38	1.47	1.18		
1915	1.07	1.05	1.91	1.94	1.98	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.67	1.71	1.59	1.73	1.75		
1916	1.94	1.90	2.00	1.93	1.71	1.55	1.58	1.96	2.00	2.15	2.22	2.39	1.94		
1917	2.39	2.43	2.42	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.50	2.50	2.38	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.40		
1918	2.32	2.32	2.39	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.46	2.36		
1919	2.46	2.46	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.39	2.29	2.21	2.16	2.16	2.11	1.95	2.29		
1920	1.90	1.75	2.11	2.37	2.34	2.40	2.34	2.20	2.13	2.34	2.53	2.39	2.23		
Av. 1914-1920	1.96	1.98	2.05	2.07	2.05	1.98	1.96	2.01	1.99	2.04	2.08	2.09	2.02		
1921	2.33	2.14	2.14	2.13	2.18	1.96	1.71	1.59	1.66	1.31	1.26	1.37	1.81		
1922	1.37		1.58	1.58	1.59	1.44	1.49	1.35	1.29	1.44	1.52	1.54	1.47		
1923	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.46				1.26	1.22	1.23	1.25				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1879-1903, compiled from Broomhall's 1904 Year Book, p. 144; 1914-1920 from Broomhall's 1921 Year Book. Remainder of table from Corn Trade News. High and low not given 1914-1923. Conversions at par 1879-1912; current exchange rate for remainder of period.

TABLE 39.—*Wheat, Barletta:*¹ Average prices per bushel of 60 pounds at Buenos Aires, 1912-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	\$1.01	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$0.99	\$0.99	\$1.01	\$1.02	\$1.01	\$0.96	\$0.92	\$0.99
1913.....	.91	1.00	.93	.99	.95	1.02	1.02	1.01	*1.07	*1.03	*1.06	.95	1.00
1914.....	.95	.99	.98	.95	1.01	.99	1.01	1.22	1.23	*1.12	*1.24	*1.22	1.08
1915.....	1.26	1.42	1.39	1.44	1.48	1.35	1.33	1.29	1.31	1.36	1.31	1.20	1.34
1916.....	1.05	1.06	.96	.95	.85	.83	.84	1.06	1.19	1.49	1.74	1.48	1.12
1917.....	1.05	1.64	1.67	1.72	2.00	2.21	2.23	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.10	1.79	1.92
1918.....	1.56	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.56	1.50	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.46	1.49	1.51
1919.....	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.33	1.34	1.32	1.94	1.85	1.66	1.71	1.63	1.64
1920.....	1.65	1.75	2.02	2.55	2.79	2.55	2.85	2.43	2.48	2.58	*2.75	1.86	2.36
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.50	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.76	1.52	1.55
1921.....	1.76	1.58	1.62	1.45	1.48	1.50	1.45	1.43	1.50	1.52	1.05	1.05	1.42
1922.....	1.04	1.26	1.32	1.30	1.32	1.22	1.27	1.20	1.16	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.23
1923.....	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.04	1.12

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Prices and monthly exchange rates from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922. Exchange after July, 1921, from Federal Reserve Bulletin, supplemented by Review of the River Plate.

¹ Barletta is a semihard wheat. ² No. 1 Rosario wheat. ³ Description "Pan." ⁴ New crop.TABLE 40.—*Wheat, white: Spot prices per bushel of 60 pounds at Karachi, India, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	\$0.90	\$0.94	\$0.94	\$0.96	\$0.93	\$0.89	\$0.88	\$0.89	\$0.87	\$0.89	\$0.89	\$0.89	\$0.91
1913.....	.92	.97	.97	.93	.92	.90	.90	.87	.88	.86	.88	.88	.91
1914.....	.91	.93	.91	.92	.94	.91	.90	.96	1.08	1.09	1.22	1.23	1.00
1915.....	1.27	1.43	1.22	1.21	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.14
1916.....	1.09	1.03	.97	.89	.88	.86	.95	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.10	1.15	1.00
1917.....	1.19	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.14	1.13	1.22	1.26	1.13
1918.....	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.26	1.31	1.41	1.57	1.61	1.63	1.36
1919.....	1.82	1.82	1.91	1.78	2.07	2.01	2.06	2.16	2.14	1.93	2.04	2.16	1.99
1920.....	2.12	2.09	1.91	1.90	1.74	1.62	*1.49	1.35	1.34	1.36	1.32	1.22	1.62
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.37	1.38	1.33	1.29	1.28	1.24	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.32	1.37	1.39	1.32
1921.....	1.28	1.29	1.26	1.20	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.52	1.86	1.73	1.57	1.60	1.44
1922.....	1.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.36	1.36	1.25	1.22	1.11	.89	.91	1.17	1.20
1923.....	1.20	1.12	1.12	1.17	1.13	1.07	1.03	.91	.96	.97	.99	1.01	1.06

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Indian Trade Journal. Converted at par of \$0.3244 per rupee to 1919, and current exchange rate as given by Federal Reserve Bulletins 1919 to date.

¹ First week of month, from Review of the Trade of India.² Not quoted.TABLE 41.—*Wheat: Average price per bushel of 60 pounds at Port Adelaide, Australia, 1912-1922.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	\$0.88	\$0.87	\$0.88	\$0.96	\$0.96	\$0.98	\$0.96	\$0.96	\$0.99	\$1.00	\$0.96	\$0.86	\$0.94
1913.....	.85	.86	.86	.89	.88	.87	.86	.87	.86	.84	.84	.84	.86
1914.....	.86	.87	.90	.90	.92	.93	.93	1.00	1.12	1.14	1.21	1.40	1.02
1915.....	1.48	1.65	1.74	1.76	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.79	1.78	1.41	1.05	1.23	1.61
1916 ¹	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1917 ¹	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1918 ¹	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
1919 ¹	1.14	1.19	1.18	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.13
1920 ¹	1.19	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.48	1.51	1.48	1.39	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.38
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.16	1.22	1.22
1921 ¹	1.69	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.76	1.63	1.64	1.68	1.74	*1.79	*1.87	1.73
1922.....	.99	1.07	1.18	1.15	1.27	1.20	1.19	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.16

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistical Register of South Australia, 1920-21 and 1921-22.

¹ The prices from 1916-1921 are those fixed for home consumption, the average prices on the whole transaction of the Wheat Harvest Board during each year being: 1916, \$1.13; 1917, \$1.14; 1918, \$1.14; 1919, \$1.31; 1920, \$1.70; and 1921, \$1.52.² These prices for old wheat; new wheat price; November, \$0.93; December, \$1.02.

WHEAT FLOUR.

TABLE 42.—Flour, wheat: Average wholesale price per barrel at markets named, 1909-1923.

MINNEAPOLIS—SPRING PATENTS.¹

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1909-10.....	\$4.21	\$4.89	\$5.14	\$5.29	\$5.22	\$5.45	\$5.59	\$5.85	\$5.92	\$5.38	\$5.42	\$5.33	\$5.49
1910-11.....	4.20	5.79	5.75	5.21	5.03	5.01	5.28	4.91	4.76	4.64	4.89	4.81	5.19
1911-12.....	4.88	4.88	4.98	5.25	5.05	5.05	5.09	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.43	5.80	5.13
1912-13.....	5.43	5.24	4.93	4.93	4.90	4.12	4.23	4.40	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.63	4.61
1913-14.....	4.08	4.57	4.45	4.33	4.18	4.15	4.23	4.52	4.54	4.51	4.51	4.51	4.48
Av. 1909-1913.....	5.46	5.27	5.00	4.94	4.81	4.76	4.88	4.88	4.87	4.81	4.94	4.96	4.97
1914-15.....	4.02	5.78	6.02	5.58	5.79	6.01	6.86	7.54	7.19	7.61	7.41	6.78	6.43
1915-16.....	6.78	6.42	5.13	5.23	5.28	5.98	6.23	6.13	5.79	5.90	5.79	5.29	5.82
1916-17.....	5.08	7.09	8.26	9.08	9.08	8.60	9.00	8.45	9.44	11.38	14.09	13.08	9.52
1917-18.....	12.86	13.22	11.15	10.84	10.24	10.07	9.86	10.05	9.90	9.90	9.42	9.80	10.62
1918-19.....	10.45	10.53	10.49	10.44	10.41	10.44	10.42	10.60	11.22	12.09	12.52	12.06	10.98
1919-20.....	12.15	12.18	11.54	12.08	12.29	14.48	14.97	12.79	13.43	14.09	15.49	14.64	13.54
1920-21.....	14.12	13.33	13.02	11.45	9.74	9.28	9.94	9.38	9.19	8.39	9.94	9.40	10.51
Av. 1914-1920.....	9.52	9.87	9.37	9.24	9.17	9.27	9.61	9.42	9.42	9.97	10.54	10.15	9.63
1921-22.....	9.27	8.34	8.62	7.67	7.39	7.28	7.38	8.17	8.27	8.46	8.32	7.71	8.07
1922-23.....	7.95	7.22	6.68	6.76	6.98	6.86	6.71	6.72	7.00	6.80	6.38	6.89	6.89
1923-24.....	6.21	6.37	6.45	6.43	6.21	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS—SOFT WINTER PATENTS.¹

1909-10.....	\$5.80	\$4.92	\$5.14	\$5.75	\$5.08	\$5.82	\$5.77	\$5.80	\$5.76	\$5.40	\$5.29	\$5.11	\$5.52
1910-11.....	5.20	4.86	4.76	4.08	4.78	4.58	4.86	4.64	4.52	4.38	4.39	4.36	4.65
1911-12.....	4.17	4.25	4.40	4.69	4.98	4.82	4.74	4.70	4.72	5.07	5.54	5.43	4.75
1912-13.....	5.26	4.40	4.54	4.70	4.67	4.70	4.84	4.86	4.68	4.59	4.52	4.45	4.69
1913-14.....	4.12	3.98	3.98	3.95	4.08	4.14	4.20	4.11	4.02	3.86	3.92	3.74	4.00
Av. 1909-1913.....	4.91	4.48	4.56	4.75	4.74	4.77	4.88	4.82	4.74	4.96	4.73	4.62	4.72
1914-15.....	3.47	4.16	5.04	4.86	4.91	5.03	6.18	6.98	6.57	6.65	6.68	5.56	5.51
1915-16.....	5.93	4.87	4.83	5.08	5.18	5.39	5.00	5.79	5.24	5.32	5.20	4.91	5.25
1916-17.....	5.24	6.86	7.31	7.84	8.72	8.31	8.67	8.40	8.83	11.29	13.91	12.53	9.00
1917-18.....	10.64	10.78	10.35	10.33	10.20	10.26	10.45	10.74	11.40	11.89	10.94	10.72	10.69
1918-19.....	10.23	10.26	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	11.22	11.05	10.71	11.45	11.41	10.28	10.68
1919-20.....	10.80	10.13	9.90	9.95	10.12	11.21	12.08	11.49	11.59	12.34	13.90	13.18	11.40
1920-21.....	11.95	11.99	12.09	11.36	10.13	9.44	9.73	9.71	8.76	7.10	7.81	7.98	9.84
Av. 1914-1920.....	8.28	8.43	8.54	8.53	8.51	8.57	9.13	9.26	9.01	9.36	9.98	9.31	8.91
1921-22.....	6.61	6.63	6.94	6.69	6.25	6.25	5.99	6.69	7.65	6.79	7.07	6.48	6.61
1922-23.....	5.94	5.75	5.86	6.29	6.50	6.62	6.50	6.62	6.50	6.66	6.53	6.05	6.32
1923-24.....	6.59	5.71	5.89	5.71	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHICAGO—WINTER PATENTS.¹

1909-10.....	\$6.08	\$5.07	\$4.72	\$5.28	\$5.41	\$5.40	\$5.48	\$5.42	\$5.46	\$5.27	\$5.05	\$4.75	\$5.28
1910-11.....	4.92	4.87	4.72	4.57	4.40	4.41	4.33	4.31	4.09	4.06	4.20	4.16	4.44
1911-12.....	4.08	4.17	4.32	4.64	4.61	4.58	4.40	4.38	4.33	4.76	5.27	5.17	4.61
1912-13.....	4.86	4.32	4.63	4.82	4.86	4.80	4.02	4.67	4.50	4.48	4.48	4.41	4.58
1913-14.....	4.26	4.12	4.16	4.21	4.21	4.22	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.22	4.21	4.24	4.22
Av. 1909-1913.....	4.64	4.54	4.52	4.64	4.64	4.69	4.66	4.65	4.58	4.56	4.63	4.55	4.63
1914-15.....	8.90	4.54	5.36	5.36	5.23	5.22	5.28	7.42	7.01	7.16	7.19	5.69	5.84
1915-16.....	5.10	5.94	5.10	5.26	5.23	5.39	5.82	6.11	5.88	5.78	5.54	5.37	5.46
1916-17.....	5.23	6.55	7.30	7.78	8.32	8.20	9.09	8.44	9.10	11.20	14.91	13.80	9.20
1917-18.....	11.77	12.25	11.74	10.68	10.38	10.44	9.22	10.45	11.00	10.93	10.82	10.88	10.84
1918-19.....	10.83	10.69	10.20	10.08	9.88	10.22	10.55	10.42	10.36	11.45	12.99	11.82	10.77
1919-20.....	11.63	10.54	10.80	11.35	11.61	12.00	13.05	12.88	12.08	12.80	13.08	13.42	12.38
1920-21.....	12.86	11.79	12.22	11.00	10.40	8.78	9.19	9.20	9.05	7.91	7.64	7.86	10.08
Av. 1914-1920.....	8.66	8.80	8.96	8.76	8.79	8.75	9.38	9.28	9.14	9.23	10.42	9.96	9.21
1921-22.....	7.12	7.00	7.01	6.95	6.81	6.44	6.61	6.97	6.81	6.95	7.54	7.11	6.87
1922-23.....	6.76	6.16	6.24	6.46	6.44	6.67	6.39	6.20	6.26	6.19	6.02	5.80	6.30
1923-24.....	5.31	5.30	5.75	5.74	5.30	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.² Compiled from St. Louis Annual Statements of Trade and Commerce and St. Louis Market Reports.³ Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and Daily Trade Bulletin.

TABLE 42.—Flour, wheat: Average wholesale price per barrel at markets named, 1909 to 1923—Continued.

CHICAGO—SPRING PATENTS.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1909-10.....	\$6.17	\$6.51	\$6.08	\$5.82	\$5.13	\$5.45	\$5.41	\$5.35	\$5.45	\$5.29	\$5.27	\$4.18	\$5.21
1910-11.....	6.78	6.65	6.37	6.31	6.13	6.28	6.42	6.05	5.55	5.38	5.02	5.44	6.08
1911-12.....	5.83	5.83	5.89	6.12	5.95	5.80	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.88	6.38	6.40	5.94
1912-13.....	6.10	5.79	5.68	5.36	5.14	4.84	4.00	4.00	4.04	4.71	4.89	4.81	5.16
1913-14.....	4.89	4.89	4.78	4.68	4.56	4.68	4.69	4.80	4.86	4.71	4.79	4.72	4.73
Av. 1909-1913	5.80	5.78	5.74	5.67	5.60	5.60	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.30	5.58	5.51	5.66
1914-15.....	4.58	5.02	6.19	5.71	5.79	5.99	6.07	7.09	7.41	7.62	7.85	6.62	6.40
1915-16.....	6.00	6.79	8.40	8.00	8.09	8.84	6.11	6.74	5.87	6.16	6.11	5.99	6.11
1916-17.....	5.96	7.08	8.16	9.84	9.79	9.08	9.54	9.01	9.78	12.02	15.34	17.46	10.29
1917-18.....	12.58	13.08	11.46	10.89	10.56	10.48	10.98	10.76	11.28	11.80	11.15	10.89	11.23
1918-19.....	10.65	11.00	10.08	10.48	9.88	10.50	10.48	10.28	10.29	11.45	13.10	11.25	10.79
1919-20.....	11.63	12.25	11.45	11.52	13.09	13.95	13.98	14.42	13.18	13.75	15.40	14.50	13.24
1920-21.....	13.39	13.19	12.43	11.75	10.75	8.32	10.98	8.82	8.78	8.49	8.42	9.60	10.31
Av. 1914-1920	9.34	9.91	9.38	9.39	9.31	9.14	9.63	9.66	9.49	10.14	11.06	10.90	9.78
1921-22.....	8.82	9.08	8.10	7.78	7.38	7.32	6.78	7.94	7.55	7.06	8.00	7.65	7.82
1922-23.....	7.78	7.25	6.99	6.86	6.78	7.00	6.88	6.68	6.68	6.04	6.09	6.22	6.86
1923-24.....	5.80	5.97	6.15	6.18	5.90	5.95							

NEW YORK—WINTER PATENTS.*

1909-10.....	\$5.52	\$5.28	\$5.43	\$5.77	\$5.78	\$5.74	\$5.96	\$5.95	\$5.96	\$5.89	\$5.74	\$5.40	\$5.86
1910-11.....	4.44	4.36	4.07	4.22	4.81	4.86	4.02	4.02	4.78	4.63	4.67	4.65	4.80
1911-12.....	4.08	4.47	4.71	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.06	4.00	4.00	5.13
1912-13.....	5.79	5.36	5.34	5.33	5.33	5.38	5.55	5.75	5.44	5.50	5.50	5.54	5.47
1913-14.....	5.58	5.42	4.94	4.91	4.90	4.90	4.82	4.97	5.00	4.86	5.00	4.96	4.83
Av. 1909-1913	5.00	5.40	5.09	5.17	5.14	5.15	5.28	5.38	5.26	5.23	5.38	5.31	5.28
1914-15.....	4.90	5.22	5.81	5.80	5.80	5.86	6.79	7.98	7.56	7.39	7.55	6.64	6.43
1915-16.....	6.48	6.62	5.98	5.89	5.90	6.20	6.70	6.62	6.28	6.24	5.91	5.48	6.17
1916-17.....	5.63	7.34	7.96	8.30	8.90	8.80	9.09	8.97	9.59	11.41	14.57	12.98	9.43
1917-18.....	11.72	11.12	10.94	10.64	10.51	10.46	10.44	10.43	10.91	11.00	10.98	10.98	10.84
1918-19.....	11.35	10.71	10.40	10.28	10.25	10.53	10.48	10.25	10.55	11.40	11.38	11.19	10.73
1919-20.....	11.11	10.63	10.52	10.22	10.18	10.68	10.99	10.98	10.91	11.47	12.90	13.67	11.18
1920-21.....	12.46	11.20	11.22	10.14	9.38	8.82	8.87	8.36	8.18	7.00	7.09	7.39	9.17
Av. 1914-1920	9.09	8.98	8.92	8.75	8.70	8.73	9.05	9.06	9.13	9.42	10.05	9.76	9.13
1921-22.....	6.50	6.24	6.32	6.02	5.73	5.98	6.00	6.66	6.90	6.57	6.32	5.92	6.28
1922-23.....	7.10	6.49	6.57	6.76	6.98	6.79	6.07	6.63	6.56	6.72	6.45	6.24	6.67
1923-24.....	5.09	5.02	6.31	6.33	6.20	6.18							

NEW YORK—SPRING PATENTS.*

1909-10.....	\$5.45	\$5.31	\$5.62	\$5.51	\$5.56	\$5.63	\$5.89	\$5.76	\$5.82	\$5.66	\$5.62	\$5.42	\$5.79
1910-11.....	6.05	5.78	5.71	5.82	5.33	5.40	5.43	5.23	5.08	5.02	5.23	5.10	5.44
1911-12.....	5.13	5.36	5.44	5.42	5.45	5.22	5.42	5.43	5.04	5.04	5.88	5.73	5.45
1912-13.....	5.51	5.37	5.11	4.87	4.90	4.80	4.65	4.70	4.80	4.06	4.89	4.95	4.94
1913-14.....	4.98	4.96	4.75	4.50	4.52	4.56	4.61	4.76	4.90	4.06	4.72	4.79	4.73
Av. 1909-1913	5.62	5.50	5.33	5.16	5.13	5.08	5.19	5.18	5.20	5.11	5.27	5.20	5.25
1914-15.....	4.80	5.78	6.09	5.78	5.83	6.02	7.03	7.28	7.41	7.83	7.79	6.50	6.52
1915-16.....	6.82	6.91	6.44	5.89	5.62	6.10	6.99	6.84	5.95	6.32	6.27	5.78	6.28
1916-17.....	6.00	7.90	8.36	8.94	8.99	8.99	9.40	9.66	9.80	11.65	14.99	13.68	9.88
1917-18.....	12.39	12.46	11.69	11.31	10.98	10.86	10.63	10.63	10.94	11.00	10.98	10.98	11.23
1918-19.....	11.41	11.26	11.07	10.92	10.82	10.90	10.64	10.60	11.27	12.09	12.51	11.92	11.30
1919-20.....	12.12	12.35	11.73	12.20	13.11	14.25	14.49	13.35	13.07	13.88	14.83	14.20	13.50
1920-21.....	13.98	13.08	12.82	11.34	9.77	9.12	9.39	8.98	8.82	8.12	8.61	9.07	10.27
Av. 1914-1920	9.61	9.95	9.74	9.44	9.40	9.40	9.79	9.58	9.61	10.10	10.85	10.21	9.68
1921-22.....	8.08	8.46	8.31	7.50	6.97	6.94	6.85	6.65	7.95	7.95	8.18	7.68	7.92
1922-23.....	7.69	7.00	6.64	6.85	6.99	6.82	6.68	6.62	6.58	6.79	6.69	6.27	6.92
1923-24.....	6.07	6.28	6.40	6.36	6.17	6.20							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

* Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and Daily Trade Bulletin.

* Compiled from New York Journal of Commerce.

TABLE 42.—*Flour, wheat: Average wholesale price per barrel at markets named, 1909 to 1923—Continued.*

KANSAS CITY—HARD WINTER PATENTS.⁵

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Aver- age.
1900-10	\$5.42	\$4.72	\$4.68	\$4.88	\$4.68	\$4.77	\$4.78	\$4.78	\$4.83	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.80	\$4.82
1910-11	4.85	4.70	4.70	4.54	4.46	4.46	4.52	4.30	4.20	4.05	4.26	4.18	4.44
1911-12	4.06	4.19	4.30	4.65	4.60	4.54	4.80	4.72	4.69	4.79	4.90	4.90	4.60
1912-13	4.50	4.10	4.10	4.08	3.90	3.98	3.92	3.94	3.88	3.99	4.02	4.15	4.03
1913-14	4.10	4.07	4.19	4.01	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.98	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.98	4.01
Av. 1900-1913	4.59	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.32	4.32	4.39	4.34	4.32	4.33	4.40	4.36	4.38
1914-15	3.58	4.23	5.37	5.08	4.98	5.19	6.24	7.02	6.78	6.80	6.98	5.81	5.85
1915-16	5.58	5.38	4.91	4.90	4.98	5.18	5.75	5.74	5.12	5.20	5.08	4.81	5.22
1916-17	5.14	6.90	7.40	8.08	9.07	8.02	8.82	8.38	9.30	11.91	14.44	12.84	9.14
1917-18	11.95	12.41	10.74	10.50	10.31	10.02	10.10	10.25	10.31	10.31	10.38	10.38	10.49
1918-19	10.59	10.37	10.15	10.14	10.25	9.98	9.83	10.06	10.49	11.94	12.99	12.01	10.72
1919-20	11.11	10.70	10.96	10.56	10.22	13.53	14.08	13.08	12.26	13.09	14.23	13.87	12.40
1920-21	12.98	12.28	11.88	10.69	9.16	8.81	9.06	8.65	8.60	7.54	8.15	7.98	9.04
Av. 1914-1920	8.70	8.88	8.78	8.71	8.68	8.67	9.13	8.96	8.96	9.54	10.28	9.59	9.46
1921-22	7.15	6.61	7.08	6.57	6.05	6.15	6.13	6.85	7.14	7.28	7.44	6.81	6.77
1922-23	6.71	6.02	6.00	6.14	6.38	6.40	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.33	6.21	5.72	6.21
1923-24	5.39	5.59	5.66	5.89	5.68	5.68							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

^b Compiled from Northwestern Miller, Kansas City Daily Price Current, and Kansas City Grain Market Review.

TABLE 43.—*Bread: Average retail price per pound (baked weight), 1913-1923.*

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS.

[illegible]

TABLE 43.—Bread: Average retail price per pound (baked weight), 1913-1923—Continued.

UNITED STATES (AVERAGE OF LEADING CITIES).

Calendar year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Aver- age.
	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6	Cents. 5.6
1913.....	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3
1914.....	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
1915.....	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.1	8.4	7.8
1916.....	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.2
1917.....	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
1918.....	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.0
1919.....	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6	10.8	11.5
1920.....	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7
Av. 1914-1920.....	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.9
1921.....	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
1922.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 44.—Daily milling capacity, flour output, wheat milled and wheat production, by States.

State.	Daily capacity. ¹		Output. ²		Wheat ground. ³		Wheat production. ³		Wheat ground as a percentage of wheat production.	
	Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1923.	1919	1921	1919	1921	1919	1921	1919	1921
	Barrels.	Barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Alabama.....	1,235	600	48	3	210	16	306	210	69	8
Arizona.....	925	825	180	132	669	619	950	840	70	74
Arkansas.....	7,235	7,200	355	180	1,444	887	2,432	958	68	93
California.....	17,525	16,475	8,383	1,974	15,701	9,582	16,848	8,355	93	115
Colorado.....	11,975	12,300	1,481	1,481	6,943	6,645	18,196	23,230	38	29
Delaware.....	1,975	1,700	111	90	576	455	1,512	1,300	38	35
Georgia.....	5,575	5,550	491	542	2,309	2,468	1,480	1,449	149	170
Idaho.....	9,025	9,850	1,105	787	5,119	3,676	20,775	26,952	25	14
Illinois.....	55,250	49,300	7,202	5,215	33,430	23,992	70,170	46,822	43	51
Indiana.....	48,650	40,300	4,305	3,254	20,042	15,749	41,751	24,192	48	65
Iowa.....	22,750	22,650	1,252	912	5,925	4,898	21,245	9,944	28	49
Kansas.....	85,800	96,300	16,157	17,337	73,942	82,390	160,276	128,695	46	64
Kentucky.....	28,725	26,550	2,690	2,033	12,450	9,490	9,660	6,340	129	150
Maryland.....	12,025	11,975	1,282	936	5,706	4,453	8,964	8,260	64	54
Michigan.....	36,775	30,925	2,537	2,122	12,021	10,119	20,445	14,840	59	68
Minnesota.....	178,825	182,875	28,505	23,733	130,865	111,620	35,731	22,938	366	487
Missouri.....	91,275	90,600	7,132	6,270	32,739	28,945	61,568	34,952	53	83
Montana.....	13,875	13,850	1,272	1,276	5,730	5,634	9,889	33,430	58	17
Nebraska.....	25,850	26,275	3,416	2,342	15,947	11,151	60,675	59,875	26	19
Nevada.....	725	900	88	17	397	83	466	498	85	17
New Jersey.....	2,925	2,925	123	145	594	727	1,530	1,539	39	47
New Mexico.....	1,625	1,175	94	72	454	357	2,076	3,088	17	12
New York.....	60,900	50,875	9,053	8,394	43,337	37,880	9,753	9,137	444	415
North Carolina.....	12,425	15,100	1,315	1,341	6,228	6,580	5,570	4,500	112	146
North Dakota.....	17,375	17,425	2,225	1,994	10,089	9,427	62,776	80,750	16	12
Ohio.....	64,875	60,150	5,790	3,844	27,848	18,514	58,196	30,185	47	61
Oklahoma.....	20,850	22,250	3,404	2,781	15,787	12,705	66,062	47,325	24	27
Oregon.....	26,100	28,400	3,842	2,528	14,991	11,538	20,739	25,304	72	45
Pennsylvania.....	37,825	38,850	3,818	3,007	15,947	14,901	24,896	23,850	64	62
South Carolina.....	1,125	1,000	50	62	299	313	1,250	1,298	22	42
South Dakota.....	9,865	6,500	630	354	3,005	1,764	31,793	25,980	9	7
Tennessee.....	31,850	30,625	3,085	2,233	13,122	10,794	6,370	4,500	206	240
Texas.....	33,950	30,625	4,584	4,009	21,338	18,541	40,178	20,810	53	89
Utah.....	9,425	12,075	645	742	2,687	3,478	4,130	6,269	65	55
Virginia.....	21,700	24,025	2,308	1,761	10,468	8,373	11,694	8,301	90	101
Washington.....	36,475	36,800	5,911	4,470	26,836	21,021	41,888	58,245	64	36
West Virginia.....	10,000	10,725	586	376	2,928	1,678	4,023	3,125	73	54
Wisconsin.....	26,100	27,550	2,809	1,702	13,337	7,968	7,566	2,812	176	284
Wyoming.....	2,800	2,575	104	217	487	1,003	2,613	3,316	19	30
Other.....	200	1,150	213	178	1,015	880	94	397	108	222
Total U. S.....	1,084,985	1,098,100	122,466	110,846	612,562	521,234	967,979	814,906	63	64

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Miller's Almanack, 1923, page 192. Does not include a few minor States.² Census of Manufactures, 1921.—Flour-Mill Products and Bread and Other Bakery Products. Includes merchant mills only. Calendar years.³ Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Department of Agriculture Yearbooks, 1921 and 1922.

TABLE 45.—*Rye: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., in the United States, 1869-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago cash price per bushel No. 2. ²				Domestic exports including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³
							December.		Following May.		
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.	
	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1869	1,658	13.6	22,528	77.0	17,342	10.46	66	77½	78	88½	199,450
1870	1,176	13.2	15,474	73.2	11,327	9.63	67	74	81	91	87,174
1871	1,070	14.4	15,388	71.1	10,928	10.21	62	63½	76	93	832,699
1872	1,049	14.2	14,899	67.6	18,671	9.60	57½	70	69½	70	611,749
1873	1,150	13.2	15,142	70.8	10,638	9.25	70	81	91	102	1,923,404
1874	1,117	18.4	14,991	77.4	11,610	10.39	83	99½	103	107½	287,088
1875	1,380	13.0	17,722	67.1	11,894	8.75	67	69½	61	70½	589,156
1876	1,498	13.9	20,375	61.4	12,508	8.52	65½	73	79	92½	2,334,856
1877	1,418	15.0	21,170	57.6	12,202	8.64	55½	56½	54	60	4,293,684
1878	1,623	15.9	25,843	62.5	13,566	8.36	44	44½	47	52	4,877,821
1879	1,848	13.7	25,201	67.6	17,040	9.25	73½	81	73½	85	2,943,894
1880	1,768	13.9	24,541	75.6	18,565	10.50	82	91½	115	118	1,935,155
1881	1,789	11.6	20,765	92.3	19,327	10.80	98½	98	77	83	1,003,608
1882	2,228	13.4	29,990	61.6	18,439	8.28	57	66½	62	67	2,206,212
1883	2,315	12.1	28,059	58.1	16,301	7.04	56	60	60½	62½	6,247,590
1884	2,344	12.2	28,640	51.9	14,857	6.34	51	52	68	73	2,974,360
1885	2,129	10.2	21,759	57.9	12,595	5.92	61	58	61	61	216,699
1886	2,130	11.5	24,489	58.8	12,181	6.19	43	54½	54½	50½	377,302
1887	2,068	10.1	20,698	54.6	11,283	5.50	55½	61½	63	68	94,827
1888	2,365	12.0	28,415	58.8	16,722	7.07	50	52	39	41½	309,266
1889	2,178	13.1	28,378	42.3	11,991	5.52	44	45½	40½	54	2,280,975
1890	2,184	12.1	26,414	62.0	16,536	7.57	64½	68½	83	92	254,263
1891	2,284	14.7	32,761	77.1	26,294	11.31	58	62	70½	79	12,068,628
1892	2,251	13.0	29,268	53.6	15,674	6.96	46	51	50½	62	1,493,924
1893	2,178	13.1	28,692	60.2	14,300	6.59	45	47½	44½	48	289,152
1894	2,164	13.7	29,618	49.4	14,622	6.76	47½	49	62½	67	33,045
1895	2,153	14.5	31,139	42.2	13,151	6.11	32	35½	33	36½	1,011,128
1896	2,126	13.6	28,912	38.8	11,281	5.28	37	42½	32½	35½	8,575,685
1897	2,077	16.1	33,432	43.2	14,454	6.96	45½	47	48	75	18,562,685
1898	2,071	15.9	32,888	44.5	14,640	7.07	52½	56½	56½	62	10,199,822
1899	2,064	14.8	30,334	49.6	15,046	7.33	49	52	53	56½	2,382,012
1900	2,042	18.1	36,791	49.8	15,341	7.51	45½	49½	51½	54	2,345,512
1901	2,083	15.8	32,108	55.4	17,220	8.47	59	68½	54½	58	2,712,077
1902	2,051	17.2	35,258	60.6	17,708	8.68	49	49	48	50½	5,445,273
1903	2,074	15.4	31,990	54.0	17,272	8.33	50½	52½	69½	78	784,068
1904	2,065	15.8	31,806	68.9	21,923	10.51	73	75	70	84	29,749
1905	2,141	16.4	35,168	60.4	21,241	9.92	64	68	58	62	1,387,826
1906	2,186	16.7	36,599	58.5	21,361	9.78	61	65	69	87½	760,717
1907	2,167	16.4	35,456	72.5	25,709	11.86	75	82	79	86	2,444,888
1908	2,175	16.4	35,768	72.8	26,028	11.96	75	77½	83	90	1,295,701
1909	2,196	16.1	35,406	72.2	25,548	11.68	72	80	74	80	242,262
1910	2,165	16.0	34,697	71.5	24,953	11.43	90	82	90	113	40,123
1911	2,127	15.9	33,119	63.2	27,557	12.96	91	94	90	96½	31,884
1912	2,117	16.8	35,604	66.3	23,636	11.16	66	64	60	64	1,854,738
1913	2,587	16.2	41,381	63.4	26,220	10.25	61	65	62	67	2,272,492
A. V. 1909-1913	2,286	16.1	36,008	70.9	25,583	11.44	72.4	77.0	75.2	83.9	868,200
1914	2,541	16.8	42,779	84.5	37,016	14.57	107½	112½	115	122	12,626,778
1915	2,129	17.8	37,900	83.4	45,063	14.41	94½	98½	90½	99½	15,260,151
1916	2,213	15.2	48,963	122.1	50,670	18.37	130	151	200	240	13,703,499
1917	4,317	14.6	62,933	166.0	104,447	24.19	179	185	180	280	17,195,417
1918	6,391	14.2	91,041	151.6	138,038	21.60	154	164	145½	173	26,467,480
1919	6,307	12.0	75,488	133.2	180,573	15.96	182	188	198	229	41,530,961
1920	4,409	13.7	60,490	128.8	76,695	17.39	144	167	185½	167	47,884,696
A. V. 1914-1920	4,390	14.4	62,234	138.9	80,218	18.53	138.4	151.8	152.9	184.4	26,357,632
1921	4,528	13.8	61,675	99.7	43,014	9.50	84	90	97½	111	29,943,852
1922	6,672	15.3	103,362	88.5	70,841	10.62	83½	98½	72	83	51,662,968
1923 ⁴	5,157	12.3	63,938	64.7	40,894	7.91	69½	72½			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price December 1.² Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.³ Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE 46.—*Rye: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Massachusetts.....	2	.8	3	30	37	54	52	80	72
Connecticut.....	5	5	5	95	190	90	142	150	112
New York.....	52	55	56	696	880	945	798	854	860
New Jersey.....	57	61	65	998	1,159	1,157	1,018	985	1,068
Pennsylvania.....	200	220	215	3,260	3,740	3,555	3,040	3,254	3,326
Delaware.....	4	.6	6	44	35	86	44	89	83
Maryland.....	17	17	17	238	258	269	279	284	291
Virginia.....	38	40	42	418	460	504	397	414	539
West Virginia.....	10	10	10	120	120	108	114	114	108
North Carolina.....	39	60	58	273	480	603	341	570	814
South Carolina.....	5	.6	7	50	.60	74	125	106	128
Georgia.....	12	18	20	108	171	190	189	281	342
Ohio.....	83	87	84	1,079	1,235	1,302	906	1,025	1,018
Indiana.....	306	380	299	3,978	4,300	4,186	2,904	3,318	3,056
Illinois.....	197	256	230	3,349	4,096	3,450	2,679	3,072	2,588
Michigan.....	642	642	467	8,346	8,218	6,538	5,842	6,246	4,054
Wisconsin.....	371	489	342	5,046	7,139	5,062	3,583	5,140	3,290
Minnesota.....	640	1,154	912	11,290	21,926	12,312	6,944	14,910	6,525
Iowa.....	35	55	54	554	1,064	923	412	759	609
Missouri.....	80	28	20	336	336	325	289	312	286
North Dakota.....	930	1,600	1,288	10,230	23,980	10,046	5,933	17,388	4,822
South Dakota.....	191	606	304	3,056	9,108	3,496	1,772	5,283	1,713
Nebraska.....	181	186	132	1,918	2,106	1,594	1,151	1,369	887
Kansas.....	101	71	41	1,141	798	848	776	552	201
Kentucky.....	18	20	20	180	230	234	202	253	241
Tennessee.....	19	20	20	132	180	200	205	214	232
Alabama.....	1	1	1	12	5	12	19	8	19
Texas.....	13	13	17	156	117	204	156	146	200
Oklahoma.....	84	85	37	498	350	444	269	280	409
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	9	12	9	12	12	11
Montana.....	116	240	192	1,200	3,360	2,112	688	1,814	1,077
Wyoming.....	24	35	24	504	490	312	292	255	208
Colorado.....	92	27	73	1,068	673	676	635	576	491
New Mexico.....	5	.2	2	70	10	24	49	10	22
Utah.....	15	12	11	140	120	125	98	72	112
Idaho.....	12	13	14	216	195	206	151	181	181
Washington.....	21	19	23	294	190	361	191	180	260
Oregon.....	39	37	37	564	444	555	377	377	516
United States.....	4,528	6,672	5,157	61,675	103,862	63,023	43,014	70,841	40,904

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 47.—Rye: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908–1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A v. 1909– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A v. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Massachusetts.....	16.5	16.2	17.0	16.0	18.5	18.5	17.2	19.0	20.0	18.5	19.0	20.0	23.0	18.0	19.6	15.0	19.0	18.0
Connecticut.....	18.5	18.7	20.0	18.5	17.5	19.3	18.8	19.0	21.5	19.6	20.5	22.0	20.0	18.0	20.1	19.0	20.0	18.0
New York.....	16.5	17.0	18.3	16.7	16.5	17.2	17.1	17.7	18.7	18.0	19.0	16.5	16.0	17.5	17.6	18.5	16.0	16.3
New Jersey.....	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.4	17.5	18.0	17.2	18.5	20.0	19.0	18.5	18.5	16.0	17.5	18.3	17.5	19.0	17.8
Pennsylvania.....	16.5	15.3	17.0	15.1	17.5	17.5	16.5	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	17.0	17.0
Delaware.....	15.5	14.0	15.5	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.5	17.5	15.5	15.0	16.0	14.5	13.0	15.0	15.2	11.0	14.1	14.4
Maryland.....	15.0	14.1	16.1	14.5	15.5	14.4	14.9	17.0	16.5	15.5	16.0	15.0	14.0	15.4	15.6	14.0	15.2	15.8
Virginia.....	12.5	12.3	13.5	11.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	13.0	14.5	12.5	15.0	12.0	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.0	11.5	12.0
West Virginia.....	13.0	13.5	12.9	11.0	13.0	13.5	12.8	14.5	14.0	16.0	13.5	13.7	13.0	11.0	13.7	12.0	12.0	10.0
North Carolina.....	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.0	9.3	10.3	9.8	10.0	11.5	9.7	10.0	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.8	7.0	8.0	10.4
South Carolina.....	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.5	10.0	11.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	11.2	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.5
Georgia.....	8.7	9.0	10.4	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.8	8.9	10.0	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.0
Ohio.....	16.5	17.2	16.5	16.5	15.5	16.5	16.2	17.0	17.5	14.5	18.0	17.0	16.0	14.4	16.3	13.0	14.2	15.5
Indiana.....	15.0	16.5	15.8	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.1	16.3	16.0	14.0	15.0	16.5	14.0	14.0	15.1	13.0	12.0	14.0
Illinois.....	17.1	17.8	17.4	16.8	16.0	16.5	16.9	16.0	18.5	15.5	17.5	19.0	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.0	16.0	15.0
Michigan.....	15.5	15.5	15.3	14.6	13.3	14.3	14.6	16.0	15.5	14.3	14.0	14.3	13.3	14.7	14.6	13.0	12.8	14.0
Wisconsin.....	19.0	16.8	16.0	17.0	18.3	17.5	17.0	16.5	18.5	16.2	18.5	17.6	15.8	16.0	17.0	13.6	14.6	14.8
Minnesota.....	18.5	19.0	17.0	18.7	22.0	19.0	19.3	18.8	19.5	15.0	18.5	20.0	18.0	17.0	17.7	17.5	19.0	13.5
Iowa.....	20.0	17.8	18.5	18.0	19.0	18.2	18.3	19.0	18.5	17.0	18.0	19.0	18.9	17.0	17.8	16.1	19.7	17.1
Missouri.....	12.8	15.0	15.0	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.0	13.5	11.0	14.7	14.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	11.2	12.0	12.5
North Dakota.....	18.6	18.4	8.5	16.6	18.0	14.4	15.2	17.1	15.0	13.3	9.5	10.5	8.0	10.0	11.9	11.0	16.1	7.8
South Dakota.....	17.5	17.5	17.0	10.0	19.5	13.2	15.4	17.0	19.5	18.0	16.0	18.0	13.0	13.5	16.4	16.0	18.0	11.5
Nebraska.....	16.0	16.5	16.0	13.0	16.0	14.5	15.2	16.0	17.5	16.0	15.6	12.9	16.3	14.1	15.5	12.7	11.2	12.0
Kansas.....	13.2	14.2	14.0	11.0	15.9	14.0	13.8	20.0	16.0	14.5	14.0	14.3	11.0	13.0	14.7	11.3	11.1	8.5
Kentucky.....	13.5	12.7	13.0	12.0	18.0	12.4	12.6	13.7	12.0	11.2	12.5	13.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	10.0	11.5	11.7
Tennessee.....	12.5	10.7	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.0	11.4	13.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
Alabama.....	10.0	11.3	12.0	10.0	11.5	11.0	11.2	13.0	10.0	13.0	9.5	11.0	9.5	10.9	11.0	12.0	5.0	12.0
Texas.....	15.5	11.2	11.5	10.0	16.6	15.0	12.9	14.8	17.0	10.0	10.0	5.4	17.0	16.0	12.9	12.0	9.0	12.0
Oklahoma.....	13.5	13.5	13.7	9.5	12.0	9.5	11.6	16.0	13.5	10.0	10.0	11.0	14.0	15.0	12.8	12.0	10.0	12.0
Arkansas.....	10.0	10.5	12.0	10.0	10.5	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.0	13.5	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.6	9.0	12.0	9.0
Montana.....	20.0	20.0	20.0	23.0	23.5	21.0	23.3	21.0	22.5	20.5	12.7	12.0	8.0	8.0	14.2	11.2	14.0	11.0
Wyoming.....	22.0	26.0	18.5	20.0	19.0	19.0	20.5	17.0	20.0	15.5	14.0	18.0	9.0	18.0	15.9	21.0	14.0	13.0
Colorado.....	15.5	22.0	14.0	12.0	19.5	17.0	16.9	17.5	17.5	14.0	16.0	7.0	8.8	11.8	13.2	11.5	9.0	12.0
New Mexico.....																14.0	4.8	12.0
Utah.....	15.5	22.0	18.5	15.5	15.0	17.0	17.6	17.5	15.5	12.0	8.0	13.0	7.0	8.3	11.0	9.3	10.0	11.4
Idaho.....	20.0	21.5	20.0	22.5	22.0	22.0	21.6	20.0	20.0	17.0	15.5	15.0	14.0	14.0	16.5	18.0	15.0	19.0
Washington.....	19.5	21.0	20.5	22.0	20.0	21.0	20.9	19.7	18.2	14.5	12.7	10.0	12.0	9.5	13.8	14.0	10.0	15.7
Oregon.....	18.0	17.0	15.1	19.5	16.0	17.5	17.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	12.7	11.0	8.4	12.0	13.6	14.2	12.0	15.0
United States.....	16.4	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.8	16.2	16.1	16.8	17.3	15.2	14.6	14.2	12.9	13.7	14.8	13.6	15.5	12.2

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 48.—*Rye: Condition of crop, United States, 1st of month, and yield per acre, calendar years, 1866-1923.*

Year.	De- cem- ber of pre- vious year.	Apr.	May	June.	July. ¹	Yield per acre.	Year.	De- cem- ber of pre- vious year.	Apr.	May.	June.	July. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1866				87.8	93.7	13.5	1901	99.1	93.1	94.6	93.9	93.0	16.3
1867	103.5			117.6	115.6	13.7	1902	89.9	85.4	83.4	88.1	90.2	17.2
1868	97.8			103.0	104.1	13.6	1903	98.1	97.9	93.3	90.6	89.5	15.4
1869	100.2			101.9	103.9	13.6	1904	92.7	82.3	81.2	86.3	88.9	15.3
1870	99.4			90.8	91.8	13.2	1905	90.5	92.1	93.5	94.0	93.2	16.4
1871	102.2			102.7	102.8	14.4	1906	95.4	90.9	92.9	89.9	91.3	16.7
1872	94.7			88.0	95.0	14.2	1907	96.2	92.0	88.0	88.1	89.7	16.4
1873	99.5			95.6	95.2	13.2	1908	91.4	89.1	90.3	91.3	91.2	16.4
1874	99.9			97.6	99.3	13.4	1909	87.6	87.2	88.1	89.6	91.4	16.1
1875	101.9			87.7	92.2	13.0	1910	94.1	92.3	91.3	90.6	87.5	16.0
1876	99.0			94.8	97.6	13.9	1911	92.6	89.3	90.0	88.6	85.0	15.6
1877				101.1	103.3	15.0	1912	93.3	87.9	87.5	87.7	88.2	16.8
1878				102.0	101.0	15.9	1913	93.5	89.3	91.0	90.9	88.6	16.2
1879		96.0		91.0	92.3	13.7	Aver.	92.2	89.2	89.6	89.5	88.1	16.1
1880	99.3	97.6		95.0	93.4	13.9	1914	95.3	91.3	93.4	93.6	92.9	16.8
1881	98.5	97.0		93.0	95.2	11.6	1915	93.6	89.5	93.3	92.0	92.0	17.3
1882		100.0	96.0	99.8	99.9	13.4	1916	91.5	87.8	88.7	86.9	87.0	15.2
1883	99.5	93.1	95.3	95.2	97.3	12.1	1917	88.8	86.0	88.8	84.3	79.4	14.6
1884	100.3	98.0	96.0	97.0	97.0	12.2	1918	84.1	85.8	85.8	83.6	80.8	14.2
1885	94.9	86.5	86.9	83.0	87.0	10.2	1919	89.0	90.6	95.4	93.5	86.7	12.0
1886		96.0	95.7	94.4	95.6	11.5	1920	89.8	86.8	85.1	84.4	83.5	13.7
1887	95.1	92.0	90.8	88.9	88.0	10.1	Aver.	90.3	88.3	90.1	88.3	85.9	14.8
1888	96.0	93.5	92.9	93.9	95.1	12.0	1921	90.5	90.3	92.5	90.3	86.9	13.6
1889	97.2	98.9	96.5	95.2	96.7	13.1	1922	92.2	89.0	91.7	92.5	89.9	15.5
1890	96.4	92.8	93.5	92.3	92.0	12.1	1923	84.3	81.8	85.1	81.1	75.0	12.2
1891	99.0	95.4	97.2	95.4	97.0	14.7	1924	89.9					
1892	88.8	87.0	88.9	91.0	92.9	13.0							
1893	89.4	85.7	82.7	84.6	83.8	13.1							
1894	94.6	94.4	90.7	93.2	93.9	13.7							
1895	96.2	87.0	88.7	85.7	82.2	14.5							
1896	94.9	82.9	87.7	85.2	83.8	13.6							
1897	99.8	88.9	88.0	89.9	95.0	16.1							
1898	91.0	92.1	94.5	97.1	93.8	15.9							
1899	98.9	84.9	85.2	84.5	85.6	14.8							
1900	98.2	84.8	88.5	87.6	80.4	15.1							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 40.—*Eye, Acreage and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.*

Country.	Acreage.					Yield per acre.				
	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.										
Canada	1,000 acres. 117	1,800 acres. 650	1,000 acres. 1,842	1,000 acres. 2,108	1,000 acres. 1,448	Bushels. 17.9	Bushels. 17.4	Bushels. 11.6	Bushels. 15.4	Bushels. 18.6
United States	2,226	4,409	4,538	6,672	5,187	16.1	13.7	13.6	15.5	12.2
Total comparable 1923	2,353	5,059	6,570	8,777	6,635					
EUROPE.										
Ireland	8	6	8	7		22.9	22.7	23.5	25.5	
Norway	37	30	26	30		26.3	26.9	28.0	23.7	27.7
Sweden	877	914	913	872	829	25.5	24.5	28.1	26.9	28.2
Denmark	1,607	560	550	547	574	27.1	23.6	21.8	26.1	
Netherlands	557	492	499	500	515	20.5	20.1	24.0	24.3	26.9
Belgium	648	523	550	531	558	35.3	34.7	38.1	34.6	35.0
Luxembourg	26	19	21	20	20	25.0	17.8	21.0	12.5	20.4
France	2,080	2,148	2,227	2,105	2,171	16.3	16.1	19.9	17.5	17.0
Spain	1,988	1,799	1,786	1,757	1,801	13.9	15.5	15.7	14.9	15.6
Portugal	271	532	573	665	665		9.7	8.0	8.0	8.1
Italy	303	382	387	320	311	17.6	16.1	22.7	17.4	26.7
Switzerland	50	50	57	48	48	29.7	32.4	27.4	31.0	34.3
Germany	15,387	10,589	10,539	10,268	10,785	28.9	18.3	25.4	20.5	26.3
Austria	5,019	714	758	824	921	22.0	14.1	17.4	16.3	17.0
Czechoslovakia		2,238	2,181	2,174	2,125		14.7	24.6	23.5	24.4
Hungary	2,749	1,475	1,341	1,663	1,650	18.6	13.9	17.3	15.1	19.5
Yugoslavia	1,124	489	461	406	395	13.0	12.5	12.6	9.1	15.0
Greece	13	78				16.8	14.2			
Bulgaria	533	444	466	442	457	15.9	13.5	13.1	16.9	18.6
Romania	983	780	807	689	680	14.7	12.1	11.3	14.0	15.7
Poland	8,977	7,236	8,866	11,223	11,380	15.6	10.2	18.9	17.6	22.6
Lithuania	1,259	1,227	1,248	1,369	1,442	14.6	13.6	16.9	17.7	17.3
Latvia	770	486	561	590	660	15.5	9.6	17.5	11.6	16.7
Estonia	365	351	353	392	388	18.4	17.6	16.7	14.8	17.6
Finland	589	576	606	578	583	17.8	12.8	17.1	13.5	16.2
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus	6,590,300			44,482		12.1			10.6	
Total comparable 1909-1913	703,516									
Total comparable 1923	44,129	33,060	35,704	38,145	38,968					
AFRICA AND ASIA.										
Algeria	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	1					
Russia (Asiatic)	3,309			1,649						
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable 1909-1913	109,211									
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable 1923	46,482	39,039	42,074	46,923	45,603					
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.										
Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Average 1909-1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Chile	5	4	3	8	3	22.2	18.5	19.3	21.0	
Uruguay	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)					
Argentina	85	218	242	215	315	14.1	3.8	7.0	10.0	11.7
Union of South Africa	108	133				16.7	5.9			
Australia	9	6	4			12.7	13.5	12.5		
New Zealand	14	1	1	1		23.5	16.0	32.0	18.0	
Total comparable 1909-1913	211									
Total comparable 1923	90	222	245	218	318					
World total comparable 1909-1913	109,422									
World total comparable 1923	46,572	39,261	42,319	47,140	45,921					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Parentheses denote interpolated figures. Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

1 One year only. 2 Old boundaries. 3 Three-year average. 4 Former Kingdom of Serbia.
5 Includes Bessarabia. 6 Preliminary estimate for former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.
7 Less than 500. 8 Four-year average.

TABLE 59.—*Wye: Production in undermentioned countries.*
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Production.							
	Average, 1909- 1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelimi- nary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada	1,000 bushels. 2,694	1,000 bushels. 3,857	1,000 bushels. 8,504	1,000 bushels. 18,297	1,000 bushels. 11,806	1,000 bushels. 21,455	1,000 bushels. 32,373	1,000 bushels. 20,937
United States	86,098	62,693	61,041	75,483	60,490	61,676	103,362	63,022
Total comparable 1923	38,187	66,790	99,545	85,690	71,796	83,130	135,735	89,960
EUROPE.								
Iceland	239	238	242	143	186	141	179	—
Norway	974	1,159	1,012	983	970	1,048	862	832
Sweden	24,908	18,604	36,292	22,607	22,424	20,558	22,628	25,248
Denmark	17,772	18,870	112,726	14,906	18,242	12,204	14,284	—
Netherlands	36,492	13,261	13,022	14,714	14,795	17,987	17,140	15,293
Belgium	22,347	8,050	8,441	14,505	18,168	21,278	18,384	19,338
Luxemburg	631	968	887	368	328	441	250	400
France	149,025	225,660	230,100	230,577	34,492	44,392	38,472	38,914
Spain	27,686	24,308	80,445	23,996	27,820	28,118	26,252	28,075
Portugal	—	2,548	4,838	8,850	5,154	4,504	5,294	5,372
Italy	15,329	14,480	15,232	14,571	14,539	8,519	5,593	6,440
Switzerland	1,783	1,363	1,627	1,747	1,622	1,550	1,488	1,046
Germany	446,232	274,677	262,832	340,161	194,255	207,648	206,519	282,452
Austria	110,213	10,922	10,004	0,035	10,098	13,161	13,589	15,034
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	32,941	63,735	51,097	51,813
Hungary	151,051	—	—	—	20,584	23,177	25,147	32,111
Yugoslavia	1,618	—	—	—	6,091	5,816	4,523	5,913
Greece	7,219	—	1,012	1,132	1,035	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1,620	5,379	4,318	6,141	6,277	6,095	7,453	8,480
Rumania	12,277	—	1,094	10,046	9,445	9,081	9,206	10,196
Poland	(125,780)	—	—	—	73,669	167,558	197,372	257,545
Lithuania	(18,382)	—	—	17,273	16,088	21,047	24,249	24,024
Latvia	(11,897)	—	—	—	4,089	9,808	6,845	10,902
Estonia	(6,732)	—	—	5,058	6,165	5,908	5,797	6,847
Finland	10,490	8,914	8,648	8,666	7,098	10,385	7,775	9,446
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus	(718,905)	—	—	—	—	—	473,282	—
Total comparable 1909-1913	1,698,569	—	—	—	518,212	745,871	698,845	856,394
Total comparable 1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA AND ASIA.								
Algeria	39	3	0	5	4	5	4	17
Russia, Asiatic	82,677	—	—	—	—	—	16,634	—
Total comparable 1909-1913	32,716	—	—	—	—	—	16,698	—
Total comparable 1923	39	8	6	5	4	5	4	17
Total Northern Hemisphere comparable 1909-1913	1,759,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable 1923	—	—	—	—	500,112	829,006	834,584	946,211

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1909- 1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Chile	111	176	53	53	74	58	68	—
Uruguay	102	1	1	(11)	(11)	(11)	—	—
Argentina	1,399	—	—	868	821	1,692	2,147	3,701
Union of South Africa	724	981	—	598	788	677	—	—
Australia	114	49	35	35	61	50	—	—
New Zealand	714	—	—	—	16	82	18	—
Total comparable 1909-1913	2,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comparable 1923	1,399	—	—	868	821	1,692	2,147	3,701
World total comparable 1909- 1913	1,761,836	—	—	—	590,938	850,698	854,731	960,222
World total comparable 1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Parentheses denote interpolated figures. Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Old boundaries.

² Includes production in Alsace-Lorraine.

³ Includes 686,000 bushels grown in Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia.

⁴ Excludes production in Alsace-Lorraine.

⁵ Three-year average.

⁶ Former Kingdom of Serbia.

⁷ One year only.

⁸ Includes Bessarabia.

⁹ Preliminary estimate for former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

¹⁰ Four-year average.

¹¹ Less than 500 bushels.

TABLE 51.—*Rye: World production, 1894-1923.*

Year.	Production in countries reporting all years 1894-1923.	Production as reported.	Estimated world totals preliminary.	Selected countries.			
				Russian Empire. ¹	Germany.	Austria.	France.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1894.....	596,080	1,615,256	1,630,057	931,156	838,447	82,872	74,926
1895.....	555,602	1,407,233	1,422,636	772,711	804,113	64,889	71,833
1896.....	590,089	1,472,487	1,492,092	786,562	835,967	73,781	69,766
1897.....	553,490	1,277,277	1,289,029	654,281	821,656	68,051	47,737
1898.....	623,328	1,437,887	1,450,476	737,501	855,577	79,636	66,921
1899.....	607,429	1,595,285	1,607,186	911,633	841,547	85,287	67,223
1900.....	574,361	1,563,841	1,579,937	920,134	826,621	54,792	59,397
1901.....	584,998	1,412,160	1,431,740	754,927	821,346	75,514	58,386
1902.....	630,234	1,619,875	1,638,557	919,019	873,764	82,481	45,660
1903.....	654,390	1,653,933	1,665,588	911,944	889,919	81,129	58,127
1904.....	656,828	1,744,083	1,750,938	1,008,440	896,071	91,684	52,669
1905.....	668,874	1,498,862	1,507,134	737,443	878,200	98,185	58,586
1906.....	669,999	1,429,513	1,440,852	667,605	878,045	92,245	50,898
1907.....	659,599	1,541,602	1,553,663	815,066	884,146	80,451	56,462
1908.....	726,304	1,597,516	1,605,655	790,098	422,888	113,308	51,691
1909.....	765,781	1,758,609	1,762,744	903,622	446,763	114,433	55,689
1910.....	701,725	1,676,414	1,690,193	875,135	413,802	108,938	43,883
1911.....	714,883	1,579,536	1,582,591	768,550	427,776	104,114	46,749
1912.....	747,850	1,898,177	1,900,437	1,050,837	456,600	117,112	48,748
1913.....	779,689	1,889,313	1,892,513	1,011,316	481,169	106,469	50,065
1914.....	670,362	1,618,879	1,624,241	889,657	410,478	74,555	43,584
1915.....	591,387	1,585,620	1,590,294	809,943	360,310	60,674	33,148
1916.....	561,476	593,750	1,494,975	-----	351,826	50,233	33,351
1917.....	439,541	470,433	1,238,503	-----	274,677	10,922	25,696
1918.....	471,435	513,509	1,170,187	-----	262,832	10,604	30,100
1919.....	439,039	517,015	1,057,894	-----	240,161	9,035	30,577
1920.....	389,664	615,305	970,356	-----	194,265	10,098	34,492
1921.....	491,202	847,011	1,211,062	-----	267,648	13,161	44,392
1922.....	457,065	1,343,653	1,344,469	-----	309,519	13,589	38,412
1923.....	495,845	952,674	1,431,748	-----	282,452	15,634	36,914

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. For each year is shown the production during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Includes all Russian territory reporting for years named. Further information of the territory included is given in notes 3 and 6 on Table 16.

² Excludes Poland.

³ New boundaries.

TABLE 52.—*Rye: Monthly marketings by farmers, 1917-1923.*

Year beginning July 1	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1917-18.....	2.8	14.8	20.5	17.1	11.3	7.6	5.8	6.4	7.6	3.4	1.7	100.0
1918-19.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919-20.....	8.2	15.0	13.8	12.4	7.8	9.1	8.5	4.7	6.2	6.4	4.3	100.0
1920-21.....	7.3	20.7	18.1	12.2	8.8	7.0	6.6	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.3	100.0
1921-22.....	13.9	20.8	17.6	10.6	6.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.2	100.0
1922-23.....	10.7	20.5	14.8	12.3	10.2	8.7	6.5	5.3	4.0	2.9	2.3	100.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 53.—*Rye: Receipts at markets named, 1909-1922.*

Year beginning July 1.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Omaha.	Ft. William and Port Arthur. ¹
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	2,444	902	1,362	965		
1910-11.....	1,518	134	1,121	1,033		
1911-12.....	2,453	759	2,077	2,582		
1912-13.....	5,943	2,341	3,299	2,336		
1913-14.....	5,538	1,857	3,206	2,836		
Average 1909-1913.....	3,579	1,099	2,213	1,950		
1914-15.....	5,737	4,328	3,274	3,608		
1915-16.....	6,774	4,216	5,651	3,872		
1916-17.....	7,118	2,812	5,459	3,050	1,048	
1917-18.....	11,923	3,482	3,766	2,947	1,121	212
1918-19.....	16,487	16,116	8,467	4,472	1,782	970
1919-20.....	9,325	17,027	6,119	4,094	1,630	1,172
1920-21.....	5,428	14,631	4,132	3,607	1,409	2,532
Average 1914-1920.....	8,967	8,944	5,267	3,664		
1921-22.....	4,754	17,446	4,235	2,282	2,048	5,267
1922-23.....	15,111	42,619	7,585	3,241	1,916	11,552
1922-23.						
July.....	598	368	353	38	25	
August.....	1,711	9,813	1,068	263	263	
September.....	1,174	9,882	272	194	186	3,064
October.....	1,875	4,611	410	327	251	2,124
November.....	1,168	3,698	1,992	406	279	1,766
December.....	2,071	3,412	567	488	215	1,106
January.....	2,610	2,636	1,020	521	286	663
February.....	1,303	1,893	948	371	186	212
March.....	863	1,800	382	252	102	384
April.....	724	2,069	645	229	64	463
May.....	416	1,224	153	78	35	593
June.....	598	1,133	475	74	24	278
July.....						347
August.....						552

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, Grain Dealers Journal, and Canadian statistics.

¹ Crop year begins in September.

TABLE 54.—*Rye, including flour: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1907-1922.*

Year ending July 31.	Imports.					Exports.				
	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Germany.	Rumania.	Russia.	Canada.	United States ¹
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1906-7.....	1,725	5,941	925	8,506	10,427	9,426	(¹)	36,954	38	770
1907-8.....	97	5,781	1,574	6,416	8,799	4,912	(¹)	35,999	49	2,445
1908-9.....	1,371	6,751	182	9,388	10,379	29,282	(¹)	16,042	246	1,296
1909-10.....	2,399	8,624	86	8,760	10,934	22,988	(¹)	25,322	30	242
1910-11.....	6,467	7,910	6,806	13,802	10,879	13,136	(¹)	51,179	51	40
1911-12.....	4,241	7,274	2,372	11,914	9,897	25,180	4,132	17,080	37	31
1912-13.....	4,944	7,676	4,625	10,835	10,758	37,496	2,472	22,458	100	1,855
1913-14.....	6,630	8,443	2,696	13,029	10,699	36,209	2,296	26,950	5	2,273
1914-15.....	(¹)	2,988	25	1,380	7,414	(¹)	734	9,430	179	13,027
1915-16.....	(¹)	2,802	7	2,126	7,699	(¹)	2,112	13,442	782	15,250
1916-17.....	(¹)	1,038	16	763	7,400	(¹)	(¹)	2,555	1,047	13,708
1917-18.....	(¹)	49	1,286	20	2,152	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1,045	17,186
1918-19.....	(¹)	160	712	956	4,865	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	586	36,467
1919-20.....	5,125	1,086	8,347	1,087	5,802	(¹)	20	(¹)	2,524	41,531
1920-21.....	763	818	9,615	67	6,263	23,668	5,211	(¹)	3,205	47,337
1921-22.....	251	2,297	1,275	125	7,110	8,967	1,212	(¹)	4,279	29,044
1922-23.....	275	4,641	627	3,729	6,866	43,430	20	(¹)	9,811	51,663

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1915-16, 1922 and from official sources.

¹ Not available.

² Net imports.

³ Years ending June 30.

⁴ Net exports.

TABLE 55.—*Eye, including flour: International trade, 1910-1923.*

Country.	Years ending July 31.							
	Average 1910-1914.		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>
Algeria.....	(¹)		143	2		5	(¹)	(¹)
Argentina.....	(¹)	278		485		689		1,013
Bulgaria.....		1,925	(¹)	193	(¹)	263		
Canada.....	68	56	23	3,227	14	4,293	26	4,138
Hungary.....	140	14,160			7	34	2	20
Rumania.....	26	2,962	2	5,218	1	1,213		30
Russia.....	5,331	33,970						
Spain.....				8		2		
Union of South Africa.....	1	(¹)	(¹)	96	(¹)	66	(¹)	(¹)
United States.....		942		40,385		32,022		51,063
Yugoslavia.....				31		66		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	1,469	2	1,045	1	2,139	2	1,680	26
Belgium.....	5,835	837	934	181	364	112	231	1,168
Czechoslovakia.....			3,117	2	782	153	146	288
Denmark.....	8,753	368	99	407	3,060	703	5,405	420
Finland.....			2,899	(¹)	3,503	43	6,596	43
France.....	3,828	19	9,841	26		1,308	620	679
Germany.....	10,416	44,018	24,368	7,736	7,086	1,119	42,765	651
Greece.....			4	(¹)			704	
Italy.....	640	2	4,153	(¹)	10	(¹)	227	2
Latvia.....			147		576	61	730	78
Netherlands.....	29,557	17,889	1,413	1,345	1,406	1,371	3,179	1,206
Norway.....	10,644	61	0,307	14	7,123	13	6,856	
Poland.....					482	386	7	1
Portugal.....	174	(¹)						
Sweden.....	3,946	69	518	2,152	31	1,914	809	439
Switzerland.....	728	1	(¹)	(¹)	40	(¹)	2	(¹)
Total countries reported.....	86,969	117,485	55,132	54,421	26,896	45,875	69,994	66,757

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Institute of Agriculture, except figures with foot-notes (¹) and (²), which are compiled from official sources.

¹ Less than 500 bushels.

² Ten months ending May 31.

³ Calendar years 1909-1922.

⁴ Years ending June 30.

⁵ Three-year average, 1912-1914.

⁶ The month of July, 1914, is not comprised in the average.

⁷ Eight months, August-December, 1920, and May-July, 1921.

⁸ Eleven months.

⁹ 1914 only.

TABLE 56.—*Eye: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1908-1923.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1908-9.....	75.6	74.2	73.8	74.1	73.7	73.6	73.4	73.8	75.9	77.3	78.8	81.2	74.8
1909-10.....	81.7	78.5	72.4	72.8	73.6	71.8	74.8	70.1	76.5	76.6	74.9	74.8	74.5
1910-11.....	74.6	74.4	74.1	72.8	71.6	71.5	73.3	73.1	71.9	75.4	75.8	77.9	73.1
1911-12.....	76.9	75.5	76.9	79.7	83.1	83.2	82.7	84.6	84.0	85.1	84.6	86.1	81.4
1912-13.....	83.6	77.9	70.3	70.1	68.8	66.3	68.6	68.9	63.2	62.9	62.4	64.1	68.5
1913-14.....	63.2	60.7	63.0	64.8	63.2	63.4	62.5	61.7	61.9	62.0	62.9	64.4	68.1
Av. 1909-1913.....	76.0	73.4	71.4	72.0	72.1	71.2	71.4	72.8	71.5	72.6	72.1	73.5	72.1
1914-15.....	63.1	61.0	75.4	79.0	80.1	86.5	90.2	100.6	105.4	100.4	101.9	98.1	94.5
1915-16.....	93.7	86.0	85.5	81.7	85.7	83.4	85.3	88.5	85.6	83.6	88.7	88.8	86.0
1916-17.....	83.3	83.4	90.7	104.1	115.2	122.1	118.5	123.5	128.0	135.6	164.1	183.0	115.4
1917-18.....	177.1	178.1	161.9	169.8	168.8	168.0	170.3	174.8	201.0	235.1	261.1	267.6	175.6
1918-19.....	169.9	163.9	159.3	154.0	152.6	151.6	140.7	140.4	132.2	145.8	155.5	143.7	152.0
1919-20.....	138.6	149.7	128.3	125.3	129.8	138.2	158.8	164.3	145.0	180.1	163.1	163.6	142.9
1920-21.....	189.0	168.6	168.6	162.3	142.1	126.8	124.7	131.4	123.1	118.7	105.8	112.2	143.6
Av. 1914-1920.....	130.7	127.7	137.6	136.7	124.9	124.2	127.4	139.8	131.6	139.3	145.0	141.8	138.4
1921-22.....	108.5	98.1	89.0	86.6	74.4	69.7	69.6	70.4	83.5	84.2	87.3	88.0	81.5
1922-23.....	77.6	70.3	83.3	83.2	67.2	68.5	72.2	71.2	70.8	69.4	72.1	66.3	67.8
1923-24.....	58.2	54.4	55.2	55.2	59.5	64.7							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 51.—*Rye: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A.v. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A.v. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
Mass.....	86	105	84	95	100	98	94	101	102	127	200	227	178	198	161	175	140	135	24.30
Conn.....	90	90	86	93	92	92	91	98	102	125	210	205	200	174	159	150	150	125	22.50
N. Y.....	81	80	74	89	79	75	79	89	93	128	194	172	150	188	189	99	97	91	14.83
N. J.....	81	79	77	83	79	80	80	82	92	117	175	173	180	170	136	102	85	94	16.73
Pa.....	77	80	73	80	77	74	77	83	84	109	170	165	157	140	130	95	87	91	15.47
Del.....	88	75	69	98	81	79	80	92	99	128	178	171	160	136	137	100	105	96	13.82
Md.....	77	78	75	86	80	76	79	86	88	110	168	170	163	156	134	92	110	97	15.38
Va.....	82	84	80	89	86	81	84	90	93	107	175	175	170	155	138	95	90	107	12.84
W. Va.....	85	90	90	90	84	87	88	96	93	119	169	180	165	160	139	98	93	103	10.30
N. C.....	96	103	101	109	105	98	101	105	105	130	200	198	210	200	163	125	120	135	14.04
S. C.....	137	141	146	145	145	150	145	150	151	185	235	295	300	237	250	190	173	138	18.16
Ga.....	125	150	140	138	140	135	142	150	140	160	270	210	272	210	202	175	135	190	17.10
Ohio.....	76	76	72	86	75	69	75	81	83	120	161	150	145	135	125	84	83	78	12.09
Ind.....	74	74	68	80	68	62	70	85	82	119	180	152	140	130	124	73	79	73	10.22
Ill.....	73	74	71	81	70	65	72	85	83	122	165	150	130	130	124	80	75	78	11.25
Mich.....	71	69	68	85	65	62	70	91	85	130	165	150	128	136	126	70	76	62	8.68
Wis.....	71	68	71	84	61	57	68	91	87	132	160	150	133	130	127	71	72	64	9.62
Minn.....	63	60	64	78	59	48	60	89	81	127	167	150	139	122	194	62	66	53	7.16
Iowa.....	64	63	64	77	62	60	65	77	80	115	155	147	132	117	118	73	70	64	11.29
Mo.....	76	82	75	84	80	75	79	87	86	123	165	163	160	138	128	86	93	84	11.00
N. Dak.....	65	57	63	76	47	45	58	84	79	125	164	145	121	119	120	58	60	49	3.74
S. Dak.....	59	59	61	76	52	50	60	78	76	118	155	141	125	109	115	58	59	49	5.04
Nebr.....	60	61	60	76	56	60	62	74	73	116	165	135	115	103	110	60	65	56	6.72
Kans.....	71	75	78	81	68	75	74	80	76	110	167	170	141	109	121	68	70	75	6.38
Ky.....	85	88	88	94	88	87	88	95	94	129	175	161	175	160	140	112	110	103	12.05
Tenn.....	90	96	92	96	98	99	97	96	103	134	195	192	200	190	159	135	119	116	11.60
Ala.....	123	136	120	125	134	140	131	110	135	175	238	291	260	250	208	160	163	160	19.20
Texas.....	98	123	103	107	110	101	106	99	108	120	196	235	167	150	153	100	125	98	11.76
Okla.....	80	93	81	104	87	80	90	95	77	125	170	187	150	100	129	66	80	90	10.80
Ark.....	94	105	98	90	105	95	96	105	100	115	150	210	200	220	157	130	100	120	10.80
Mont.....	68	75	68	72	60	55	66	70	65	96	165	144	185	108	119	52	54	51	5.61
Wyo.....	71	90	81	90	65	64	78	81	90	108	155	152	180	115	126	58	62	63	8.58
Colo.....	70	73	67	70	56	60	68	68	70	105	146	140	139	105	109	60	66	56	6.72
N. Mex.....	65	70	68	70	68	60	67	60	65	100	160	180	200	150	131	70	60	90	10.26
Utah.....	68	70	66	67	60	58	64	67	68	95	135	165	175	100	115	70	67	68	12.92
Idaho.....	90	94	89	80	65	60	78	85	75	111	175	200	185	160	142	65	95	72	11.30
Wash.....	85	100	100	90	70	75	87	100	90	115	170	205	190	125	142	68	85	93	13.95
Oreg.....	85	100	100	90	70	75	87	100	90	115	170	205	190	125	142	68	85	93	13.95
U. S.....	72.8	72.2	71.5	83.2	66.3	63.4	85.9	86.5	83.4	122.1	166.0	161.6	133.2	126.8	124.2	69.7	68.5	64.7	7.91

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.TABLE 58.—*Rye No. 2: Weighted average price per bushel, Chicago, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning July 1—	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weight- ed av- erage.
1909-10.....	\$0.79	\$0.71	\$0.72	\$0.73	\$0.74	\$0.77	\$0.81	\$0.81	\$0.79	\$0.79	\$0.77	\$0.76	\$8.78
1910-11.....	.77	.75	.74	.76	.79	.81	.84	.82	.89	.95	1.02	.90	.84
1911-12.....	.84	.85	.91	.97	.95	.93	.94	.92	.91	.94	.93	.93	.91
1912-13.....	.74	.72	.69	.69	.64	.61	.64	.62	.60	.62	.62	.62	.65
1913-14.....	.63	.66	.67	.65	.64	.63	.61	.62	.61	.62	.65	.63	.64
Av. 1909-1913.....	.75	.74	.75	.76	.75	.75	.77	.76	.76	.78	.80	.75	.76
1914-15.....	.64	.84	.95	.92	1.02	1.10	1.19	1.23	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.05
1915-16.....	1.08	1.00	.96	1.01	.99	.97	1.01	.97	.98	.96	.98	.98	.90
1916-17.....	.98	1.13	1.20	1.33	1.47	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.61	1.87	2.20	2.40	1.54
1917-18.....	2.27	1.90	1.86	1.84	1.78	1.82	2.01	2.39	2.84	2.64	2.20	1.80	2.11
1918-19.....	1.73	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.68	1.59	1.61	1.38	1.61	1.73	1.59	1.46	1.61
1919-20.....	1.55	1.54	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.66	1.76	1.56	1.72	1.99	2.13	2.27	1.70
1920-21.....	2.04	1.90	1.99	1.69	1.59	1.61	1.63	1.47	1.40	1.35	1.47	1.32	1.62
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.47	1.43	1.43	1.40	1.42	1.45	1.52	1.49	1.62	1.67	1.68	1.63	1.52
1921-22.....	1.27	1.07	1.04	.86	.79	.86	.81	.97	1.02	1.04	1.06	.90	.97
1922-23.....	.82	.78	.72	.78	.67	.83	.87	.86	.83	.80	.78	.70	.81
1923-24.....	.65	.67	.70	.72	.71	.70							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Tables 59 to 61 reprinted from Secretary's report to the President on "The Wheat Situation," the text of which appears on pages 95 to 150 of the 1923 Yearbook. Other statistical data of that report are covered by tables appearing regularly in the Yearbook.

TABLE 59.—Total winter wheat acreage, production, and percentage of acreage abandoned in representative counties of high and low crop risk in Kansas, 1912-1923.

Year.	Ford County (area high crop risk).					McPherson County (area low crop risk).				
	Area seeded.	Area harvested.	Total production.	Average yield per seeded acre.	Percentage of seeded acreage abandoned.	Area seeded.	Area harvested.	Total production.	Average yield per seeded acre.	Percentage of seeded acreage abandoned.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1912...	237,907	223,633	3,130,862	13.2	6.0	141,184	76,239	914,868	6.5	46.0
1913...	243,943	134,169	670,845	2.8	45.0	163,041	158,150	2,214,100	13.6	3.0
1914...	270,668	270,668	5,142,692	19.0	0.0	192,368	192,368	4,424,464	23.0	0.0
1915...	232,588	212,170	2,546,040	10.1	16.0	193,282	164,290	2,135,770	11.0	15.0
1916...	249,690	222,294	3,111,136	12.5	11.0	186,138	163,801	1,638,010	8.8	12.0
1917...	317,739	25,419	127,095	.4	92.0	177,394	137,724	1,915,860	10.8	28.0
1918...	264,261	28,426	85,278	.3	90.0	204,051	193,848	3,489,264	17.1	5.0
1919...	297,800	297,800	3,275,800	11.0	0.0	223,250	223,250	2,679,000	12.0	0.0
1920...	320,239	237,043	1,896,344	5.9	26.0	204,236	181,770	2,644,780	12.5	11.0
1921...	306,398	240,737	2,648,107	8.6	21.4	223,774	210,348	2,734,524	12.2	6.0
1922...	320,100	192,000	1,726,000	5.4	40.0	245,000	245,000	4,410,000	18.0	0.0
1923...	314,200	62,800	251,200	.8	80.0	232,500	225,500	2,255,000	9.7	3.0
All...	3,415,528	2,147,089	24,613,399	7.2	37.1	2,386,218	2,162,288	31,355,640	13.1	9.4

Division of Cost of Production. Compiled from Biennial Reports, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

TABLE 60.—Hours of man and horse labor prior to harvest, and amount of seed wheat required per bushel of production in representative counties of high and low crop risk in Kansas, 1912-1923.

Year.	Man labor prior to harvest.		Horse labor prior to harvest.		Seed.	
	Ford County (area high crop risk).	McPherson County (area low crop risk).	Ford County (area high crop risk).	McPherson County (area low crop risk).	Ford County (area high crop risk).	McPherson County (area low crop risk).
	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1912.....	0.22	1.01	0.96	4.22	0.06	0.24
1913.....	1.45	.34	6.21	1.42	.40	.08
1914.....	.15	.20	.63	.82	.04	.06
1915.....	.32	.47	1.38	1.97	.09	.11
1916.....	.25	.57	1.07	2.39	.07	.13
1917.....	13.44	.53	57.60	2.23	3.70	.13
1918.....	17.73	.28	76.00	1.15	4.88	.07
1919.....	.25	.38	1.09	1.57	.07	.09
1920.....	.59	.40	2.56	1.67	.16	.09
1921.....	.70	.39	1.69	1.63	.11	.09
1922.....	.78	.25	2.11	1.04	.20	.06
1923.....	6.30	.48	27.00	2.00	1.73	.11

Division of Cost of Production.

TABLE 61.—Cost of producing wheat, 1902-1921.¹

Region.	Year.	Cost per acre.		Yield per acre.	Cost per bushel.		Average farm price per bushel. ²
		Exclud- ing land rent.	Includ- ing land rent.		Exclud- ing land rent.	Includ- ing land rent.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Bushel.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Minnesota:							
Rice County ³	1902-1907	6.36	9.86	15.0	0.42	0.66	0.74
Lyon County ⁴	1902-1907	5.39	8.39	12.6	.43	.67	.74
Norman County ⁵	1902-1907	4.98	6.98	12.4	.39	.56	.74
Rice County ⁶	1902-1912	8.54	13.04	15.9	.54	.82	.80
Lyon County ⁷	1902-1912	6.59	12.60	22.0	.39	.67	.80
Norman County ⁸	1902-1912	7.37	10.37	16.6	.44	.62	.80
Wisconsin:							
North Dakota ⁹	1909-1918	8.62	12.10	17.0	.51	.71	1.35
North Dakota ¹⁰	1911-1916	8.89	11.22	13.2	.67	.85	.87
North Dakota ¹¹	1917	13.40	15.75	13.2	1.02	1.19	2.00
New York ¹²	1913	24.92	28.88	27.4	.91	1.05	.98
New York ¹³	1914	18.20	23.19	23.0	.79	1.01	1.08
Missouri ¹⁴	1910-13	7.28	12.30				.87
1919 Winter wheat: ⁵							
Kansas—							
Ford County.....	1919	18.03	24.30	13.3	1.36	1.82	1.99
Pawnee County.....	1919	15.11	23.06	13.9	1.09	1.65	2.01
McPherson County.....	1919	21.56	30.20	12.7	1.70	2.38	1.94
Missouri—							
Saline County.....	1919	20.93	35.28	16.3	1.28	2.17	2.01
Jasper County.....	1919	24.10	34.64	19.2	1.26	1.80	1.89
St. Charles County.....	1919	22.49	34.13	19.6	1.15	1.74	2.10
Nebraska—							
Phelps County.....	1919	10.72	23.84	10.8	1.55	2.20	1.89
Saline County.....	1919	25.66	39.54	18.1	1.42	2.19	2.09
Keith County.....	1919	18.88	28.52	18.1	1.04	1.67	1.95
Average.....	1919	18.99	27.80	14.9	1.27	1.87	1.99
1919 Spring wheat: ⁵							
Minnesota—							
Clay County.....	1919	10.29	22.91	8.1	2.01	2.82	2.09
Traverse County.....	1919	17.21	23.61	8.4	2.05	2.80	2.21
North Dakota—							
Grand Forks County.....	1919	17.37	21.88	9.8	1.77	2.24	2.17
Morton County.....	1919	10.47	18.83	4.4	3.74	4.26	2.47
South Dakota—							
Splink County.....	1919	15.80	23.70	9.9	1.60	2.40	2.13
Average.....	1919	16.61	22.40	8.4	1.98	2.65	2.17
1920 Winter wheat: ⁵							
Missouri—							
Pike County.....	1920	24.46	32.56	13.5	1.81	2.42	2.46
Carroll County.....	1920	24.30	35.37	17.6	1.38	2.01	2.36
Nebraska—							
Gage County.....	1920	22.28	37.24	21.5	1.04	1.73	2.17
Clay County.....	1920	19.76	33.60	13.1	1.51	2.57	1.95
Cheyenne County.....	1920	18.57	27.25	19.0	.99	1.43	1.90
Kansas—							
Thomas County.....	1920	12.85	17.83	14.1	.91	1.26	1.95
McPherson County.....	1920	18.59	29.62	14.6	1.27	2.03	2.22
Pawnee County.....	1920	17.87	24.62	12.1	1.48	2.03	2.10
Oklahoma—							
Garfield County.....	1920	21.14	30.55	18.4	1.15	1.66	2.19
Woodward County.....	1920	18.67	21.82	9.5	1.97	2.30	2.12
Average.....	1920	18.72	26.30	14.9	1.26	1.80	2.09
Idaho: Latah County.....	1919	34.69	53.72	31.6	1.10	1.70	2.09
Washington: Whitman County¹⁵	1920	34.42	54.32	36.6	.94	1.48	1.29
	1921	29.65	47.29	31.6	.94	1.50	.90
	1920	23.26	32.92	20.9	1.11	1.59	1.65
Oregon: ⁵ Sherman County.....	1921	21.13	30.55	27.8	.76	1.10	1.00

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ Gross costs are shown prior to 1919. From 1919 through 1921 a deduction has been made for the value of straw and pasture, resulting in a net cost per bushel and per acre.

² 1902-1913, State averages as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; 1919-1921 prices received on farms studied.

³ United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Bulletin No. 73.

⁴ Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 145.

⁵ Unpublished data in the files of the United States Department of Agriculture.

⁶ New York Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 86.

⁷ Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 125.

⁸ United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 943.

⁹ Preliminary reports on cost of producing wheat, United States Department of Agriculture. Winter wheat after summer fallow.

TABLE 62.—Cost of producing wheat, 1922.

Region.	Num- ber of re- ports.	Yield per acre. ¹	Gross cost per acre.								Total.
			Labor.			Fer- tilizer and manure.	Seed.	Miscel- aneous costs.	Land rent.		
			Pre- par- ing land and plant- ing.	Har- vest- ing and thresh- ing.	Mar- ket- ing.						
United States ²	2,417	Bush. 16	Dolls. 3.94	Dolls. 4.27	Dolls. 1.40	Dolls. 2.47	Dolls. 1.84	Dolls. 1.87	Dolls. 5.41	Dolls. 21.26	
Eastern States ³	331	19	6.10	5.38	1.88	3.47	2.47	2.24	6.80	30.14	
Corn Belt States ⁴	507	18	3.73	4.16	1.21	3.00	2.06	1.61	8.63	22.39	
Spring wheat States ⁵	436	15	3.09	3.53	1.42	.86	1.49	1.67	3.86	15.22	
Winter wheat States ⁶	421	14	3.02	3.98	.94	.60	1.53	1.53	4.47	15.57	
Pacific Northwest wheat States ⁷	104	22	4.39	5.09	1.42	1.04	1.59	3.20	9.89	26.62	

Region.	Num- ber of re- ports.	Yield per acre. ¹	Deduc- tions for by-pro- ducts per acre.	Net cost.				Value of product.	
				Excluding land rent.		Including land rent.		Per acre.	Per bushel.
				Per acre.	Per bushel.	Per acre.	Per bushel.		
United States ²	2,417	Bush. 16	Dollars. 1.52	Dollars. 14.27	Dollars. 0.89	Dollars. 19.68	Dollars. 1.23	Dollars. 17.79	Dollars. 1.11
Eastern States ³	331	19	3.83	20.71	1.69	26.31	1.38	22.19	1.17
Corn Belt States ⁴	507	18	1.80	13.96	.78	20.59	1.14	19.72	1.10
Spring wheat States ⁵	436	15	.59	11.06	.74	14.72	.98	13.63	.91
Winter wheat States ⁶	421	14	.57	10.83	.77	15.30	1.09	13.33	.95
Pacific Northwest wheat States ⁷	104	22	.92	15.81	.72	25.70	1.17	22.98	1.04

¹ Division of Cost of Production. Based on returns to mail questionnaires sent to crop reporters.

² Average yields on farms reporting.

³ Average for all farms reporting.

⁴ New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

⁵ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

⁶ Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

⁷ Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas.

⁸ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 63.—Cost of production, excluding land rent, and farm price of spring wheat, 1913-1923.

Year.	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota. ¹						
	Net cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Farm value of wheat per acre.	Difference between farm value and cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Value per acre of all land with improvements.	Yield per acre.	Net cost per bushel (excluding land rent).	Farm price per bushel.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913.....	8.44	8.89	+0.45	49	11.7	0.72	0.76
1914.....	8.31	10.60	+2.29	52	10.5	.79	1.01
1915.....	10.42	10.54	+0.12	54	17.6	.89	1.04
1916.....	8.96	8.87	-.09	57	6.2	1.41	1.43
1917.....	13.25	28.60	+15.35	59	11.3	1.12	2.00
1918.....	15.77	33.46	+17.69	65	18.4	1.02	2.94
1919.....	17.12	17.94	+.82	72	7.8	2.19	2.30
1920.....	18.62	18.65	-.03	65	9.1	2.03	1.72
1921.....	12.36	8.94	-3.42	64	8.6	1.44	1.04
1922.....	11.64	11.64	—	81	13.9	.84	.83
1923 ²	10.76	8.10	-2.66	73	8.9	1.21	.61

¹ Division of Cost of Production.

² Costs computed from basic requirements as shown in Bulletin No. 943; 1913-1921 prices are averages of prices from July to June; 1922-23 prices are for Oct. 1.

³ 1923 figures subject to revision.

TABLE 64.—*Cost of production, excluding land rent, and farm price of winter wheat, 1913-1923.*

Year.	Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri. ¹						
	Net cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Farm value of wheat per acre.	Difference between farm value and cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Value per acre of land with improvements.	Yield per acre.	Net cost per bushel (excluding land rent).	Farm price per bushel.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913.....	9.62	11.70	+2.08	60	15.2	0.68	0.77
1914.....	10.18	18.03	+7.85	61	19.6	.52	.62
1915.....	9.96	12.34	+2.38	61	13.9	.72	.96
1916.....	10.19	18.30	+8.17	66	13.4	.76	1.37
1917.....	13.59	27.72	+14.22	70	13.2	1.02	2.10
1918.....	17.12	26.34	+9.22	77	14.1	1.21	2.94
1919.....	19.47	28.78	+9.31	85	13.5	1.41	2.13
1920.....	20.48	26.93	+6.45	106	13.3	1.84	1.76
1921.....	15.02	12.85	-2.17	99	12.6	1.19	1.02
1922.....	12.61	11.31	-.70	79	13.0	.92	.87
1923 ²	12.09	9.49	-2.60	77	10.1	1.20	.94

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ Costs computed from basic requirements as shown in Bulletin No. 243; 1913-1921 prices are averages of prices from July to June; 1922-1923 prices are for Oct. 1.² 1923 figures subject to revision.TABLE 65.—*Index numbers of cost of production, excluding land rent, and farm price of spring wheat, 1913-1923.*

Year.	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota.					
	Net cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Farm value of wheat per acre.	Value per acre of all land with improvements.	Yield per acre.	Net cost per bushel (excluding land rent).	Farm price per bushel.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	96	119	106	90	110	133
1915.....	122	184	110	150	82	124
1916.....	104	100	116	133	106	188
1917.....	157	265	126	101	156	253
1918.....	199	376	133	140	142	268
1919.....	203	202	147	67	204	303
1920.....	224	176	164	78	286	221
1921.....	146	101	192	74	206	132
1922.....	138	130	165	119	117	109
1923.....	127	91	149	76	168	100

Division of Cost of Production.

TABLE 66.—*Index numbers of cost of production, excluding land rent, and farm price of winter wheat, 1913-1923.*

Year.	Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri.					
	Net cost per acre (excluding land rent).	Farm value of wheat per acre.	Value per acre of land with improvements.	Yield per acre.	Net cost per bushel (excluding land rent).	Farm price per bushel.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	105	154	103	139	83	120
1915.....	104	114	102	91	114	125
1916.....	105	197	116	88	121	178
1917.....	140	237	117	87	142	276
1918.....	178	243	123	98	193	261
1919.....	202	216	142	89	229	277
1920.....	213	230	177	101	213	320
1921.....	156	170	165	83	180	124
1922.....	125	97	123	86	146	102
1923.....	126	81	128	66	190	100

Division of Cost of Production.

TABLE 67.—Value of farm land per acre, United States and Canada, 1914-1922.

Country and sub-division.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States ¹	64	64	69	68	75	81	99	94	79
Minnesota.....	66	70	75	83	87	94	124	128	110
North Dakota.....	33	34	37	39	41	43	50	50	46
South Dakota.....	57	58	60	63	66	80	110	106	87
Montana.....	38	35	34	35	37	39	42	35	25
Idaho.....	63	66	64	71	87	97	125	125	105
Washington.....	110	99	102	100	115	115	150	145	100
Oregon.....	80	75	70	82	104	95	120	135	100
Nebraska.....	74	71	76	80	92	105	135	120	90
Kansas.....	51	53	58	60	64	69	80	80	69
Colorado.....	65	65	60	62	64	66	75	75	70
Oklahoma.....	80	29	31	35	41	43	55	55	45
Texas.....	89	39	39	45	52	55	69	65	56
Canada ²	37	35	36	38	41	46	48	40	40
Manitoba.....	32	30	32	31	32	35	39	35	32
Saskatchewan.....	24	24	23	26	29	32	32	29	28
Alberta.....	21	23	22	27	28	29	32	28	24

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Based on estimated value per acre of "all land with improvements" as reported by crop reporters to Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.² "All occupied farm land with improvements" as reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 68.—Index numbers of farm price of wheat and of costs of important factors of production and marketing in the United States, 1913-1923.

Year.	Average farm price of wheat ¹ per bushel.	Monthly wages of farm labor without board.	Wholesale prices of 13 representative farm implements.	Binder twine.	Value of all land per acre with improvements.	Freight rates.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	121	99	101	102	105	99
1915.....	122	99	105	105	105	100
1916.....	172	108	110	132	113	101
1917.....	260	133	131	193	111	101
1918.....	258	155	178	232	122	117
1919.....	274	186	188	226	133	181
1920.....	236	214	196	175	161	147
1921.....	131	143	185	140	153	177
1922.....	112	138	182	114	129	160
1923.....	116	(²)	154	123	122	.....

Division of Cost of Production.

Implement prices from International Harvester Co. of America.

¹ 1913-1921: Average of prices from July to June; 1922-23 prices for October 1.² 1923 wage index: January 133, April 140, July 150, October 154.

TABLE 69.—Index numbers of farm price of wheat and costs of important factors of production and marketing in Kansas and North Dakota, 1913-1923.

Year.	Winter wheat (Kansas).						
	Average farm price of wheat. ¹	Monthly wages of farm labor without board.	Wholesale prices 13 representative farm implements.	Binder twine average, United States prices.	Threshing rate (shock threshing bundle grain).	Value of all land with improvements.	Freight rates from McPherson, to Kansas City, Mo.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	118	104	101	102	100	102	100
1915.....	124	107	105	105	100	106	100
1916.....	177	113	110	132	100	116	100
1917.....	273	136	131	198	150	120	100
1918.....	255	167	178	232	150	128	125
1919.....	275	194	188	226	200	138	125
1920.....	222	230	196	175	200	160	160
1921.....	132	150	185	140	160	160	160
1922.....	110	139	182	114	150	138	140
1923.....	122	(²)	164	123	150	136	.....

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ 1913-1921 indices are averages of prices from July to June; 1922-1923 are for Oct. 1.² 1923 wage index, Kansas: January, 132; April, 142; July, 146; October, 151. North Dakota: January, 105; April, 126; July, 144; October, 147.

TABLE 69.—Index numbers of farm price of wheat and costs of important factors of production and marketing in Kansas and North Dakota, 1913-1923.—(Continued).

Year.	Spring wheat (North Dakota).						
	Average farm price of wheat. ¹	Monthly wages of farm labor without board.	Wholesale prices 13 representative farm implements.	Binder twine average United States prices.	Threshing rate (shock threshing bundle grain).	Value of all land with improvements.	Freight rates from Larimore, N. Dak. to Minneapolis, Minn.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	136	106	101	102	100	106	100
1915.....	124	107	105	105	100	110	100
1916.....	189	111	110	132	100	119	100
1917.....	205	141	131	193	150	126	100
1918.....	273	169	178	232	150	132	125
1919.....	311	187	188	226	200	139	125
1920.....	240	228	196	175	200	161	171
1921.....	137	142	185	140	160	161	171
1922.....	111	131	152	114	150	148	146
1923.....	121	(²)	154	123	150	135	.....

¹ Division of Cost of Production.

² Implement prices from International Harvester Co. of America.

¹ 1913-1921 indices are averages of prices from July to June; 1922-1923 are for Oct. 1.

² 1923 wage index, Kansas: January, 132; April, 142; July, 146; October, 151. North Dakota: January, 101; April, 125; July, 144; October, 147.

TABLE 70.—Wheat, hard spring—margins between the prices in the United States and Canada, 1921-1923.¹

Year and month.	Winnipeg No. 2 Northern. ²	Duluth No. 1 Dark Northern.	Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern.	Margins American over Canadian prices.	
				Duluth.	Minneapolis.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1921.					
January.....	168	178	179	10	11
February.....	163	170	170	7	7
March.....	165	169	166	4	1
April.....	152	151	148	-1	-4
May.....	164	158	156	-6	-8
June.....	165	162	161	-3	-4
July.....	159	154	165	-5	6
August.....	135	148	148	13	13
September.....	123	151	152	26	24
October.....	103	134	134	31	31
November.....	99	128	128	29	29
December.....	99	130	130	31	31
1922.					
January.....	104	131	133	27	29
February.....	124	153	152	29	28
March.....	132	157	155	25	23
April.....	135	164	161	29	26
May.....	137	162	161	25	24
June.....	128	147	146	19	18
July.....	130	130	147	.....	17
August.....	112	122	124	10	12
September.....	99	113	113	14	14
October.....	100	115	116	15	16
November.....	108	123	123	15	15
December.....	106	128	127	22	23
1923.					
January.....	106	122	124	16	16
February.....	108	123	126	16	15
March.....	109	123	125	14	16
April.....	118	129	130	11	12
May.....	114	126	126	12	12
June.....	111	114	115	3	4
July.....	103	108	109	5	6
August.....	106	116	116	10	10
September.....	99	123	118	24	19
October.....	94	124	126	30	32
November.....	93	120	119	27	26
December.....	88	118	118	27	31

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

¹ Prices are common averages of the mean of the range of daily closing prices. Only days on which prices for the three markets appeared were used.

² Conversions at current rate of exchange as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Winnipeg prices on basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur.

TABLE 71.—Wheat—Average spot prices in Liverpool, June, 1921–December, 1922.¹

Year and month.	No. 1 Northern Manitoba per bushel.	No. 2 Hard Winter (American) per bushel.	Margin of Canadian over American winter wheat, per bushel.
1921.			
June.....	Cents. 210.5	Cents. 201.6	8.9
October.....	193.4	186.4	13.0
November.....	184.6	174.8	9.8
December.....	146.8	135.2	11.6
1922.			
January.....	145.1	—	—
February.....	169.9	—	—
March.....	179.1	—	—
April.....	171.1	157.4	13.7
May.....	170.9	158.8	12.6
June.....	157.7	143.8	14.4
July.....	165.5	146.9	16.6
August.....	159.8	141.8	18.0
September.....	148.8	130.0	18.8
October.....	154.2	140.2	14.0
November.....	144.9	132.4	—7.5
December.....	168.1	154.8	—6.2
1923.			
January.....	143.6	141.8	1.9
February.....	143.7	142.0	1.7
March.....	142.0	140.3	1.7
April.....	146.0	145.3	.7
May.....	150.4	—	—
June.....	142.1	—	—
July.....	138.9	—	—
August.....	135.4	126.0	9.4
September.....	141.8	—	—
October.....	140.1	—	—
November.....	131.5	—	—
December.....	128.0	—	—

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

¹Monthly averages for days on which prices for both classes of wheat were quoted. Quotations converted at exchange for the month.

TABLE 72.—Chicago prices to dealers for five representative farm implements, 1913–1923.¹

Implement.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Grain binder (6-foot with bundle carrier).....	Dol- lars. 95.42	Dol- lars. 95.45	Dol- lars. 95.45	Dol- lars. 100.09	Dol- lars. 120.25	Dol- lars. 166.25	Dol- lars. 166.25	Dol- lars. 155.75	Dol- lars. 168.40	Dol- lars. 138.70	Dol- lars. 138.70
Grain drill (12 by 7, single disk).....	54.40	54.40	54.40	55.33	68.40	92.15	92.15	92.15	94.06	79.80	79.56
Corn planter (with 80 rods wire).....	31.62	31.62	31.15	33.72	42.75	55.57	55.57	55.57	54.86	49.40	49.64
Corn binder (with bundle carrier).....	94.43	95.43	95.43	100.00	120.25	166.25	166.25	156.75	163.40	138.70	138.70
Mower (6-foot, plain lift).....	33.32	34.45	34.45	36.31	44.40	61.75	61.75	58.90	62.40	58.20	53.20

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Implement prices from International Harvester Co. of America.

¹F. o. b.

TABLE 73.—Index numbers of Chicago prices to dealers for representative farm implements, 1913–1923.¹

Implement.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Group of 13 representative farm implements ²	Per cent. 109	Per cent. 101	Per cent. 106	Per cent. 110	Per cent. 131	Per cent. 178	Per cent. 183	Per cent. 196	Per cent. 185	Per cent. 152	Per cent. 154
Grain binder (6-foot with bundle carrier).....	180	100	100	105	126	174	174	164	171	145	145
Grain drill (12 by 7, single disk).....	180	100	108	102	126	169	169	169	173	147	145
Corn planter (with 80 rods wire).....	100	100	99	107	135	176	176	176	173	136	137
Corn binder (with bundle carrier).....	100	100	100	105	126	174	174	164	171	145	145
Mowers (6-foot, plain lift).....	100	103	103	108	132	184	184	176	186	150	159

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Price data furnished by International Harvester Co. of America.

¹F. o. b.

²The group includes one each of the following implements: grain binder, mower, self-dump hay rake, hay loader, corn planter, corn binder, ensilage cutter, grain drill, disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, spike-tooth harrow, cream separator, standard 81-inch wagon.

TABLE 74.—Some factors influencing the price of wheat (hard winter wheat at Kansas City).

AUGUST 26, 1922.

Grade.	Price.	Description.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	
Dark hard... No. 1.....	1.10	Average protein, northern Kansas.
No. 2.....	1.14-1.17	12-14 per cent protein; good territory Kansas or higher test Nebraska.
	1.08-1.11	12 to over 13 per cent protein, northwest Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.
No. 3.....	1.15-1.17	Higher protein; southern Kansas wheat.
	1.10-1.12	Good strength from fair producing sections.
No. 4.....	1.15	14 per cent protein or under.
No. 5.....	1.08-1.13	Good to high test.
Hard..... No. 1.....	1.09	Near dark, good protein.
No. 2.....	1.08-1.10	13 per cent protein or more; near dark.
	1.05-1.08	12-13 per cent protein; 50-70 per cent dark.
	1.01-1.05	Medium.
	1.00	Ordinary.
No. 3.....	1.08-1.10	13 per cent protein or over; 70 per cent or more dark.
	1.05-1.07	12-13 per cent protein; 50-65 per cent dark.
	1.00-1.02	Medium.
	1.00	Ordinary.
No. 4.....	1.07-1.10	13 per cent protein and over; good character.
	1.03-1.08	12-13 per cent protein; 50 per cent and more dark.
	.97	Medium.
No. 5.....	.97-1.00	Average strength, medium quality.

OCTOBER 29, 1923.

Dark hard... No. 4.....	1.18	13.72 per cent protein; Colorado.
	1.12	12.60 per cent protein; Colorado.
Hard..... No. 1.....	1.18	12.64 per cent protein; Kansas; 61½ pounds.
No. 2.....	1.20-1.22	12.90-13.50 per cent protein; near dark.
	1.18	12.42-12.58 per cent protein; good territory, Kansas.
	1.12-1.15	12.30-12.60 per cent protein; intermediate character.
	1.05-1.09	12.25 per cent or less protein; medium to ordinary quality.
No. 3.....	1.19-1.21	12.90-13.75 per cent protein; choice.
	1.12-1.16	12.50-13 per cent protein; medium to fair character.
	1.05-1.09	12-12.40 per cent protein; medium quality.
No. 4.....	1.03-1.05	12 per cent or less protein; ordinary.
	1.14-1.16	12.90-13.73 per cent protein; fair to good.
	1.08-1.11	12.45-12.85 per cent protein; intermediate.
	1.03-1.07	12-12.40 per cent protein.
	.98-1.03	Under 12 per cent protein.
No. 5.....	.98-1.00	Extremely common.
	1.19	14 per cent protein; fancy; 53½ pounds.
	1.12	13.12 per cent protein.
	1.07	Near 13 per cent protein.
	1.03-1.04	12.70 per cent protein.
	1.00	12 per cent protein; 53 pounds.
	.92-.96	Under 12 per cent protein; 51-53½ pounds.

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Grain Market Review.

TABLE 75.—Wheat, estimated prices of No. 1 Northern Spring if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Minneapolis prices per bushel. ²	1909-1913 prices per bushel raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per bushel. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	1.048	1.890	1.510	1.706	1.81	1.39	1.25
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	1.044	1.743	1.537	1.711	1.74	1.38	1.31
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	1.042	1.686	1.544	1.730	1.72	1.50	1.29
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	1.058	1.635	1.580	1.756	1.57	1.66	1.34
May.....	151.4	154.5	162.8	1.094	1.856	1.690	1.781	1.67	1.71	1.32
June.....	148.2	156.6	159.7	1.090	1.615	1.707	1.741	1.74	1.63	1.22
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	1.098	1.616	1.777	1.730	1.81	1.57	1.18
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	1.020	1.512	1.650	1.597	1.57	1.22	1.23
September.....	147.2	150.7	160.8	.996	1.466	1.596	1.602	1.56	1.20	1.23
October.....	148.2	160.8	159.7	.992	1.470	1.591	1.584	1.37	1.21	1.26
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	.966	1.422	1.573	1.583	1.30	1.28	1.19
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	.970	1.417	1.579	1.539	1.33	1.31	1.19
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	1.035	1.588	1.609	1.664	1.60	1.43	1.26

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Average cash price.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for the corresponding month.⁴ Average of reported sales No. 1 Dark Northern, Minneapolis.

TABLE 76.—Wheat, estimated prices of No. 2 Hard Winter if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Kansas City prices per bushel. ²	1909-1913 prices per bushel raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per bushel. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	1.008	1.769	1.453	1.641	1.72	1.13	1.14
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	1.000	1.670	1.472	1.639	1.62	1.29	1.15
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	1.008	1.631	1.494	1.672	1.55	1.34	1.16
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	1.046	1.616	1.562	1.736	1.33	1.35	1.20
May.....	151.4	154.5	162.8	1.066	1.614	1.647	1.735	1.47	1.34	1.16
June.....	148.2	156.6	159.7	1.060	1.571	1.660	1.693	1.38	1.17	1.04
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	.968	1.410	1.550	1.510	1.14	1.12	.96
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	.984	1.384	1.511	1.483	1.15	1.04	1.01
September.....	147.2	159.7	160.8	.942	1.387	1.504	1.515	1.22	1.04	1.09
October.....	148.2	160.8	159.7	.954	1.414	1.534	1.524	1.10	1.13	1.12
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	.922	1.357	1.501	1.483	1.10	1.17	1.09
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	.942	1.376	1.534	1.485	1.09	1.17	1.09
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	.987	1.514	1.535	1.567	1.32	1.19	1.10

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Average cash price.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for the corresponding month.⁴ Average of reported sales, Kansas City

TABLE 77.—Wheat, estimated prices of No. 2 Red Winter if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Chicago prices per bushel. ²	1909-1913 prices per bushel raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per bushel. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	1.074	1.906	1.548	1.748	1.94	1.21	1.30
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	1.068	1.784	1.572	1.750	1.85	1.34	1.35
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	1.056	1.709	1.565	1.753	1.65	1.38	1.31
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	1.090	1.684	1.627	1.809	1.41	1.40	1.32
May.....	151.4	154.5	162.8	1.148	1.738	1.774	1.869	1.67	1.34	1.28
June.....	148.2	156.6	159.7	1.124	1.666	1.760	1.795	1.47	1.18	1.16
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	.990	1.457	1.602	1.560	1.24	1.14	1.00
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	.974	1.448	1.576	1.525	1.22	1.07	1.00
September.....	147.2	159.7	160.8	.990	1.457	1.581	1.592	1.29	1.06	1.05
October.....	148.2	160.8	159.7	1.028	1.523	1.653	1.642	1.18	1.18	1.11
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	.996	1.466	1.621	1.581	1.23	1.27	1.06
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	.990	1.446	1.612	1.560	1.18	1.33	1.09
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	1.044	1.001	1.623	1.679	1.44	1.24	1.17

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Average cash price.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for the corresponding month.⁴ Average of reported sales, Chicago.

TABLE 78.—Estimated prices of contract grades of corn, if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Chicago prices per bushel. ²	1909-1913 prices raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per bushel. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	0.574	1.019	0.827	0.934	0.682	0.484	0.711
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	.577	.904	.849	.946	.665	.572	.737
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	.590	.955	.874	.979	.640	.575	.740
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	.622	.961	.929	1.033	.578	.588	.793
May.....	161.4	154.5	162.8	.652	.987	1.007	1.061	.616	.618	.809
June.....	148.2	156.6	159.7	.615	.856	1.010	1.030	.614	.609	.839
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	.664	.977	1.074	1.046	.614	.643	.857
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	.692	1.026	1.120	1.084	.570	.622	.876
September.....	147.2	159.7	160.8	.678	.998	1.088	1.090	.539	.635	.884
October.....	148.2	160.8	159.7	.634	.840	1.019	1.012	.470	.691	1.011
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	.625	.820	1.018	.992	.482	.722	.842
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	.600	.877	.977	.946	.482	.734	.730
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	.629	.905	.978	1.011	.580	.624	.821

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Bureau of Labor Statistics.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for the corresponding month.⁴ Chicago; from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 79.—*Estimated prices of hogs, if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.*

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Chicago prices per hundred-weight. ²	1909-1913 prices per hundred weight raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per hundredweight. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	7.26	12.69	10.46	11.63	9.41	8.02	8.29
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	7.43	12.41	10.94	12.18	9.42	9.90	8.93
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	8.02	12.96	11.89	13.31	10.00	10.43	8.16
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	8.04	12.42	12.00	13.55	8.50	10.31	8.06
May.....	151.4	154.5	162.8	7.81	11.82	12.07	12.71	8.35	10.48	7.56
June.....	148.2	156.0	159.7	7.99	11.71	12.37	12.82	8.19	10.33	6.92
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	8.00	11.78	12.94	12.61	9.69	9.70	7.94
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	8.00	11.85	12.94	12.58	9.26	8.01	7.65
September.....	147.2	159.7	160.8	8.15	12.00	13.02	13.11	7.61	8.75	8.35
October.....	148.2	160.8	158.7	7.93	11.75	12.75	12.66	7.72	8.80	7.42
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	7.48	11.01	13.18	11.67	7.01	8.07	6.85
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	7.56	10.96	12.21	11.62	6.92	8.18	6.87
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	7.77	11.92	12.08	11.49	8.51	9.22	7.55

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Average cash price.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for corresponding month.⁴ Average cost of packer and shipper purchases, Chicago.TABLE 80.—*Estimated prices of lard, if pre-war price ratios were established at price levels of 1921, 1922, 1923.*

Month.	Index wholesale prices, all commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1909-1913=100. ¹			Chicago prices per hundred-weight. ²	1909-1913 prices per hundred weight raised with index wholesale prices. ³			Prices received per hundredweight. ⁴		
	1921	1922	1923	1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
January.....	177.5	144.1	162.8	10.29	18.26	14.53	16.75	16.03	11.19	13.26
February.....	167.0	147.2	163.9	10.18	17.00	14.98	16.69	14.91	12.59	13.25
March.....	161.8	148.2	166.0	10.69	17.15	15.71	17.60	14.45	13.50	13.87
April.....	154.5	149.3	166.0	10.38	15.99	15.43	17.15	13.07	12.62	13.42
May.....	151.4	154.5	162.8	10.65	16.17	16.80	17.39	11.89	13.15	13.13
June.....	148.2	156.0	159.7	10.77	15.96	16.87	17.20	12.08	13.22	13.18
July.....	147.2	161.8	157.6	10.75	15.82	17.39	16.94	13.94	13.06	12.84
August.....	148.2	161.8	156.6	10.69	16.14	17.63	17.05	13.65	13.30	12.86
September.....	147.2	159.7	160.8	11.24	16.55	17.65	18.07	13.51	13.00	15.06
October.....	148.2	160.8	158.7	11.29	16.69	18.01	17.96	12.16	14.19	15.22
November.....	147.2	162.8	158.7	10.92	16.07	17.78	17.83	11.62	13.75	15.72
December.....	146.1	162.8	157.6	10.71	15.65	17.44	16.88	11.25	13.31	15.04
Year.....	153.4	155.5	160.8	10.72	16.44	16.67	17.24	13.21	13.07	13.90

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics index converted to 1909-1913 base.² Average price of pure lard, Chicago.³ The average price for the month in 1909-1913 multiplied by the index number of wholesale prices for the corresponding month.

TABLE 81.—*Tax per acre and percentage increase on agricultural land outside of incorporated places in South Dakota for 1913, 1919, and 1921. (General property tax.)*

Area.	Tax per acre. ¹			Increase.		
	1913	1919	1921	1913-1919	1913-1921	1919-1921
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
37 eastern counties ²	0.30	0.79	0.77	163	156	-3
32 western counties ³.....	.15	.33	.38	120	120	0
All counties.....	.24	.54	.55	125	129	2

Division of Agricultural Finance. Compiled from 1914 State Auditor's Report, vol. 2, and the Annual Reports of State Tax Commission for the years 1914, 1920, and 1921-22.

¹ Tax levies of 1913, 1919, and 1921 for payment in 1914, 1920, and 1922, respectively.

² The counties included in the eastern division are: Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

³ All counties not listed in note 2 are included in the western division.

TABLE 82.—*Analysis of taxes levied on agricultural land outside incorporated places in South Dakota, 1913, 1919, and 1921. (General property tax.)*

Area.	Year.	Distribution.					
		State.	County.	Township.	School.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
37 eastern counties.....	1913	13.4	33.0	14.2	38.4	1.6	100.0
	1919	16.9	37.0	11.1	35.0	.0	100.0
	1921	12.9	27.0	10.4	49.7	.0	100.0
32 western counties.....	1913	8.1	43.3	7.0	40.6	1.0	100.0
	1919	11.2	41.5	5.7	41.6	.0	100.0
	1921	7.6	38.9	5.6	47.9	.0	100.0
All counties.....	1913	11.3	38.2	12.0	39.0	1.0	100.0
	1919	15.3	38.3	9.6	36.8	.0	100.0
	1921	11.3	30.7	9.0	49.0	.0	100.0

Division of Agricultural Finance. (See notes to Table 81.)

TABLE 83.—*Estimated tax per acre and percentage increase on improved farm land for the east-side counties of Washington, by districts, 1914 and 1921. (General property tax.)*

Areas.	Tax per acre. ¹		Increase, 1914-1921.
	1914	1921	
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Big Bend (5 counties) ²	0.19	0.63	232
Northeast counties (4 counties) ³.....	.49	1.36	178
Palouse area (6 counties) ⁴.....	.37	1.24	235
Central counties (5 counties) ⁵.....	.92	3.88	322
Average east-side (20 counties).....	.35	1.18	237

Division of Agricultural Finance. Compiled from Third Biennial Report of State Tax Commission of Washington.

¹ Owing to the lack of complete data, the assessed value of improved agricultural land reported in 1920 was used as the basis of calculations for 1921.

² Counties of Lincoln, Adams, Franklin, Grant, and Douglas.

³ Counties of Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry, and Okanogan.

⁴ Counties of Spokane, Whitman, Garfield, Asotin, Columbia, and Walla Walla.

⁵ Counties of Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, and Benton.

TABLE 84.—Increase in delinquent taxes, Kansas, 1917-1922.

[1917 delinquent taxes=100 per cent.]

Divisions of the State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Number of counties or parts of counties	
							In division.	Reporting in table.
Northeastern, general farming....	100	122	141	222	343	264	19	7
Southeastern, general farming....	100	113	62	82	98	271	20	3
Flint Hills, grazing.....	100	120	121	126	433	742	10	2
Central, wheat farming.....	100	153	161	219	489	570	54	10
Western, grazing.....	100	133	215	275	417	468	16	5

Division of Agricultural Finance. Data supplied by Professor Englund, Kansas State Agricultural College.

TABLE 85.—Tax per acre and percentage increase on farm land in Kansas for 1913, 1919, and 1921. (General property tax.)

Area.	Tax per acre. ¹			Increase.		
	1913	1919	1921	1913-1919	1913-1921	1919-1921
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
84 eastern counties ²	0.24	0.39	0.54	63	125	39
21 western counties ³.....	.04	.12	.21	200	425	75
All counties.....	.17	.33	.66	94	171	39
McPherson County.....	.22	.55	.57	150	159	4
Thomas County.....	.08	.14	.17	75	113	21

Division of Agricultural Finance. Compiled from the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Biennial Reports of the State Tax Commission of Kansas.

¹ Tax levies of 1913, 1919, and 1921 for payment in 1914, 1920, and 1922, respectively.

² All counties not listed in note 3 are included in the eastern division.

³ The counties included in the western division are: Cheyenne, Finney, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearney, Lane, Logan, Morton, Rawlins, Scott, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Wallace, Wichita.

TABLE 86.—Analysis of taxes levied on farm land in Kansas for 1913, 1919, and 1921. (General property tax.)

Area.	Year.	Distribution.					
		State.	County.	Township.	School.	Drainage.	Total.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
84 eastern counties	1913	17.2	35.0	13.7	23.3	0.8	100.0
	1919	16.8	41.6	16.0	25.0	.6	100.0
	1921	18.0	38.5	14.4	28.6	.5	100.0
21 western counties	1913	13.4	40.1	8.5	38.0	.0	100.0
	1919	12.1	45.0	8.5	34.4	.0	100.0
	1921	12.5	35.9	9.1	42.5	.0	100.0
All counties.....	1913	16.9	35.3	13.1	28.9	.8	100.0
	1919	16.5	41.8	15.5	25.6	.6	100.0
	1921	17.6	38.3	14.0	30.6	.5	100.0

Division of Agricultural Finance. (See notes to Table 85.)

TABLE 87.—*Financial condition of farmers in 15 States of the Middle West, January, 1920, to March, 1923.*

State and Division.	Percentage of farmers who lost farms or property.														
	Owner farmers.					Tenant farmers.				Owner and tenant farmers.					
	Lost farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy.	Lost farms without foreclosure or bankruptcy.	All farmers who lost farms.	Retained farms through leniency of creditors	Lost farms because of land purchased during years 1918-1920.	Lost property through foreclosure or bankruptcy.	Lost property without foreclosure or bankruptcy.	All farmers who lost property.	Retained property through leniency of creditors.	Lost farms or property through foreclosure or bankruptcy.	Lost farms or property without foreclosure or bankruptcy.	All farmers who lost farms or property.	Retained farms or property through leniency of creditors.	Lost farms or property through unwise investments in business enterprises other than farming.	
Ohio.....	P. ct. 2.29	P. ct. 2.97	P. ct. 5.26	P. ct. 6.68	P. ct. 1.52	P. ct. 3.73	P. ct. 5.81	P. ct. 9.54	P. ct. 11.36	P. ct. 2.72	P. ct. 3.82	P. ct. 6.54	P. ct. 8.06	P. ct. 0.80	
Indiana.....	2.20	3.26	5.46	10.57	2.01	5.44	6.29	11.72	18.90	3.25	4.24	7.49	13.26	.86	
Illinois.....	2.34	3.16	5.50	13.42	1.64	4.30	5.22	9.52	21.38	3.19	4.05	7.24	16.87	.88	
Michigan.....	2.60	4.07	6.67	13.12	1.37	7.74	15.47	23.21	15.28	3.52	6.11	9.63	13.51	.19	
Wisconsin.....	2.13	3.42	5.55	9.80	2.19	10.62	12.05	22.67	13.34	3.37	4.68	8.05	10.32	.19	
East North Central ¹	2.31	3.38	5.69	10.53	1.74	5.36	7.38	12.74	16.94	3.18	4.51	7.69	12.35	.36	
Minnesota.....	4.43	3.09	8.12	13.12	4.35	12.37	7.16	19.53	24.47	6.41	4.56	10.97	15.95	.28	
Iowa.....	3.84	5.30	9.14	12.18	5.71	6.24	6.79	13.03	18.69	4.85	5.93	10.78	14.93	.62	
Missouri.....	2.90	4.69	7.59	16.76	3.12	6.02	9.04	15.06	28.13	3.81	5.95	9.76	20.06	.41	
North Dakota.....	9.78	5.80	15.58	32.50	1.82	12.01	10.63	22.64	34.94	10.36	7.05	17.41	33.13	.60	
South Dakota.....	6.20	6.42	12.62	20.78	4.72	10.65	10.95	21.60	29.10	7.77	8.02	15.79	23.71	.52	
Nebraska.....	5.06	4.17	9.23	14.86	3.48	7.19	5.40	12.99	20.28	5.96	4.88	10.86	17.21	.87	
Kansas.....	2.04	2.89	5.83	12.22	1.79	5.91	7.47	13.38	18.23	4.15	4.76	8.90	14.67	.49	
West North Central ¹	4.34	4.52	8.85	16.02	3.65	7.61	7.76	15.37	23.01	5.47	5.64	11.10	18.43	.52	
Montana.....	16.71	11.07	27.78	33.86	2.13	17.07	14.90	31.97	29.09	16.75	11.51	28.29	33.31	.22	
Wyoming.....	4.39	6.95	11.34	37.92	2.05	16.09	12.41	28.51	33.33	5.89	7.65	13.54	37.33	2.05	
Colorado.....	7.11	7.42	14.53	25.90	5.76	9.55	11.66	21.22	26.92	7.68	8.41	16.09	26.14	1.06	
Mountain (3 States) ¹	11.20	9.05	20.25	31.05	3.62	12.33	12.68	25.01	28.12	11.39	9.06	21.06	30.55	.81	
Total (15 States) ¹	3.83	4.28	8.11	14.40	2.72	6.78	7.75	14.53	20.54	4.74	5.34	10.06	16.28	.46	

Division of Agricultural Finance. Data secured from 2,360 selected farmers who reported on 68,533 owner-farmers and 25,994 tenant-farmers in their immediate neighborhoods.

¹ Based on number of farms reported by the Census, January 1, 1920.

TABLE 88.—Wheat: Disposition of crop in principal States.

State.	Usual disposition of the crop.				Intended disposition of the 1923 crop.			
	Used for seed.	Fed to live-stock. ¹	Milled in county.	Shipped out of county.	Used for seed.	Fed to live-stock. ¹	Milled in county.	Shipped out of county.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New York.....	10	24	35	31	9	29	33	29
Pennsylvania.....	9	18	40	33	9	23	41	27
Maryland.....	9	9	29	53	9	13	30	48
Virginia.....	10	8	64	16	10	10	61	19
North Carolina.....	10	7	80	3	10	7	80	3
Ohio.....	10	9	30	51	9	16	29	46
Indiana.....	9	6	27	58	8	10	28	54
Illinois.....	7	6	18	69	7	10	16	67
Michigan.....	9	11	32	46	9	17	31	43
Minnesota.....	10	7	20	63	10	9	20	61
Iowa.....	9	8	18	65	8	10	17	65
Missouri.....	8	8	26	58	7	14	25	54
North Dakota.....	11	1	8	82	13	4	6	77
South Dakota.....	10	4	7	79	11	6	6	78
Nebraska.....	8	4	14	74	9	8	15	68
Kansas.....	10	4	16	70	17	9	17	57
Kentucky.....	10	5	70	15	9	8	69	14
Tennessee.....	10	7	64	19	10	10	64	16
Texas.....	9	4	26	61	10	12	29	52
Oklahoma.....	10	8	12	70	9	13	12	66
Montana.....	8	5	8	79	8	7	8	77
Colorado.....	7	6	17	68	8	15	17	60
Utah.....	6	22	40	32	7	25	58	30
Idaho.....	5	18	9	66	6	18	8	68
Washington.....	5	10	14	70	5	8	17	76
Oregon.....	5	12	11	72	5	14	11	70
California.....	6	18	19	55	8	21	18	53
27 States.....	8.6	8.1	20.5	62.6	9.3	11.6	20.4	58.7

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Based on estimates of crop reporters, November, 1923.

¹ Because of unsatisfactory wheat price situation at time of inquiry the estimates of "fed to livestock" may be slightly excessive. The ratio of 1923 to usual, however, is felt to reflect the changed situation as it existed in November. The degree to which these expressed intentions materialized was probably affected by subsequent price changes.

TABLE 89.—Wheat: Imports from Canada; for consumption, duty paid; for milling in bond and export; and imports on which drawback has been allowed, June 1, 1921, to December 31, 1923.

Year ending June 30.	Total imports from Canada.	Imports for consumption (duty paid).	Imports on which drawback was allowed.	Imports for milling in bond and export.
1921-22.	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
June-Sept.....	1,123,947	1,676,585	4,638	2,190,180
Oct.-Dec.....	4,115,128	2,897,579		
Jan.-Mar.....	5,992,151	2,206,737		
Apr.-June.....	3,323,971	2,674,677		
Total.....	14,555,197	8,455,578	4,638	6,172,837
1922-23.				
July-Sept.....	5,003,783	2,513,575		2,444,891
Oct.-Dec.....	8,322,154	3,165,020		
Jan.-Mar.....	806,785	1,045,155		
Apr.-June.....	3,879,745	684,394		
Total.....	18,012,467	7,408,150		9,280,787
1923-24.				
July-Sept.....	3,666,420	1,052,563	3,201	2,711,185
Oct.-Dec.....	11,146,796	5,945,148		
Total.....	14,813,216	6,997,711	12,795	7,151,484

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Four months; Emergency tariff became effective May 23, 1921.

TABLE 90.—*Canadian freight rates on wheat, 1913, 1920, and 1923.*

To Fort William and Port Arthur—	1913, per bushel. ¹	Sept. 13, 1920, per bushel. ¹	1923, per bushel. ²
From points in:			
Manitoba—	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Brandon.....	7.8	14.1	9.6
Portage la Prairie.....	7.2	13.9	9.0
Winnipeg.....	6.0	11.4	8.4
Virden.....	9.0	15.9	10.8
Saskatchewan—			
Broadview.....	9.6	17.4	10.8
Shalbrook.....	14.4	24.3	15.6
Regina.....	10.8	19.5	12.0
Saskatoon.....	14.4	25.8	14.4
Yorkton.....	10.2	18.3	11.4
Alberta—			
Athabasca.....	16.2	26.7	17.4
Calgary.....	14.4	24.3	15.6
Edmonton.....	16.8	24.3	15.6
Medicine Hat.....	18.2	23.8	14.4
Lethbridge.....	18.8	28.4	15.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

¹ Effective October 7, 1908.² This rate continued in effect until January 1, 1921.³ Effective July 6, 1922.⁴ January 1, 1916.TABLE 91.—*Export rail and water rates to Liverpool on wheat from the producing regions of the United States, Canada, and Argentina, 1923.*

To Liverpool—	Miles.	Rate per bushel.	Total rates per bushel.
FROM CANADA.			
Regina via Port Arthur to Buffalo:		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1. Regina to Port Arthur.....	794	12.0	
2. Port Arthur to Buffalo.....		13.0	
3. Buffalo to New York.....		9.1	
Total rate to seaboard.....		24.1	
4. New York to Liverpool.....		4.8	28.9
FROM UNITED STATES.			
Scobey, Mont., via Duluth to Buffalo:			
1. Scobey to Duluth.....	706	22.5	
2. Duluth to Buffalo.....		3.0	
3. Buffalo to New York.....		9.1	
Total rate to seaboard.....		34.6	
4. New York to Liverpool.....		4.8	39.4
McPherson via Gulf:			
1. McPherson to Galveston.....	974	27.0	
2. Galveston to Liverpool.....		8.6	35.6
1. McPherson to New Orleans.....	771	27.0	
2. New Orleans to Liverpool.....		8.6	35.6
FROM ARGENTINA.			
1. Corral de Bustos to Rosario.....	111	9.5	
2. Rosario to Liverpool.....		14.8	24.3
Average haul to Buenos Aires:			
1. Southern Ry.....	106.25	8.66	
2. Buenos Aires & Pacific Ry.....	194.00	12.14	
3. Central Argentine Ry.....	121.00	8.68	
4. Central of Cordoba Ry.....	122.00	9.53	
5. Buenos Aires & Western Ry.....	188.00	11.24	
Average to Buenos Aires.....	145.85	10.05	
Average for Argentina.....	140.04	9.96	
6. Buenos Aires to Liverpool.....		13.8	23.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
Interstate Commerce Commission, United States Shipping Board, Consular Reports, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, International Institute of Agriculture.¹ Rate in effect on November 19, 1923.² Average rate for nine months, January to September, 1923; all conversions on the basis of average rate of exchange prevailing during these months.

GRAINS OTHER THAN BREAD GRAINS.

CORN.

TABLE 92.—Corn: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869–1923.

Cal- endar year.	Acre- age.	Average yield per acre.	Produce- tion.	Average farm price per bush- el Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago cash price per bushel, No. 2 mixed. ²				Domestic exports including corn meal, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ⁴	Per cent of crop ex- ported.
							Decem- ber.		Following May.				
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
	1,000 acres.	Bu. of 56 lbs. shelled.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dol- lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	P. ct.
1869	37, 103	22.6	874, 330	56.8	522, 551	14.08	56	67	73	85	2, 140, 487	88, 980	0.2
1870	38, 647	28.3	1, 004, 255	49.4	540, 520	13.99	41	59	46	52	10, 673, 553	111, 080	1.0
1871	34, 091	29.1	991, 898	43.4	430, 356	12.62	36	39	38	43	35, 727, 010	58, 568	3.6
1872	35, 527	30.8	1, 092, 719	36.8	385, 786	10.86	27	28	34	39	40, 154, 374	61, 536	3.7
1873	39, 197	28.8	932, 274	44.2	411, 961	10.51	40	49	49	59	35, 985, 534	76, 003	3.9
1874	41, 087	20.7	850, 148	58.4	496, 271	12.09	64	76	53	67	30, 025, 036	38, 098	3.5
1875	44, 841	29.5	1, 321, 069	36.7	484, 675	10.81	40	47	41	45	50, 910, 532	51, 796	3.9
1876	49, 033	26.2	1, 283, 828	34.0	436, 109	8.89	40	43	43	56	72, 652, 611	80, 902	5.7
1877	50, 369	26.7	1, 342, 558	34.8	467, 635	9.28	41	49	35	41	87, 192, 110	13, 423	6.5
1878	51, 585	26.9	1, 388, 219	31.7	440, 281	8.54	30	32	33	36	87, 884, 992	33, 969	6.3
1879	58, 369	29.2	1, 823, 163	37.1	676, 251	10.84	39	43	32	36	99, 572, 329	58, 876	5.5
1880	62, 318	27.0	1, 717, 435	39.6	679, 714	10.91	35	42	41	45	93, 648, 147	75, 155	5.5
1881	64, 262	18.6	1, 194, 916	63.6	759, 482	11.82	58	63	69	76	44, 240, 083	69, 621	3.7
1882	65, 660	24.0	1, 617, 025	48.8	783, 867	11.94	49	61	53	56	41, 655, 655	25, 969	2.6
1883	68, 302	22.7	1, 551, 007	42.4	658, 051	9.63	54	63	52	57	46, 258, 006	4, 894	3.0
1884	69, 694	25.8	1, 795, 528	35.7	640, 736	9.19	34	40	44	49	52, 876, 456	4, 507	2.9
1885	73, 130	26.0	1, 936, 176	32.8	635, 675	8.69	36	42	34	36	64, 829, 617	16, 104	3.3
1886	75, 694	22.0	1, 665, 441	36.6	610, 311	8.06	35	38	36	39	41, 368, 584	20, 536	2.5
1887	72, 393	20.1	1, 456, 161	44.4	646, 107	8.92	47	51	54	60	25, 360, 860	37, 493	1.7
1888	75, 673	26.3	1, 987, 790	34.1	677, 562	8.95	33	35	33	35	70, 841, 673	2, 401	3.6
1889	78, 088	27.7	2, 198, 648	27.4	546, 984	7.59	29	35	32	35	103, 418, 700	1, 626	5.2
1890	79, 390	29.7	2, 460, 406	50.0	729, 647	10.37	47	53	55	69	32, 041, 529	2, 111	2.2
1891	74, 496	27.6	2, 053, 484	39.7	616, 917	10.97	39	50	40	41	76, 602, 285	15, 290	3.7
1892	72, 610	23.6	1, 713, 688	38.8	664, 390	9.15	40	42	39	44	47, 121, 894	1, 881	2.7
1893	74, 434	22.9	1, 707, 572	35.9	612, 996	8.24	34	36	36	38	66, 489, 529	2, 199	3.9
1894	69, 396	19.3	1, 399, 680	45.1	604, 523	8.71	44	47	47	55	28, 585, 405	16, 575	2.1
1895	85, 567	27.0	2, 310, 952	25.0	678, 408	6.76	25	26	27	29	101, 100, 375	4, 338	4.4
1896	86, 890	28.9	2, 503, 484	21.3	532, 884	6.16	22	23	25	25	178, 817, 417	6, 284	7.1
1897	88, 127	24.3	2, 144, 563	26.0	558, 809	6.34	25	27	32	37	212, 055, 543	3, 417	9.9
1898	88, 304	25.6	2, 261, 119	28.4	642, 747	7.28	33	38	32	34	177, 255, 046	4, 171	7.8
1899	94, 814	25.9	2, 454, 028	29.9	734, 916	7.74	30	31	36	40	213, 122, 412	2, 480	8.7
1900	95, 042	26.4	2, 505, 148	35.1	878, 243	9.24	35	40	42	50	181, 405, 473	5, 169	7.2
1901	94, 636	17.0	1, 613, 528	60.1	969, 285	10.24	62	67	59	64	28, 028, 668	18, 278	1.7
1902	95, 517	27.4	2, 619, 499	40.1	1, 049, 791	10.99	43	57	44	46	76, 639, 261	40, 919	2.9
1903	90, 661	25.9	2, 346, 897	42.1	987, 882	10.90	41	43	47	50	58, 222, 061	16, 633	2.5
1904	93, 240	27.1	2, 528, 622	43.7	1, 105, 690	11.85	43	49	48	64	90, 293, 483	15, 443	3.6
1905	93, 573	29.4	2, 748, 949	40.8	1, 120, 513	11.97	42	50	47	50	119, 893, 833	10, 127	4.4
1906	93, 643	30.9	2, 897, 622	39.3	1, 138, 053	12.15	40	46	49	56	86, 368, 228	10, 818	3.0
1907	94, 971	28.5	2, 512, 065	50.9	1, 277, 607	13.45	57	61	67	72	55, 063, 860	20, 312	2.2
1908	95, 608	26.3	2, 544, 957	60.0	1, 527, 679	15.98	58	62	72	76	87, 665, 040	258, 065	1.5
1909	98, 385	26.1	2, 572, 336	58.6	1, 507, 185	15.32	62	66	66	63	38, 128, 498		1.5
1910	104, 035	27.7	2, 896, 290	48.0	1, 384, 817	13.31	45	50	52	55	65, 614, 522		2.3
1911	105, 825	23.9	2, 831, 498	61.8	1, 565, 258	14.79	68	70	76	82	41, 797, 291	63, 425	1.7
1912	107, 053	29.2	3, 124, 746	48.7	1, 520, 454	14.20	47	54	55	60	50, 780, 148	903, 062	1.6
1913	106, 820	23.1	2, 446, 988	60.1	1, 692, 092	15.99	64	73	67	72	10, 725, 819	12, 867, 369	4.4
Aver.	104, 239	26.0	2, 712, 364	56.6	1, 533, 961	14.72	57.5	62.7	61.4	66.6	41, 409, 255	2, 664, 771	1.5
1914	103, 435	25.8	2, 672, 804	64.4	1, 722, 070	16.65	62	68	60	65	50, 668, 303	9, 897, 959	1.3
1915	106, 197	28.2	2, 994, 793	57.5	1, 722, 680	16.22	69	75	69	78	39, 896, 928	5, 206, 497	2.6
1916	105, 296	24.4	2, 566, 927	58.9	2, 280, 729	21.68	88	96	152	174	60, 753, 294	2, 267, 299	1.6
1917	116, 730	26.3	3, 065, 233	127.9	9, 920, 228	33.58	160	190	150	170	49, 073, 263	3, 196, 420	9.9
1918	104, 467	24.0	2, 502, 665	136.5	4, 416, 240	32.70	135	155	160	185	23, 018, 822	3, 311, 211	6.6
1919	97, 170	28.9	2, 811, 302	134.5	780, 597	38.91	142	160	189	217	16, 707, 447	10, 226, 249	2.2
1920	101, 699	31.5	3, 205, 584	67.0	2, 150, 332	21.14	70	86	69	66	70, 905, 781	5, 743, 384	5.9
Aver.	104, 999	27.0	2, 831, 758	95.8	2, 713, 268	25.84	103.9	118.6	118.6	135.2	45, 298, 120	6, 093, 428	1.6
1921	103, 740	29.6	3, 068, 569	42.3	1, 397, 213	12.50	46	51	59	65	179, 490, 442	124, 591	5.8
1922	102, 846	28.3	2, 904, 020	65.8	1, 910, 775	18.58	69	77	78	87	96, 599, 093	137, 529	3.3
1923	104, 158	29.3	3, 054, 395	72.7	2, 222, 013	21.33	69	87					

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are Census returns.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

² Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. No. 2 to 1908. Contract to 1915.

³ Coincident with "corns."

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 93.—Corn: Acreage, production, and farm value in six leading States, 1866-1923.¹

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Calendar year.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	1,000 acres.	Bush.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.		1,000 acres.	Bush.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.
1866.....	14,307	33.9	484,490	32.8	189,007	1901.....	44,000	19.4	854,700	55.8	476,642
1867.....	13,077	27.5	359,943	48.5	174,496	1902.....	44,100	36.0	1,586,655	34.5	547,553
1868.....	12,696	33.8	428,719	36.5	156,663	1903.....	40,150	30.2	1,211,020	36.0	436,987
1869.....	15,906	27.1	428,500	49.0	205,659	1904.....	42,750	32.4	1,385,135	38.0	526,265
1870.....	10,953	35.1	595,847	24.8	207,374	1905.....	42,350	36.4	1,540,890	36.5	562,287
1871.....	14,658	38.6	565,739	29.6	167,573	1906.....	41,900	36.9	1,546,895	34.6	534,941
1872.....	15,815	39.1	617,836	23.6	145,596	1907.....	42,350	31.5	1,335,330	44.8	598,742
1873.....	18,859	25.6	482,942	32.7	158,130	1908.....	41,850	30.5	1,277,785	56.0	715,100
1874.....	19,832	23.3	461,894	48.9	225,914	1909.....	42,472	32.3	1,370,094	52.2	715,537
1875.....	22,479	35.0	786,000	23.7	225,536	1910.....	43,405	34.9	1,516,781	39.3	595,355
1876.....	24,641	28.7	707,500	28.2	199,542	1911.....	43,575	30.1	1,313,765	55.5	728,854
1877.....	24,610	30.5	750,500	23.6	214,572	1912.....	44,958	36.9	1,658,035	40.3	667,979
1878.....	25,194	31.6	795,369	23.9	190,196	1913.....	44,185	26.8	1,186,312	63.1	748,416
1879.....	29,814	36.1	1,076,944	23.8	309,992	Aver.....	43,719	32.2	1,409,117	49.1	691,328
1880.....	29,877	31.5	939,786	33.6	315,724	1914.....	43,493	30.5	1,327,840	58.7	778,890
1881.....	30,398	21.8	661,382	54.2	358,648	1915.....	42,076	33.3	1,422,150	52.5	747,191
1882.....	29,234	27.7	811,143	43.8	355,365	1916.....	43,102	29.7	1,280,295	53.1	1,063,962
1883.....	30,182	26.7	805,529	36.1	290,459	1917.....	47,656	35.0	1,666,558	115.7	1,928,148
1884.....	31,171	32.3	1,007,244	27.6	277,954	1918.....	41,747	29.9	1,248,696	124.7	1,557,436
1885.....	32,669	33.1	1,081,640	26.0	281,399	1919.....	40,355	35.2	1,418,481	125.2	1,776,447
1886.....	33,557	26.0	873,502	30.0	262,159	1920.....	42,384	38.3	1,623,991	54.3	881,423
1887.....	31,192	22.6	703,878	38.3	269,718	Aver.....	43,067	33.1	1,426,858	57.4	1,247,642
1888.....	32,661	34.3	1,121,888	27.8	311,370	1921.....	41,267	35.2	1,452,111	34.5	501,127
1889.....	33,777	34.0	1,147,578	22.2	254,208	1922.....	41,317	35.5	1,465,381	59.6	873,069
1890.....	33,400	24.5	816,710	44.4	362,914	1923 ²	43,274	36.7	1,588,939	63.8	1,013,584
1891.....	35,700	33.7	1,204,090	34.0	400,267						
1892.....	34,200	27.9	954,930	34.9	333,532						
1893.....	35,075	27.5	965,700	30.2	292,014						
1894.....	30,500	21.7	661,150	40.6	268,468						
1895.....	40,440	31.9	1,290,754	20.8	268,360						
1896.....	41,280	36.8	1,519,740	16.8	255,317						
1897.....	41,780	29.9	1,248,975	20.3	253,620						
1898.....	41,000	30.2	1,236,900	24.7	304,897						
1899.....	43,154	32.0	1,380,602	26.0	358,618						
1900.....	43,950	34.0	1,493,100	30.8	459,374						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio.² Preliminary.

TABLE 94.—Carn: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	30	19	18	1,500	779	684	1,155	779	766
New Hampshire.....	24	27	26	1,272	1,161	1,092	954	871	1,212
Vermont.....	81	66	64	4,455	2,570	2,278	3,236	3,266	3,604
Massachusetts.....	45	41	50	3,130	2,440	2,537	2,402	2,394	2,918
Rhode Island.....	14	13	12	644	320	486	708	624	594
Connecticut.....	74	77	76	3,848	3,465	3,138	3,468	3,326	3,334
New York.....	788	788	758	38,768	28,329	24,539	24,694	23,513	24,559
New Jersey.....	241	331	236	11,327	9,703	9,440	6,003	6,791	8,968
Pennsylvania.....	1,689	1,573	1,541	76,272	63,212	61,080	41,950	40,638	56,092
Delaware.....	185	189	183	6,945	5,657	6,057	3,989	3,860	4,060
Maryland.....	645	643	642	25,155	25,080	25,281	12,326	17,462	20,689
Virginia.....	1,964	1,896	1,847	47,460	52,268	53,568	32,844	41,576	50,349
West Virginia.....	592	694	592	20,128	20,536	20,128	15,906	17,250	19,927
North Carolina.....	2,552	2,577	2,603	49,254	51,540	58,568	33,418	45,871	59,789
South Carolina.....	2,032	2,032	1,980	32,352	29,890	32,670	23,940	26,612	34,304
Georgia.....	4,665	4,385	4,094	69,975	52,620	49,215	87,987	45,358	52,090
Florida.....	788	775	820	11,032	10,650	10,280	5,847	9,440	10,290
Ohio.....	3,785	3,523	3,399	155,185	149,097	159,859	63,626	98,404	118,296
Indiana.....	4,718	4,765	5,003	169,848	176,305	192,616	62,944	98,731	119,452
Illinois.....	8,999	8,619	8,985	305,986	313,074	337,312	116,267	187,844	219,258
Michigan.....	1,703	1,720	1,686	66,417	60,718	58,167	34,896	40,680	45,370
Wisconsin.....	2,110	2,369	2,353	97,482	98,800	85,361	44,842	61,929	60,659
Minnesota.....	3,520	3,979	4,297	156,680	131,307	164,602	45,652	73,532	94,362
Iowa.....	10,350	10,384	10,571	430,860	466,380	430,246	129,156	261,173	260,749
Missouri.....	6,696	6,280	6,562	183,980	178,126	196,980	73,152	121,125	145,676
North Dakota.....	630	780	842	17,380	21,450	23,297	5,902	11,368	15,283
South Dakota.....	3,926	3,661	4,208	125,632	116,688	145,176	32,684	55,019	75,496
Nebraska.....	7,419	7,296	8,244	207,732	182,400	272,052	56,088	105,792	144,188
Kansas.....	4,358	4,096	5,689	96,748	98,391	132,149	29,992	60,019	78,175
Kentucky.....	3,289	3,145	3,063	83,160	88,060	87,606	45,182	60,761	74,066
Tennessee.....	3,516	3,280	3,018	90,713	75,440	73,941	47,171	59,696	69,595
Alabama.....	4,042	3,036	3,310	58,609	50,904	48,988	30,336	43,514	52,907
Mississippi.....	3,172	2,855	2,327	57,096	49,962	33,742	31,974	42,468	36,104
Louisiana.....	1,796	1,706	1,604	35,022	39,602	24,792	22,764	24,072	25,937
Texas.....	6,227	5,729	5,213	166,920	114,580	96,440	84,737	96,101	98,440
Oklahoma.....	3,077	3,200	3,264	76,925	57,600	37,536	24,616	40,320	32,656
Arkansas.....	2,040	2,250	2,002	58,080	43,875	39,039	33,106	37,294	39,429
Montana.....	190	228	365	3,800	5,540	9,490	2,646	2,936	6,168
Wyoming.....	56	112	180	1,232	2,688	4,050	616	1,613	2,335
Colorado.....	1,102	1,145	1,490	15,979	15,320	37,200	4,958	12,091	24,212
New Mexico.....	290	236	221	6,380	3,310	3,624	5,742	2,682	3,443
Arizona.....	35	39	33	1,016	1,170	990	1,015	1,346	1,188
Utah.....	21	32	31	517	781	772	393	664	733
Nevada.....	1	1	1	29	21	23	35	22	29
Idaho.....	47	52	73	1,645	1,976	3,066	822	1,561	2,361
Washington.....	64	67	74	2,560	2,747	2,738	2,202	2,684	2,601
Oregon.....	66	69	71	1,980	2,277	2,485	1,665	2,072	2,236
California.....	116	116	128	4,060	4,176	4,480	3,126	4,176	4,838
United States..	103,740	102,846	104,158	3,068,569	2,906,020	3,054,395	1,297,213	1,910,775	2,222,013

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 95.—Corn: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....	40.538	0.46	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.41	2.46	0.41	0.43	0.37	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.44	6.50	0.41	0.38	0.40
New Hampshire.....	39.035	1.40	0.45	0.40	0.37	0.41	8.48	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.44	8.53	0.43	0.42	0.40
Vermont.....	40.337	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.39	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.38	0.46	0.47	0.44	6.55	0.42	0.40	0.39
Massachusetts.....	40.438	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.45	0.32	0.52	0.40	0.46	5.48	0.40	0.43	0.39
Rhode Island.....	42.833	2.40	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.39	2.42	0.43	0.31	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.40
Connecticut.....	41.341	0.53	2.48	0.50	0.38	0.46	2.46	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.40
New York.....	38.836	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.28	0.36	0.41	0.40	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.43	0.40	0.37	3.46	0.35	0.35	0.34
New Jersey.....	38.032	7.36	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.36	0.38	0.58	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.44	0.40	5.47	0.42	0.40	0.40
Pennsylvania.....	39.532	0.41	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.40
Delaware.....	32.031	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.30	0.34	0.31
Maryland.....	36.631	4.33	0.30	0.36	0.33	0.34	2.37	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.38	0.37	8.30	0.40	0.38	0.38
Virginia.....	26.032	2.25	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.27	1.25	0.28	0.28	0.28
West Virginia.....	31.231	4.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	7.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
North Carolina.....	18.016	8.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.20	3.19	0.20	0.22	0.22
South Carolina.....	14.116	7.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.19	1.16	0.14	0.15	0.15
Georgia.....	12.513	9.14	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12
Florida.....	10.512	6.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.15	1.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Ohio.....	38.539	5.36	0.58	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.39	1.41	0.51	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.43	0.43	9.41	0.39	0.41	0.40
Indiana.....	30.340	0.39	0.30	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.35	9.26	0.37	0.38	0.38
Illinois.....	31.636	9.39	1.33	0.40	0.27	0.35	0.29	0.36	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.32	0.24	1.34	0.28	0.37	0.37
Michigan.....	31.835	4.32	4.33	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.37	0.38	0.31	9.39	0.35	0.35	0.34
Wisconsin.....	33.733	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.52	0.30	0.22	0.40	0.45	0.43	0.25	7.46	0.44	0.45	0.45
Minnesota.....	29.034	8.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	1.35	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.34	1.41	0.39	0.40	0.40
Iowa.....	31.731	5.38	0.31	0.43	0.34	0.35	2.38	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.37	9.42	0.45	0.40	0.40
Missouri.....	27.026	4.33	0.28	0.32	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.29	0.19	0.35	0.20	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.30
North Dakota.....	23.831	0.14	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.25	1.28	0.14	0.26	0.9	0.19	0.33	0.24	0.21	9.28	0.27	0.33	0.33
South Dakota.....	29.731	7.25	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.34	0.28	0.30	0.29	1.32	0.28	0.35	0.34
Nebraska.....	27.024	8.25	0.21	0.24	0.15	0.22	1.24	0.30	0.26	0.27	0.17	0.26	0.23	0.26	5.28	0.25	0.38	0.38
Kansas.....	22.018	9.19	0.14	0.23	0.2	0.19	1.18	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.7	1.15	0.26	0.17	3.22	0.19	0.21	0.21
Kentucky.....	25.220	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.24	0.30	0.27	9.25	0.28	0.30	0.30
Tennessee.....	24.822	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.25	6.25	0.23	0.24	0.24
Alabama.....	14.713	5.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	1.17	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.17	1.14	0.15	0.14	0.14
Mississippi.....	17.314	5.19	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.18	0.17	0.17	0.17
Louisiana.....	19.823	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	1.19	0.17	0.17	0.17
Texas.....	26.716	0.20	0.9	0.21	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.30	0.26	0.19	9.25	0.20	0.20	0.20
Oklahoma.....	24.817	0.10	0.5	0.18	0.11	0.18	1.12	0.29	0.13	0.8	0.7	0.54	0.28	0.17	6.25	0.18	0.11	0.11
Arkansas.....	20.218	0.24	0.20	0.30	0.19	0.20	1.17	0.23	0.17	0.24	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.19	5.22	0.19	0.19	0.19
Montana.....	23.435	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.21	0.4	0.12	0.18	7.20	0.24	0.26	0.26
Wyoming.....	28.028	0.10	0.15	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.16	0.26	0.22	4.28	0.24	0.27	0.27
Colorado.....	20.224	2.19	0.14	0.20	0.15	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.19	1.14	0.16	0.16	0.16
New Mexico.....	27.031	3.23	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.21	3.22	0.13	0.16	0.16
Arizona.....	33.232	1.32	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.35	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30
Utah.....	29.431	4.30	0.35	0.30	0.24	0.32	1.35	0.34	0.33	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.24
Nevada.....	---	30.030	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.31	1.36	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.32	3.20	0.21	0.21	0.21
Idaho.....	29.030	6.32	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	5.31	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.40	0.32	0.36	0.34	3.35	0.38	0.42	0.42
Washington.....	25.527	8.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	9.27	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41
Oregon.....	27.830	7.25	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.28	9.30	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.33
California.....	32.034	8.37	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.35	7.36	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.34	4.35	0.36	0.36	0.36
United States.....	26.626	1.27	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.28	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 96.—Corn: Condition of crop, first of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1866-1923.

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.
1866.....	93.5	102.4	.....	90.4	25.3	1896.....	82.4	96.0	91.0	90.5	26.9
1867.....	100.1	113.3	107.5	105.8	23.6	1897.....	82.9	84.2	79.3	77.1	24.3
1868.....	101.6	113.4	104.3	103.8	26.0	1898.....	90.5	87.0	84.1	82.0	25.6
1869.....	89.7	87.5	80.5	83.0	23.6	1899.....	86.5	89.9	85.3	82.7	25.9
1870.....	104.1	104.7	111.2	111.3	23.3	1900.....	89.5	87.5	80.6	78.2	26.4
1871.....	105.9	100.6	97.3	99.1	29.1	1901.....	81.3	84.0	81.7	82.1	17.0
1872.....	96.8	105.2	106.2	108.0	30.8	1902.....	87.5	86.5	84.3	79.6	27.4
1873.....	90.2	90.8	82.8	84.0	23.8	1903.....	79.4	78.7	80.1	80.8	25.9
1874.....	99.2	90.0	83.0	86.0	20.7	1904.....	86.4	87.3	84.6	83.9	27.1
1875.....	96.0	96.0	97.0	96.9	29.5	1905.....	87.3	89.0	89.5	89.2	29.4
1876.....	97.0	100.0	96.0	101.2	26.2	1906.....	87.5	88.0	90.2	90.1	30.9
1877.....	85.0	92.0	91.0	.....	26.7	1907.....	80.2	82.8	80.2	78.0	26.5
1878.....	95.0	96.0	92.0	96.0	26.9	1908.....	82.8	82.5	79.4	77.8	26.6
1879.....	93.0	93.0	95.0	88.0	29.2	1909.....	89.3	84.4	74.6	73.8	26.1
1880.....	100.0	98.0	91.0	.....	27.6	1910.....	85.4	79.3	78.2	80.8	27.7
1881.....	90.0	77.0	60.0	66.0	18.6	1911.....	80.1	69.6	70.3	70.4	23.9
1882.....	85.0	83.0	83.0	81.0	24.6	1912.....	81.5	80.0	82.1	82.2	29.2
1883.....	88.0	89.0	84.0	78.0	22.7	1913.....	88.9	75.8	65.1	65.8	23.1
1884.....	96.0	96.0	94.0	92.0	25.8	Av. 1909-1913	84.6	77.8	74.1	74.4	26.0
1885.....	94.0	96.0	95.0	95.0	26.5	1914.....	85.8	74.8	71.7	72.9	25.8
1886.....	95.2	80.7	76.6	80.0	22.0	1915.....	81.2	79.5	78.8	79.7	23.2
1887.....	97.7	80.5	72.3	72.8	20.1	1916.....	82.0	75.3	71.3	71.5	24.4
1888.....	93.0	95.5	94.2	92.0	26.3	1917.....	81.1	78.8	76.7	75.9	26.3
1889.....	90.3	94.8	90.9	91.7	27.7	1918.....	87.1	78.5	67.4	68.6	24.0
1890.....	93.1	73.3	70.1	70.6	20.7	1919.....	86.7	81.7	80.0	81.3	25.9
1891.....	92.8	90.8	91.1	92.5	27.6	1920.....	84.6	85.7	86.4	89.1	31.5
1892.....	81.1	82.5	79.6	79.8	23.6	Av. 1914-1920	84.1	79.3	76.0	77.0	27.0
1893.....	93.2	87.0	76.7	75.1	22.9	1921.....	91.1	84.3	85.1	84.8	29.6
1894.....	95.0	69.1	63.4	64.2	19.3	1922.....	85.1	85.6	78.6	78.4	28.3
1895.....	96.3	102.5	96.4	95.5	27.0	1923.....	84.9	84.0	83.3	82.0	29.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 97.—Corn: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as estimated by crop reporters, 1909-1922.

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909.....	13.0	7.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.7	25.8	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	29.6
1910.....	13.9	3.0	1.8	.9	.....	1.6	.5	21.3	.2	2.3	.....	1.2	26.0
1911.....	23.4	1.6	(7)	.4	.2	3.4	.1	29.6	.2	2.3	.2	.....	33.7
1912.....	8.7	4.6	.9	1.7	.5	1.0	.3	18.1	.3	4.8	.3	2.3	26.3
1913.....	27.1	1.2	.4	1.0	.3	3.1	.4	33.7	.1	3.7	.2	.4	38.9
1914.....	20.8	1.3	.4	.4	.5	2.1	.4	26.1	.1	3.6	.1	.2	30.6
1915.....	3.0	11.9	2.1	6.9	.6	.2	1.1	26.5	.3	2.1	.1	.2	30.9
1916.....	18.5	5.8	1.7	1.7	.4	1.7	1.1	31.3	.3	2.0	.1	.6	34.7
1917.....	12.1	2.9	.6	13.6	.6	1.2	.8	31.6	.3	1.4	.1	.2	33.8
1918.....	22.1	.9	.5	2.0	.4	6.3	3.2	32.8	.3	2.6	.1	1.5	37.7
1919.....	10.8	7.3	1.4	.1	.3	1.0	.4	21.4	.4	3.1	.1	.2	25.4
1920.....	5.4	3.3	.6	.7	.5	.3	.4	11.3	.3	3.6	.1	.3	15.9
1921.....	10.6	1.1	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.6	14.1	.8	3.4	.....	.1	18.7
1922.....	14.2	2.3	.5	.2	1.0	1.0	.2	19.3	.4	3.0	.1	.2	23.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 98.—Corn: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.					Yield per acre. ¹				
	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.										
Canada.....	1,000 acres. 809	1,000 acres. 292	1,000 acres. 297	1,000 acres. 318	1,000 acres. 318	Bush. 56.0	Bush. 49.1	Bush. 50.2	Bush. 43.4	Bush. 51.5
United States.....	104,229	101,699	103,740	102,840	104,158	26.0	31.5	29.0	28.3	29.3
Mexico.....	² 6,093	2,545	4,284	4,284	4,284	13.5	7.3	18.3	11.9	17.2
Guatemala.....	553	310	455	455	457	7.3	18.3	11.9	17.2	17.2
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	110,631	106,582	107,448	107,448	107,448					
Total comparable with 1923.....	102,544	104,347	103,619	104,933	104,933					
EUROPE.										
France.....	³ 1,155	829	814	790	760	19.3	18.4	12.8	16.0	15.6
Spain.....	1,134	1,168	1,178	1,159	1,168	23.4	23.7	21.1	23.2	20.5
Portugal.....	734	714	714	714	714	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Italy.....	3,973	3,710	3,717	3,811	3,707	25.2	24.1	24.8	20.2	22.7
Switzerland.....	3	6	5	4	4	23.4	20.9	22.5	23.5	25.3
Australia.....	⁴ 102	102	112	148	145	25.7	24.9	24.5	25.2	26.3
Czechoslovakia.....	376	385	392	397	397	27.4	24.9	14.6	19.9	22.4
Hungary.....	⁵ 7,069	2,017	2,167	2,445	2,445	22.5	22.5	15.9	18.9	18.9
Yugoslavia.....	4,486	4,646	4,706	4,706	4,706	21.8	17.6	15.9	11.8	20.5
Greece.....	⁶ 273	519	494	494	494	18.0	14.8	11.5	13.0	13.1
Bulgaria.....	⁷ 1,519	1,407	1,421	1,313	1,075	19.1	22.4	13.0	13.1	21.6
Rumania.....	⁸ 7,042	8,143	8,510	8,411	8,059	10.0	17.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Poland.....	108	132	183	189	189					
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	⁹ 2,031			5,410		17.9			12.5	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	24,411									
Total comparable with 1923.....	17,800	18,441	18,650	17,067	17,067					
AFRICA.										
Morocco, Western.....	486	612	535	535	535	8.0	9.6	8.5	7.0	7.0
Algeria.....	34	22	24	19	22	17.6	11.5	14.8	14.5	6.5
Tunis.....	43	25	55	44	44	8.3	4.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
Egypt.....	1,778	1,939	2,060	2,027	2,027	36.1	33.0	33.8	36.3	36.3
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	1,855	1,985	2,165							
Total comparable with 1923.....	77	47	79	66	66					
ASIA.										
India, British.....	¹⁰ 5,898	6,620	6,164	6,186	6,186	14.0	15.6	13.5	15.6	15.6
Russia (Asiatic).....	1,216			11	11	13.0			2.3	
Japanese Empire:										
Japan.....	133	150	153			25.5	20.3	27.7		
Chosen.....	156	223	227	227	227	14.3	11.1		12.8	
Philippines.....	¹¹ 812	1,327	1,344	1,359	1,378	9.2	12.8	11.8	10.9	12.1
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	8,214									
Total comparable with 1923.....	812	1,327	1,344	1,359	1,378					
Total Northern Hemisphere comparable with 1909-1913.....	145,111									
Total Northern Hemisphere comparable with 1923.....	121,784	124,211		124,344	124,344					

¹ Yield per acre not computed when acreage is less than 12,000 acres.² One year only.³ Old boundaries.⁴ Includes Bessarabia.⁵ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.⁶ Two-year average.⁷ Four-year average.

TABLE 98.—*Corn: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries—Con.*
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.					Yield per acre. ¹				
	Average 1900-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary	Average 1900-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Chile.....	50	62	60	70	68	26.0	23.8	24.4	22.5	20.9
Uruguay.....	551	553	494	547	771	10.9	11.9	9.3	8.6	11.2
Argentina.....	8,710	8,184	8,000	7,344	7,851	22.0	31.6	28.5	24.0	10.5
Union of South Africa.....	2,200	4,009	3,818	—	—	14.6	8.4	0.1	—	—
Southern Rhodesia.....	161	178	180	181	230	11.4	23.1	23.4	12.1	23.5
Java and Madura.....	—	4,785	4,985	3,987	4,030	—	12.8	12.2	12.2	12.4
Australia.....	353	265	284	305	—	28.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	—
New Zealand.....	45	9	12	11	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total comparable with 1900-1913.....	12,126	13,248	12,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comparable with 1923.....	8,710	13,765	13,736	12,049	12,980	—	—	—	—	—
World total comparable with 1900-1913.....	157,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worlds total comparable with 1923.....	—	135,549	137,947	—	137,204	—	—	—	—	—

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Calendar years.

¹ Yield per acre not computed when acreage is less than 12,000 acres.

² One year only.

³ Two-year average.

TABLE 99.—*Corn: Production in undermentioned countries.*
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1900-1913	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada.....	17,297	7,798	14,205	16,941	14,335	14,904	13,798	16,378
United States.....	2,712,364	3,065,233	2,502,665	2,811,302	3,208,584	3,068,569	2,906,020	3,054,395
Mexico.....	182,519	—	75,985	—	—	61,020	68,260	—
Guatemala.....	15,000	10,384	7,641	4,930	4,062	5,674	5,412	7,874
Total comparable with 1900-1913.....	2,817,270	—	2,600,496	—	—	3,150,167	2,993,490	—
Total comparable with 1923.....	2,734,751	3,063,330	2,524,511	2,833,182	3,226,961	3,086,147	2,925,230	3,073,645
EUROPE.								
France.....	22,290	14,902	9,760	9,076	15,267	10,393	12,676	11,857
Spain.....	26,548	29,369	24,141	25,555	27,692	24,897	26,832	23,925
Portugal.....	—	9,907	9,348	9,753	11,721	11,374	—	—
Italy.....	100,317	82,771	76,590	85,846	89,296	92,325	76,830	83,995
Switzerland.....	113	276	358	287	290	218	185	163
Austria.....	4,488	2,810	2,201	2,115	2,129	2,521	3,477	3,671
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	—	—	9,648	9,432	9,884	10,485
Hungary.....	194,063	—	—	—	50,156	31,708	48,725	55,158
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	101,126	73,788	89,136	—
Greece.....	15,952	6,112	6,468	7,851	9,133	7,874	—	—
Bulgaria.....	27,375	17,423	8,463	25,457	20,851	16,890	15,479	23,007
Rumania.....	124,447	—	31,318	141,352	182,081	110,933	110,552	174,124
Poland.....	—	—	—	—	1,082	2,266	2,776	—
Russia (including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus).....	36,392	—	—	—	—	—	67,427	—
Total comparable with 1900-1913.....	551,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comparable with 1923.....	—	—	—	—	367,352	298,802	304,640	336,357

¹ One year only.

² Old boundaries.

³ Includes Bessarabia.

⁴ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

TABLE 99.—Corn: Production in undermentioned countries—Continued.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Average, 1908- 1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelimi- nary.
AFRICA.								
Morocco—Western	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Algeria	598	4,793	4,605	3,114	3,904	5,900	4,564	155
Tunis	228	302	194	236	254	354	276	284
Egypt	64,273	63,935	65,483	67,604	63,976	70,568	73,505	-----
Total compar- able with 1909-1913	65,009	64,611	65,984	68,096	64,340	71,276	-----	-----
Total compar- able with 1923	826	656	501	492	364	708	-----	439
ASIA.								
India-British	* 83,620	93,800	96,640	71,292	103,440	83,320	96,240	-----
Russia (Asiatic)	* 18,793	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----
Japanese Empire:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Japan	3,391	3,791	3,320	3,996	3,947	4,241	-----	-----
Chosen	2,236	2,993	3,145	2,002	2,465	-----	2,902	-----
Philippines	* 7,461	14,545	12,196	13,095	16,978	15,854	14,777	16,663
Total compar- able with 1909-1913	111,501	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total compar- able with 1923	7,461	14,545	12,196	13,095	16,978	15,854	14,777	16,663
Total North- ern Hemi- sphere com- parable with 1909-1913	3,546,856	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total North- ern Hemi- sphere com- parable with 1923	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,641,675	3,404,511	-----	3,481,104

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Chile	1,455	1,338	1,446	1,284	1,446	1,685	1,777	1,832
Uruguay	6,029	4,604	6,815	7,526	6,574	4,600	4,722	8,628
Argentina	191,698	58,839	170,660	224,239	238,686	230,420	176,171	163,141
Union of South Africa	* 33,517	34,964	45,143	30,966	33,461	34,906	35,195	50,390
Southern Rhodesia	* 1,834	3,350	2,113	3,178	4,002	4,360	2,367	5,178
Java and Madura	-----	51,166	49,862	49,595	61,251	59,619	47,501	50,116
Australia	10,067	8,527	8,843	6,912	6,764	7,259	7,840	-----
New Zealand	* 265	274	368	414	406	501	506	506
Total South- ern Hemi- sphere com- parable with 1909-1913	244,852	111,896	235,388	274,519	311,339	283,731	228,578	-----
Total South- ern Hemi- sphere com- parable with 1923	-----	154,635	276,407	317,202	365,826	336,091	268,239	269,791
World total comparable with 1909- 1913	3,790,708	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World total comparable with 1923	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,007,501	3,740,602	-----	3,750,896

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Calendar years.

* One year only.

* Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

* Two-year average.

* Four-year average.

TABLE 100.—Corn: World production, 1900-1923.

Calendar year.	Production in countries reporting all years 1900-1923.	Production as reported.	Estimated world totals (preliminary).	Three selected countries.		
				United States.	Italy.	Argentina.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1900.....	2,637,479	3,145,539	3,445,539	2,505,148	87,969	55,611
1901.....	1,784,780	2,328,687	2,637,787	1,613,528	100,455	96,841
1902.....	2,758,097	3,274,417	3,552,187	2,619,499	71,028	84,018
1903.....	2,640,948	3,133,418	3,417,248	2,345,897	88,990	148,946
1904.....	2,673,669	3,066,601	3,339,736	2,528,662	90,545	178,187
1905.....	2,920,433	3,454,564	3,743,794	2,748,949	97,265	140,707
1906.....	3,042,894	3,703,932	3,980,577	2,897,662	92,904	194,910
1907.....	2,607,113	3,354,363	3,628,813	2,512,065	88,412	71,768
1908.....	2,702,729	3,266,956	3,705,956	2,544,937	95,846	136,035
1909.....	2,740,791	3,390,685	3,703,585	2,572,536	99,269	177,155
1910.....	3,056,689	3,709,655	3,951,955	2,886,260	101,722	175,187
1911.....	2,683,121	3,547,596	3,790,996	2,531,488	93,518	27,676
1912.....	3,267,866	4,220,154	4,329,454	3,124,746	98,668	295,849
1913.....	2,616,156	3,557,132	3,743,632	2,446,968	108,388	196,642
1914.....	2,844,850	3,939,799	4,041,799	2,672,804	104,967	263,135
1915.....	3,174,515	3,990,557	4,142,557	2,994,793	121,824	325,178
1916.....	2,699,694	3,176,082	3,475,462	2,560,927	81,547	161,133
1917.....	3,197,869	3,716,215	4,049,715	3,065,233	82,771	58,839
1918.....	2,615,641	3,279,232	3,469,832	2,502,665	76,590	170,660
1919.....	2,935,080	3,671,630	3,962,630	2,811,802	85,846	224,239
1920.....	3,343,224	4,292,421	4,437,421	3,208,584	89,296	258,686
1921.....	3,199,059	3,995,272	4,075,772	3,068,569	92,325	230,420
1922.....	3,026,111	3,941,909	3,972,028	2,908,020	76,830	176,171
1923.....	3,177,990	3,531,212	4,201,912	3,054,395	83,995	153,141

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

TABLE 101.—Corn: Farm stocks, shipments, and quality, United States, 1897-1923.

Year.	Old stocks on farms Nov. 1. ¹	Crop.			Total supplies.	Stocks on farms Mar. 1 following. ¹	Shipped out of county where grown. ¹
		Quantity.	Quality.	Proportion merchantable. ¹			
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1897-98.....	320,488	2,144,553	86.3	86.8	1,861,838	2,465,041	472,426
1898-99.....	159,330	2,261,119	83.8	82.2	1,858,027	2,417,449	478,991
1899-1900.....	134,995	2,454,628	87.2	86.7	2,127,460	2,589,623	420,739
1900-1.....	106,198	2,505,148	85.5	86.8	2,175,908	927,423	585,701
1901-2.....	116,016	1,613,528	73.7			1,729,544	166,612
1902-3.....	81,494	2,619,499	80.7	76.0	1,991,866	2,650,993	580,139
1903-4.....	187,602	2,346,897	83.1	76.6	1,774,099	2,484,499	446,719
1904-5.....	83,379	2,526,662	85.2	84.5	2,136,927	2,612,041	535,287
1905-6.....	63,105	2,748,949	90.6	88.3	2,427,996	2,832,054	698,365
1906-7.....	122,732	2,897,662	89.9	89.3	2,587,596	3,020,894	690,490
1907-8.....	129,796	2,512,065	82.8	77.2	1,939,677	2,641,851	470,046
1908-9.....	69,251	2,544,957	86.9	88.2	2,244,571	2,614,208	565,510
1909-10.....	77,403	2,572,336	84.2	82.7	2,126,965	2,649,739	620,057
1910-11.....	113,919	2,886,260	87.2	86.4	2,492,763	3,000,179	661,777
1911-12.....	123,824	2,531,488	80.6	80.1	2,027,922	2,655,312	584,069
1912-13.....	64,764	3,124,746	85.5	85.0	2,654,907	3,189,510	680,831
1913-14.....	137,972	2,446,968	82.2	80.1	1,961,058	2,684,960	422,059
1914-15.....	80,046	2,672,804	85.1	84.5	2,259,755	2,782,850	496,265
1915-16.....	96,009	2,994,793	77.2	71.1	2,127,965	3,090,802	500,824
1916-17.....	87,908	2,556,927	83.6	83.9	2,154,487	2,654,885	450,589
1917-18.....	34,448	3,065,233	75.2	80.0	1,837,728	3,099,081	678,027
1918-19.....	114,678	2,502,665	85.6	82.4	2,062,041	2,617,343	362,589
1919-20.....	69,835	2,811,802	89.1	87.1	2,448,204	2,881,137	470,328
1920-21.....	139,083	3,208,584	89.6	86.9	2,789,720	3,347,667	705,461
1921-22.....	285,769	3,068,569	84.0	87.5	2,694,634	3,354,538	587,803
1922-23.....	177,287	2,908,020	85.0	88.3	2,567,044	3,083,807	518,779
1923-24 ²	83,856	3,054,395	79.4			3,188,251	

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on reported percentage of entire crop on farms, merchantable, and shipped out of county where grown.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 102.—Corn: Receipts and shipments, 11 primary markets, 1909-1922.

Year begin- ning Nov. 1.	Chicago.		Milwaukee.		Minneapolis.		Duluth.		St. Louis.		Toledo.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	88,428	65,011	6,535	5,893	6,564	5,047	883	943	22,913	16,388	4,001	1,840
1910-11.....	113,808	92,662	7,895	7,625	8,948	5,370	1,697	1,697	23,766	15,422	6,236	3,290
1911-12.....	108,431	73,940	9,410	6,806	5,423	3,264	12	12	25,176	15,492	4,121	2,087
1912-13.....	131,792	94,311	11,618	7,887	6,258	4,374	492	492	22,762	12,257	2,996	1,885
1913-14.....	84,838	57,528	10,804	10,727	10,710	8,778	878	362	16,961	10,119	4,560	2,314
Av. 1909-1913.	105,459	76,888	10,251	7,728	7,581	5,366	792	701	22,316	13,935	4,383	2,273
1914-15.....	116,348	80,256	19,609	16,985	14,699	11,997	3,036	3,036	18,626	10,206	4,582	2,594
1915-16.....	101,325	62,148	9,887	6,943	5,661	3,927	(1)	(1)	17,974	8,678	4,656	1,422
1916-17.....	78,723	40,497	12,755	8,681	9,550	7,779	32	6	21,312	13,191	2,882	1,190
1917-18.....	96,786	34,540	12,374	7,006	16,715	9,686	177	170	25,354	16,130	2,609	1,160
1918-19.....	61,366	32,019	6,784	3,697	6,331	4,773	6	(1)	19,219	11,958	1,127	640
1919-20.....	87,641	37,236	14,652	7,079	9,192	6,384	5	(1)	27,595	15,975	2,122	1,298
1920-21.....	107,241	113,374	27,455	21,823	12,066	8,483	4,834	3,777	25,924	17,044	3,194	1,949
Av. 1914-1920.	101,633	57,153	14,788	10,316	10,643	7,568	-----	-----	22,286	13,311	3,025	1,366
1921-22.....	180,815	115,700	25,630	22,168	15,920	12,048	14,111	14,034	33,809	22,713	3,904	1,795
1922-23.....	115,960	65,890	15,280	11,748	7,531	4,828	688	639	29,856	20,243	3,149	1,118
1922.	10,380	6,205	631	577	436	246	16	123	2,152	1,426	378	135
November	20,972	5,121	1,494	492	1,124	448	194	26	2,332	1,154	868	135
1923.	15,714	10,153	2,488	1,869	1,231	722	22	31	8,320	2,385	426	160
January	15,258	5,965	2,305	1,448	766	444	139	69	3,122	2,148	324	136
February	11,406	5,147	1,327	1,385	712	606	69	69	2,670	2,169	358	130
March	5,290	4,437	1,071	937	518	631	69	69	2,184	1,760	224	64
April	2,844	8,969	268	1,031	354	300	8	287	1,620	1,164	196	75
May	3,554	4,513	858	242	728	444	6	2	2,345	1,685	189	53
June	6,465	3,820	1,514	876	466	532	140	129	2,615	1,809	209	88
July	8,894	4,253	1,287	1,025	439	237	23	42	2,582	1,987	218	102
August	7,890	4,506	1,626	1,455	287	133	4	-----	2,405	1,474	159	12
September	7,293	3,101	511	411	475	285	3	-----	1,999	1,082	140	28
October	7,293	3,101	511	411	475	285	3	-----	1,999	1,082	140	28

Year begin- ning Nov. 1.	Detroit.		Kansas City.		Peoria.		Omaha.		Indianapolis.		Total.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	2,477	1,412	15,102	12,873	15,387	11,009	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	162,290	121,411
1910-11.....	3,860	1,930	16,026	13,395	16,477	11,141	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	198,713	152,623
1911-12.....	2,857	1,888	19,640	14,971	19,041	14,292	20,817	15,404	13,687	1,947	228,621	149,783
1912-13.....	2,787	1,615	16,992	10,614	17,923	11,302	22,618	17,732	15,974	3,637	262,177	166,006
1913-14.....	2,836	1,636	27,494	19,192	14,723	6,551	37,108	33,040	14,118	5,183	230,029	155,528
Av. 1910-1913.	2,957	1,696	19,052	14,209	16,710	10,859	-----	-----	-----	-----	214,366	149,044
1914-15.....	4,058	3,021	10,396	11,914	16,736	6,831	24,599	23,117	15,057	6,498	233,776	176,455
1915-16.....	4,726	3,159	25,637	22,459	35,948	13,722	21,495	15,948	22,790	11,073	250,300	149,459
1916-17.....	3,122	2,425	12,743	8,469	51,533	11,870	29,820	25,179	22,421	14,801	226,963	134,088
1917-18.....	4,361	717	31,366	24,481	36,176	17,062	46,159	36,355	20,583	9,206	294,660	156,463
1918-19.....	1,633	626	16,146	10,345	15,511	10,530	21,805	21,197	96,906	7,130	199,123	102,822
1919-20.....	1,671	481	11,218	5,034	22,449	17,690	23,227	18,604	19,991	7,170	219,763	116,921
1920-21.....	1,663	261	14,137	9,742	16,091	9,823	20,012	17,356	17,506	6,353	310,122	209,385
Av. 1914-1920.	3,043	1,524	18,263	13,206	25,349	12,500	26,731	22,537	19,469	8,990	246,387	149,370
1921-22.....	2,454	903	10,063	10,242	24,116	18,295	29,583	26,047	21,665	7,053	374,160	250,998
1922-23.....	1,967	289	15,499	7,239	21,157	6,2781	22,730	20,286	18,317	6,161	252,124	184,699
1922.	241	31	879	334	2,255	2,112	2,284	979	2,220	846	21,882	13,014
December	279	48	1,597	225	2,843	2,362	2,416	1,927	2,196	998	35,814	12,923
1923.	255	49	1,953	452	2,740	2,309	3,398	2,398	2,536	758	34,583	21,294
January	156	45	1,887	503	1,730	1,244	2,441	1,938	1,428	539	29,556	14,408
February	180	36	1,452	854	1,608	1,515	1,334	2,100	1,671	684	22,967	14,476
March	135	21	1,773	1,223	1,151	945	1,790	2,754	1,387	543	15,002	13,215
April	123	19	1,169	796	952	494	1,260	1,200	1,207	406	10,002	10,481
May	65	7	1,226	618	1,314	894	1,976	1,758	1,057	274	13,263	10,490
June	66	5	1,135	439	1,480	1,023	1,412	1,024	1,866	324	16,899	10,369
July	105	9	991	694	1,852	1,349	1,777	1,443	1,131	376	19,998	11,517
August	180	7	718	442	1,499	1,062	1,062	1,183	1,246	311	16,966	10,577
September	172	12	719	650	1,738	979	1,284	966	973	156	15,202	7,675
October	172	12	719	650	1,738	979	1,284	966	973	156	15,202	7,675

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
and the Chicago Board of Trade Annual Reports.Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin
1 No report.

TABLE 103.—*Corn: Monthly marketings by farmers, United States, 1917-1922.*

Year beginning July 1.	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1917-18	5.3	4.0	3.4	3.8	8.8	12.2	14.2	16.1	15.7	7.1	5.6	5.8
1918-19	6.7	6.9	8.4	6.7	7.8	12.0	15.0	7.2	7.5	8.2	8.0	6.1
1919-20	4.5	5.6	4.9	5.6	9.2	15.0	12.9	9.5	8.7	5.9	7.6	10.6
1920-21	5.4	5.6	6.9	5.3	7.1	11.3	14.3	11.7	8.9	6.6	8.5	9.4
1921-22	4.9	7.3	8.6	6.7	6.6	12.4	13.8	12.4	7.5	4.7	7.6	7.5
1922-23	6.8	7.5	9.1	8.2	8.7	13.6	10.7	11.0	6.6	5.3	6.1	6.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 104.—*Corn: Visible supply in United States, first of month, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10	2,653	3,289	8,465	9,764	13,480	13,778	10,603	5,940	5,146	3,770	2,750	5,011
1910-11	3,510	1,545	8,099	9,145	11,794	11,166	7,047	4,685	7,482	7,100	6,724	6,389
1911-12	1,703	2,054	5,140	6,900	14,257	15,914	7,490	5,699	8,304	2,451	1,823	3,101
1912-13	2,689	1,525	5,879	9,717	17,918	21,494	7,270	2,549	11,479	6,389	2,612	7,305
1913-14	6,206	2,026	12,126	16,505	18,374	18,812	9,380	4,409	7,589	3,203	3,923	5,461
Av. 1909-1913.	2,352	2,088	7,342	10,406	15,165	16,233	8,358	4,656	7,980	4,583	3,566	5,444
1914-15	3,114	3,882	19,703	34,156	41,238	32,877	20,203	12,795	5,225	2,306	2,882	3,444
1915-16	3,288	4,387	8,919	14,773	24,605	27,697	21,004	14,505	6,870	5,167	3,330	5,093
1916-17	2,361	2,677	5,838	10,671	12,931	11,974	7,173	2,629	3,277	2,841	2,371	1,163
1917-18	1,277	1,932	3,155	4,633	8,989	19,016	16,111	13,038	11,487	9,466	6,232	5,508
1918-19	4,733	2,216	2,415	5,549	4,483	2,514	4,245	2,600	4,038	2,461	966	2,168
1919-20	1,484	1,477	2,921	3,575	4,951	5,669	5,035	2,740	4,364	6,122	2,564	7,587
1920-21	10,085	4,597	5,409	14,297	22,333	32,896	23,018	15,103	24,304	14,584	11,500	11,765
Av. 1914-1920.	3,763	2,953	6,909	12,521	17,069	18,949	13,837	9,059	8,509	6,140	4,048	5,245
1921-22	18,891	15,518	23,279	30,778	44,792	46,889	35,564	27,046	29,337	19,509	7,314	12,206
1922-23	8,806	11,072	16,760	21,658	27,529	28,742	22,339	6,784	3,366	2,373	1,587	2,032
1923-24	800	2,690										

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
 Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Reported on Saturday nearest the first of each month.

TABLE 105.—Corn: Classification of cars graded by licensed inspectors, all inspection points.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Receipts.								Shipments.							
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Sample.	Total.
1917-18.....	Carv. 2,281	Carv. 18,714	Carv. 56,562	Carv. 56,240	Carv. 45,610	Carv. 44,621	Carv. 98,844	Carv. 44,872	Carv. 510	Carv. 11,589	Carv. 54,972	Carv. 31,687	Carv. 13,037	Carv. 10,141	Carv. 32,318	Carv. 160,187
1918-19.....	12,061	18,727	40,872	41,491	28,832	16,061	19,638	194,282	2,339	29,368	30,535	15,965	5,670	5,016	7,425	105,085
1919-20.....	68,517	47,961	38,774	56,647	37,313	9,188	12,068	221,458	5,966	39,323	30,781	15,381	4,908	2,351	3,419	102,150
1920-21.....	68,650	68,875	64,227	63,061	21,176	9,430	8,738	324,077	34,785	141,483	46,905	10,774	1,774	2,449	3,172	244,343
1921-22.....	30,970	107,264	115,207	42,880	21,963	15,979	4,951	430,204	9,854	229,539	46,887	7,270	5,321	4,993	1,436	307,269
1922-23.....	21,580	141,568	98,932	24,261	4,270	3,526	3,711	267,843	3,338	131,026	38,406	2,767	2,006	933	1,639	177,777
Class.	Total inspections by grade and class, November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923.															
White.....	3,747	33,609	16,292	2,212	610	476	532	58,568	922	25,095	4,762	191	52	54	29	31,105
Yellow.....	13,406	74,395	42,441	16,019	2,774	2,020	1,581	171,624	1,829	61,102	26,546	1,715	457	369	113	102,190
Mixed.....	4,437	35,471	20,199	6,030	886	1,080	1,598	67,611	587	44,528	7,081	561	157	280	497	54,581
Year beginning Nov. 1.	Total of all classes and subclasses under each grade, annual inspections, 1917-1922.															
1917-18.....	Per cent. 0.7	Per cent. 6.8	Per cent. 18.0	Per cent. 17.3	Per cent. 14.1	Per cent. 13.7	Per cent. 30.4	Per cent. 100	Per cent. 0.3	Per cent. 7.2	Per cent. 94.3	Per cent. 19.8	Per cent. 8.2	Per cent. 10.1	Per cent. 20.1	Per cent. 100
1918-19.....	4.6	17.9	21.0	21.4	14.8	8.3	10.1	100	2.2	27.7	37.3	15.1	5.4	5.3	7.0	100
1919-20.....	12.9	21.7	17.5	25.6	12.3	4.1	6.9	100	6.8	38.6	30.1	15.1	4.8	5.3	8.4	100
1920-21.....	21.2	27.4	18.8	19.6	6.6	2.9	2.7	100	14.3	57.9	50.4	4.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	100
1921-22.....	7.2	46.0	26.8	10.0	5.1	3.7	1.2	100	3.2	74.7	16.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	100
1922-23.....	7.2	47.6	33.2	8.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	100	1.9	73.7	21.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	100
Class.	Total inspections by grade and class, November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923.															
White.....	6.4	57.5	27.8	5.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	100	2.9	80.7	15.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
Yellow.....	7.8	43.3	34.4	8.8	1.6	1.2	1.9	100	2.0	64.3	28.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	100
Mixed.....	6.5	49.5	29.9	8.9	1.3	1.5	2.4	100	1.1	82.2	13.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	100
Grain Division.																

TABLE 106.—Corn, including meal: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.								
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Argentina.....	2	115,749	2	176,159		111,603		109,101
Bulgaria.....	44	9,307	(¹)	4,185	(¹)	2,195	(¹)	1,664
China.....	38	148	79	686	356	119	69	487
Rumania.....	176	38,966	429	17,329	(¹)	30,280		11,482
Russia.....	335	30,084					3,168	
Union South Africa.....	143	2,952	359	2,899	18	18,325		11,881
United States.....	1,226	45,064	7,784	21,230	164	132,186	113	166,131
Yugoslavia.....				5,008	96	12,490		451
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....			5,124	38	6,699	34	3,447	5
Austria-Hungary.....	13,877	268						
Belgium.....	25,801	8,130	10,513	2,327	19,398	7,157	16,513	480
Canada.....	10,629	25	10,793	113	12,455	110	13,358	122
Czechoslovakia.....			314	1	4,794	(¹)	3,868	21
Cuba.....	2,746	(¹)	3,217					
Denmark.....	11,440	6	9,822	4	18,181	9	17,182	
Egypt.....	471	61	948	1	2,261	896	81	104
France.....	18,708	82	17,069	858	15,355	900	21,170	145
Germany.....	32,160	1	16,099	(¹)	73,639	446	42,731	5
Greece.....			342	10	1,027	10	191	
Hungary.....			(¹)	12	42	1,134	235	17
Italy.....	14,885	208	12,599	4	17,965	11	19,859	22
Mexico.....	4,404	82						
Netherlands.....	29,580	8,750	15,596	37	35,643	355	84,831	294
Norway.....	1,079		2,623		3,558		2,483	
Poland.....					1,776	(¹)	524	19
Portugal.....	1,674	5	1,257	(¹)				
Spain.....	9,775	44	7,719	188	11,906	576	17,595	1
Sweden.....	1,476	26	1,505	41	4,158	66	1,986	
Switzerland.....	3,987	1	963	(¹)	5,107		5,007	(¹)
Tunis.....	446	11	1,219	6	772	21	396	11
United Kingdom.....	82,976	96	71,057	67	78,194	65	79,048	
Uruguay.....	6	201	1,203	(¹)	266	209	81	124
Other countries.....	2,898	9,821	3,620	5,546	2,045	8,118	1,924	7,231
Total.....	370,991	271,026	202,765	236,743	314,043	326,115	296,878	309,798

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Mal-
 cena or malzena is included as "Corn and corn meal."

¹ Less than 500 bushels.

² International Institute of Agriculture.

³ Four-year average.

⁴ Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 107.—Corn: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1908-1923.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weight- ed av., crop year.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1908-9.....	63.5	60.6	60.7	61.4	64.7	67.5	71.9	76.3	77.0	75.2	71.0	67.1	66.2
1909-10.....	62.2	57.9	62.3	65.2	65.9	65.5	63.5	65.2	66.2	67.2	66.3	61.1	63.7
1910-11.....	52.6	45.0	48.2	49.0	48.9	49.7	51.8	55.1	60.0	65.8	65.9	65.7	53.1
1911-12.....	64.7	61.8	62.2	64.6	66.6	71.1	79.4	82.5	81.1	79.3	77.6	70.2	69.4
1912-13.....	58.4	48.7	48.9	50.6	52.2	53.7	56.8	60.6	63.2	65.4	75.4	75.3	56.5
1913-14.....	70.7	69.1	69.6	68.3	69.1	70.7	72.1	75.0	75.5	76.8	81.5	78.2	71.9
Av. 1909-1913.....	61.7	57.1	58.2	59.5	60.5	62.1	64.7	67.7	69.2	70.9	73.3	70.1	62.9
1914-15.....	70.6	64.4	66.2	72.8	75.1	75.1	77.7	77.9	77.7	78.9	77.3	70.5	72.4
1915-16.....	61.9	57.5	62.1	66.7	68.2	70.3	72.3	74.1	75.4	79.4	83.6	82.3	69.0
1916-17.....	85.0	88.9	90.0	95.8	100.9	118.4	150.6	160.1	164.6	193.6	175.5	175.1	121.2
1917-18.....	146.0	127.9	134.8	138.8	154.3	153.6	155.7	152.5	153.7	159.7	155.7	159.5	140.7
1918-19.....	140.3	136.5	144.7	138.1	137.2	149.6	162.6	171.2	176.5	191.2	185.4	183.9	152.1
1919-20.....	133.4	134.5	140.4	146.8	148.5	158.6	169.6	185.2	185.6	163.7	155.7	121.3	150.6
1920-21.....	87.3	67.0	66.7	62.4	64.5	63.0	59.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	56.2	51.0	64.1
Av. 1914-1920.....	108.5	96.7	100.7	103.1	107.0	111.9	121.1	126.2	128.0	133.0	128.5	116.2	110.9
1921-22.....	41.1	42.3	43.4	45.8	54.8	56.9	59.7	61.6	62.3	64.4	62.7	61.6	52.2
1922-23.....	62.0	65.8	66.6	70.7	74.3	76.3	83.0	86.0	86.5	87.4	86.6	85.7	75.6
1923-24.....	83.0	72.7											

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 108.—Corn: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908–1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909– 1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914– 1920.	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
Me.	84	80	71	90	75	87	81	88	85	119	228	167	195	128	144	77	100	112	42.56
N. H.	79	76	69	82	75	81	77	82	76	115	217	180	170	145	136	75	75	111	44.62
Vt.	78	73	66	80	72	81	74	81	84	110	213	170	175	128	137	76	91	110	42.90
Mass.	81	81	70	83	77	85	79	85	80	120	215	170	172	125	138	77	94	115	49.45
R. I.	90	97	83	95	88	99	92	98	100	138	236	180	186	180	160	110	120	115	43.70
Conn.	80	75	68	83	77	85	78	89	85	120	215	171	180	140	143	90	96	107	43.87
N. Y.	80	74	63	77	70	81	73	83	78	110	198	175	166	118	132	67	83	100	32.40
N. J.	69	71	60	71	68	75	69	76	75	100	170	160	153	85	116	53	70	95	38.00
Pa.	73	70	59	68	63	72	66	73	70	97	153	165	147	100	114	55	72	91	36.40
Del.	59	58	52	61	51	59	56	62	62	89	140	136	145	75	101	45	70	81	26.81
Md.	62	65	58	63	55	65	61	68	61	89	140	135	140	81	102	49	68	82	32.23
Va.	71	74	65	73	71	76	72	81	71	93	153	160	169	100	118	69	79	94	27.26
W. Va.	77	74	68	77	65	80	73	83	74	101	170	180	164	116	127	75	84	99	33.66
N. C.	79	85	78	82	83	88	83	86	77	110	170	177	185	113	131	78	89	102	22.95
S. C.	91	90	82	91	85	97	89	92	87	113	192	195	197	116	142	74	87	105	17.32
Ga.	82	86	78	83	85	91	85	85	78	100	180	165	160	105	122	53	86	107	13.05
Fla.	82	83	85	80	79	82	82	80	73	90	140	138	140	100	109	53	87	100	12.50
Ohio.	83	86	46	58	45	63	54	61	56	90	138	130	121	68	95	41	66	74	30.34
Ind.	60	50	40	54	42	60	49	58	51	84	125	119	125	59	89	37	56	62	23.87
Ill.	57	52	38	55	41	63	50	61	54	84	110	120	130	59	88	38	60	65	24.38
Mich.	64	61	53	65	57	67	61	67	68	95	182	130	138	82	109	48	67	78	26.91
Wis.	61	60	52	60	51	60	57	65	68	92	163	130	125	77	103	46	63	80	29.60
Minn.	55	49	45	53	37	53	47	52	62	80	110	111	120	51	84	31	56	61	21.96
Iowa.	52	49	36	53	35	60	47	55	51	80	108	122	120	47	83	30	56	62	25.23
Mo.	57	59	44	60	40	74	57	68	57	90	114	143	138	64	96	40	68	74	22.20
N. Dak.	60	55	58	60	43	52	54	58	67	84	151	130	140	72	100	34	53	54	18.09
S. Dak.	50	50	40	53	37	56	47	50	49	77	120	110	119	42	81	26	50	52	17.94
Nebr.	51	50	36	55	37	65	49	53	47	78	120	128	122	41	94	27	58	53	17.49
Kans.	55	54	45	63	40	78	56	63	51	90	125	149	140	44	95	81	61	64	13.99
Ky.	65	62	53	63	55	76	62	64	56	87	121	140	155	82	102	55	69	85	24.22
Tenn.	64	70	56	61	61	77	65	68	58	94	120	145	157	87	104	52	79	94	23.03
Ala.	83	85	71	78	79	89	80	80	69	102	125	148	159	98	112	62	90	108	15.96
Miss.	83	81	63	72	71	77	73	73	65	98	138	161	160	102	112	56	85	107	15.52
La.	70	69	55	70	68	77	68	75	64	94	146	161	150	85	111	65	83	105	16.17
Tex.	59	76	63	80	64	82	73	74	58	104	167	176	118	84	112	54	83	100	18.50
Okla.	51	55	51	70	41	72	58	64	46	93	147	164	127	54	99	32	70	87	10.00
Ark.	66	72	58	72	67	78	69	80	64	98	140	180	164	97	118	57	85	101	19.70
Mont.	90	86	95	80	70	77	82	76	69	93	175	135	165	80	113	67	53	65	16.90
Wyo.	79	78	66	76	64	80	73	70	67	90	175	140	165	86	109	50	60	70	18.90
Colo.	71	70	60	78	50	73	66	60	55	90	125	135	142	70	97	31	66	65	16.25
N. Mex.	80	90	90	84	75	75	83	80	73	113	188	180	151	110	128	90	82	95	15.58
Ariz.	105	100	110	97	100	110	103	120	115	140	190	210	200	170	164	109	115	120	34.00
Utah.	72	87	84	81	75	70	79	75	80	115	170	181	180	150	182	78	85	95	23.66
Nev.		87	100	90	96	118	99	110	93	125	160	210	140	100	141	120	105	125	29.12
Idaho.	70	75	71	85	70	68	74	72	65	100	155	183	165	100	120	50	79	77	32.34
Wash.	77	86	75	79	77	80	79	73	77	100	162	170	185	125	127	80	105	95	35.15
Oreg.	77	80	80	80	75	70	77	82	82	95	150	155	155	130	121	84	91	90	31.60
Calif.	88	91	80	90	85	88	87	87	88	124	185	193	179	120	139	77	100	108	37.80
U. S.	60.0	58.6	48.0	61.8	48.7	69.1	57.2	64.4	57.5	88.9	127.9	136.5	134.5	67.0	96.7	42.3	65.8	72.7	21.33

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 100.—Corn, all classes and grades combined: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales at markets named, 1918-1923.

CHICAGO.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	118.0	138.6	131.4	123.0	144.2	160.1	174.0	173.7	191.8	193.2	185.6	160.0	150.4
1919-20.....	143.8	141.6	144.9	129.5	155.1	159.7	197.4	183.3	155.3	154.9	132.2	95.9	144.1
1920-21.....	78.8	72.5	62.1	59.9	60.7	54.5	61.2	59.1	59.4	56.2	53.2	46.2	56.6
1921-22.....	46.7	47.1	47.3	54.0	57.1	53.2	61.4	60.0	63.7	62.0	63.0	60.0	56.9
1922-23.....	71.1	72.4	70.1	72.5	72.8	79.3	81.8	84.0	87.1	88.2	88.8	102.4	78.1
1923-24.....	76.1	66.3											

ST. LOUIS.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	126.5	139.7	134.5	126.1	143.5	160.2	174.8	179.1	193.0	194.8	155.8	141.9	151.5
1919-20.....	143.4	144.5	147.4	142.5	155.3	171.8	194.9	196.8	160.6	158.1	129.3	93.5	155.4
1920-21.....	82.1	71.9	62.1	61.2	60.7	56.2	59.9	60.5	60.7	54.3	51.6	45.4	57.5
1921-22.....	46.0	47.8	47.5	54.7	57.7	57.9	61.3	60.0	64.0	61.4	62.5	60.9	57.6
1922-23.....	71.4	72.6	71.0	73.5	74.3	80.1	84.2	86.1	87.4	87.0	89.9	101.5	79.6
1923-24.....	70.9	69.4											

OMAHA.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	131.6	142.8	136.0	123.6	142.4	159.3	167.6	170.7	186.1	184.0	152.2	136.1	151.2
1919-20.....	139.3	135.6	135.9	131.9	145.3	161.7	181.4	178.5	149.3	150.3	113.2	81.4	147.6
1920-21.....	70.7	60.7	54.7	52.2	53.1	47.6	52.6	53.6	50.3	45.3	42.5	36.2	50.0
1921-22.....	39.4	39.2	40.8	49.5	51.2	51.9	54.2	54.4	57.1	53.7	55.8	64.0	50.9
1922-23.....	63.4	65.8	65.8	67.5	68.9	77.2	80.1	80.5	80.0	79.6	82.8	94.3	73.3
1923-24.....	68.8	62.5											

KANSAS CITY.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	139.5	148.8	136.5	127.9	147.9	165.1	173.6	176.7	189.5	189.0	155.2	141.7	152.0
1919-20.....	138.3	141.0	142.1	136.5	149.1	166.9	185.1	171.1	149.5	146.2	126.8	86.1	147.5
1920-21.....	67.1	60.4	53.5	58.5	51.1	56.8	57.0	55.5	52.4	45.0	45.3	39.0	53.8
1921-22.....	41.8	42.1	43.7	52.9	54.0	55.0	57.4	57.0	56.0	55.2	58.9	68.9	53.2
1922-23.....	72.5	70.5	69.8	71.4	72.7	81.9	84.0	84.2	83.0	81.5	86.6	95.3	77.7
1923-24.....	73.9	65.1											

MINNEAPOLIS.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	130.9	136.6	128.1	115.8	131.2	155.8	162.5	160.0	176.7	184.0	152.6	138.1	140.8
1919-20.....	140.6	134.5	135.5	132.3	145.3	161.1	179.4	172.3	143.2	129.0	123.1	89.5	141.2
1920-21.....	67.0	60.4	53.6	50.5	52.1	47.4	51.2	51.8	51.3	50.7	47.0	40.3	50.5
1921-22.....	41.4	39.9	41.2	50.5	50.5	51.4	54.9	54.5	53.1	55.6	53.2	55.3	50.1
1922-23.....	68.9	65.3	63.3	65.8	66.7	72.6	77.9	76.3	79.1	81.9	82.9	90.4	71.7
1923-24.....	72.3	64.9											

CINCINNATI.¹

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1919-20.....			147.5	145.9	150.3	173.8	196.0	191.5	164.4	159.0	137.9	102.7	
1920-21.....	80.3	69.7	65.7	65.5	63.9	57.8	63.9	63.4	55.3	63.6	55.4	50.8	61.8
1921-22.....	49.5	49.2	49.1	55.8	60.8	60.5	64.5	63.2	63.2	65.4	65.6	73.1	56.7
1922-23.....	69.9	74.0	73.8	70.3	77.3	85.7	87.0	86.9	92.1	92.5	93.6	96.5	82.7
1923-24.....	73.5	67.6											

SIX MARKETS COMBINED.²

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cents.
1918-19.....	122.5	140.4	133.0	123.0	143.1	160.6	172.2	173.9	189.9	191.5	156.1	139.9	150.3
1919-20.....	143.2	140.4	142.2	137.9	153.1	163.8	191.7	181.0	164.5	158.2	130.1	94.8	146.5
1920-21.....	76.5	68.6	60.3	58.6	52.9	48.3	57.5	56.9	55.3	51.9	51.9	45.2	55.7
1921-22.....	45.6	45.7	46.0	53.2	55.4	54.5	60.6	60.3	62.1	60.1	63.3	68.4	55.7
1922-23.....	70.8	71.6	69.2	71.6	72.4	79.0	82.1	83.1	85.6	86.4	88.5	100.3	77.4
1923-24.....	74.9	67.5											

¹ These prices are comparable with farm prices.

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, St. Louis Daily Market Reporter, Omaha Daily Price Current, Kansas City Grain Market Review, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Cincinnati Daily Trade Bulletin.

² No report until January, 1920.

³ From November, 1918 through December, 1919 inclusive, Cincinnati is not included.

TABLE 110.—Corn, No. 3, yellow: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, 1899-1923.

CHICAGO.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
1899-1900.....	\$0.31	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.32	\$0.36	\$0.39	\$0.38	\$0.40	\$0.41	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.36
1900-1.....	.37	.35	.36	.37	.39	.42	.43	.42	.46	.56	.56	.56	.43
1901-2.....	.60	.64	.62	.59	.59	.62	.62	.63	.65	.60	.59	.60	.62
1902-3.....	.53	.46	.43	.43	.41	.41	.46	.49	.51	.53	.51	.45	.47
1903-4.....	.44	.44	.43	.46	.46	.49	.49	.50	.49	.52	.53	.55	.49
1904-5.....	.48	.43	.42	.44	.47	.48	.50	.55	.57	.54	.53	.53	.48
1905-6.....	.45	.42	.42	.42	.40	.42	.47	.49	.52	.54	.47	.46	.44
1906-7.....	.43	.42	.41	.43	.43	.44	.52	.53	.54	.57	.64	.65	.50
1907-8.....	.59	.58	.53	.54	.63	.65	.73	.72	.76	.81	.80	.77	.65
1908-9.....	.63	.59	.64	.65	.66	.69	.73	.75	.72	.70	.69	.69	.65
1909-10.....	.59	.59	.64	.63	.61	.57	.60	.59	.62	.64	.58	.59	.59
1910-11.....	.49	.45	.45	.45	.45	.50	.54	.55	.63	.65	.67	.73	.53
1911-12.....	.68	.61	.62	.64	.66	.73	.79	.75	.68	.79	.74	.65	.71
1912-13.....	.52	.46	.46	.48	.49	.55	.57	.60	.62	.74	.75	.70	.53
1913-14.....	.72	.66	.62	.62	.64	.67	.70	.72	.71	.82	.79	.73	.70
Av., 1909-1913.....	.60	.55	.56	.56	.57	.61	.64	.64	.65	.73	.71	.66	.61
1914-15.....	.67	.64	.71	.74	.72	.75	.77	.74	.78	.81	.74	.65	.70
1915-16.....	.63	.69	.74	.74	.73	.76	.75	.74	.81	.85	.86	.96	.79
1916-17.....	.98	.92	.98	1.00	1.09	1.40	1.59	1.70	1.99	2.06	2.10	2.03	1.11
1917-18.....	2.21	1.77	1.77	1.81	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.62	1.70	1.72	1.68	1.41	1.63
1918-19.....	1.33	1.45	1.43	1.27	1.33	1.62	1.74	1.78	1.92	1.95	1.55	1.41	1.62
1919-20.....	1.46	1.47	1.51	1.46	1.58	1.69	2.02	1.89	1.58	1.58	1.31	.91	1.59
1920-21.....	.77	.74	.65	.63	.62	.67	.60	.63	.60	.56	.53	.45	.62
Av., 1914-1920.....	1.15	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.24	1.12	1.15
1921-22.....	.47	.47	.48	.55	.57	.58	.62	.61	.64	.62	.64	.69	.55
1922-23.....	.71	.73	.70	.72	.73	.79	.82	.84	.88	.88	.89	1.04	.73
1923-24.....	.82	.71											

Compiled from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

KANSAS CITY.¹

	\$0.29	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.37	\$0.38	\$0.37	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.33
1899-1900.....	.34	.34	.35	.36	.37	.42	.41	.41	.48	.59	.57	.59	.41
1900-1.....	.66	.68	.64	.61	.61	.63	.64	.60	.63	.53	.56	.52	.63
1901-2.....	.41	.38	.39	.39	.38	.36	.41	.54	.48	.46	.45	.40	.40
1902-3.....	.39	.37	.40	.43	.42	.47	.50	.49	.51	.49	.49	.49	.45
1904-5.....	.47	.42	.42	.46	.46	.46	.47	.50	.53	.50	.50	.48	.46
1905-6.....	.42	.41	.40	.39	.40	.44	.47	.48	.50	.46	.44	.42	.43
1906-7.....	.38	.38	.39	.40	.41	.40	.51	.50	.51	.50	.57	.58	.48
1907-8.....	.51	.50	.53	.55	.59	.63	.69	.71	.75	.72	.74	.69	.54
1908-9.....	.60	.57	.57	.60	.63	.67	.73	.72	.67	.63	.65	.60	.62
1909-10.....	.59	.62	.65	.61	.59	.55	.62	.60	.62	.62	.55	.49	.59
1910-11.....	.47	.43	.44	.42	.44	.47	.52	.55	.67	.62	.66	.71	.49
1911-12.....	.67	.62	.66	.65	.71	.81	.80	.75	.75	.76	.71	.64	.69
1912-13.....	.45	.45	.47	.47	.50	.56	.58	.59	.62	.75	.75	.72	.55
1913-14.....	.72	.66	.65	.63	.66	.69	.73	.71	.70	.81	.78	.70	.67
Av. 1909-1913.....	.58	.56	.57	.56	.58	.62	.65	.64	.67	.71	.69	.65	.60
1914-15.....	.64	.65	.73	.73	.71	.75	.75	.74	.76	.76	.70	.69	.72
1915-16.....	.62	.67	.70	.71	.68	.72	.72	.72	.78	.82	.84	.91	.69
1916-17.....	.95	.89	.95	.99	1.16	1.41	1.58	1.68	2.01	1.78	1.96	1.91	1.05
1917-18.....	2.02	1.66	1.65	1.74	1.66	1.59	1.61	1.54	1.63	1.76	1.66	1.45	1.63
1918-19.....	1.47	1.52	1.42	1.34	1.48	1.66	1.74	1.79	1.92	1.93	1.64	1.42	1.56
1919-20.....	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.45	1.56	1.71	1.91	1.82	1.58	1.57	1.28	.98	1.60
1920-21.....	.67	.69	.60	.58	.57	.52	.56	.56	.51	.46	.49	.38	.59
Av. 1914-1920.....	1.13	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.19	1.27	1.26	1.31	1.30	1.22	1.08	1.12
1921-22.....	.43	.42	.45	.53	.54	.57	.59	.59	.60	.58	.60	.64	.54
1922-23.....	.73	.71	.70	.71	.73	.82	.85	.85	.84	.83	.86	.95	.74
1923-24.....	.78	.67											

Compiled from the Kansas City Daily Price Current.

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Prior to May 11, 1903, the prices were obtained under mixed corn.² 1901, compiled from the Kansas City Star.

TABLE 110A.—*Corn, No. 3, yellow: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, 1909-1923.*

ST. LOUIS.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
1909-10	\$0.58	\$0.61	\$0.65	\$0.63	\$0.60	\$0.58	\$0.62	\$0.59	\$0.63	\$0.62	\$0.55	\$0.49	\$0.61
1910-11	.47	.44	.45	.44	.45	.48	.53	.55	.65	.63	.66	.72	.48
1911-12	.65	.61	.60	.64	.70	.80	.79	.74	.74	.76	.73	.64	.70
1912-13	.48	.46	.48	.48	.50	.57	.58	.60	.64	.73	.75	.71	.52
1913-14	.73	.67	.63	.62	.66	.68	.71	.71	.73	.83	.79	.72	.68
Av. 1909-1913	.58	.56	.56	.56	.58	.62	.65	.64	.68	.71	.70	.66	.60
1914-15	.66	.65	.72	.74	.72	.76	.77	.74	.78	.78	.74	.64	.72
1915-16	.64	.68	.75	.75	.73	.75	.74	.74	.81	.86	.86	.93	.75
1916-17	.96	.91	.98	.99	1.12	1.45	1.63	1.67	1.94	1.75	2.04	1.91	1.11
1917-18	2.00	1.75	1.76	1.82	1.68	1.66	1.62	1.60	1.69	1.75	1.63	1.45	1.67
1918-19	1.40	1.60	1.44	1.33	1.54	1.62	1.74	1.78	1.99	1.93	1.52	1.42	1.89
1919-20	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.48	1.60	1.73	2.00	1.87	1.62	1.57	1.30	.92	1.64
1920-21	.79	.74	.64	.63	.62	.57	.62	.61	.69	.54	.52	.46	.60
Av. 1914-1920	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.22	1.30	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.23	1.10	1.15
1921-22	.47	.48	.48	.54	.58	.57	.61	.60	.65	.61	.63	.69	.57
1922-23	.71	.72	.70	.73	.74	.80	.84	.86	.86	.92	.90	1.00	.75
1923-24	.82	.71											

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter.

TABLE 111.—*Corn, American mixed. Average spot price per bushel of 56 pounds at Liverpool, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912	\$0.92	\$0.95	\$0.94	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.93	\$0.99	\$0.99	\$0.99	\$0.91	\$0.86
1913	.82	.82	.81	.82	.82	.82	.82	.90	.95	.89	.90	.91
1914	.91	.91	.91	.91	.91	.92	.93	1.13	1.11	1.04	1.00	.98
1915	1.04	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.18	1.16	1.16	(¹)	1.23
1916	1.40	1.47	1.43	1.43	1.47	1.28	1.37	1.44	1.41	1.48	1.71	1.83
1917	1.95	2.00	2.05	1.98	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
1918	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.34	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.53
1919	2.11	2.11	1.65	1.63	1.63	1.61	1.55	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1920	(¹)	1.93	2.14	2.16	2.04	2.06	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.63	1.58	1.38
1921	1.49	1.15	1.13	1.01	.95	.97	.98	.92	.85	.71	.78	.85
1922	.81	.90	.85	.83	.84	.84	.98	.92	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
1923	.99	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.09	.95	1.16	1.16	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Broomhall's Corn Trade News. For rate of exchange used in conversion from shillings see Table 696, p. 1164.

¹ No quotations.TABLE 112.—*Corn: Spot price per bushel of 56 pounds at Buenos Aires, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	\$0.58	\$0.53	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.52	\$0.50	\$0.51	\$0.52	\$0.53	\$0.52
1913	\$0.54	\$0.54	\$0.54	.56	.55	.55	.55	.55	.62	.59	.58	.56	.56
1914	.55	.56	.56	.54	.59	.55	.57	.56	.55	.49	.53	.54	.55
1915	.54	.61	.56	.57	.54	.50	.51	.49	.51	.51	.54	.52	.53
1916	.56	.60	.56	.51	.45	.43	.45	.51	.55	.70	1.03	.98	.61
1917	1.07	1.07	.99	1.03	1.27	1.46	1.43	1.27	.87	.85	.95	.88	1.10
1918	.79	.79	.74	.59	.53	.57	.64	.68	.65	.63	.63	.66	.66
1919	.57	.52	.47	.55	.55	.55	.96	1.07	.91	.79	.74	.71	.70
1920	.70	.71	.83	1.03	1.13	1.10	.96	.90	.92	.83	.77	.82	.89
Av. 1914-1920	.68	.69	.67	.69	.72	.74	.79	.78	.71	.69	.74	.72	.72
1921	.88	.91	.91	.78	.61	.63	.65	.66	.65	.58	.61	.63	.71
1922	.63	.73	.79	.77	.75	.71	.78	.78	.76	.74	.70	.74	.74
1923	.80	.82	.81	.80	.77	.75	.73	.69	.74	.78	.81	.79	.77

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1912-1921. Subsequently Review of the River Plata. Average of weekly quotations. For rate of exchange used in conversion from shillings see Table 696, p. 1164.

¹ No quotations.² Interpolation, no quotation.

TABLE 113.—*Corn, yellow, La Plata: Spot price per bushel of 56 pounds at Liverpool, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	\$0.97	\$0.87	\$0.71	\$0.75	\$0.78	\$0.72	\$0.68	\$0.67	\$0.77
1913.....	\$0.71	\$0.75	\$0.76	\$0.74	.72	.69	.67	.67	.70	.66	.63	.67	.70
1914.....	.65	.66	.68	.68	.74	.76	.78	.97	.93	.83	.78	.88	.77
1915.....	.98	1.06	1.02	1.06	1.11	.97	.92	.90	.85	.94	1.06	1.19	1.00
1916.....	1.40	1.44	1.42	1.43	1.47	1.33	1.45	1.54	1.39	1.48	1.69	1.81	1.49
1917.....	¹ 1.89	1.92	2.00	2.16	(¹)	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.11
1918.....	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.42	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.40
1919.....	2.04	2.04	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.72	1.65	1.66	1.69	1.68	1.65	1.52	1.74
1920.....	¹ 1.49	¹ 1.77	¹ 1.96	1.97	1.81	1.67	1.53	1.43	1.60	1.49	1.15	1.25	1.59
1921.....	1.28	1.22	1.30	1.28	1.18	1.09	1.05	.93	.83	.72	.78	.88	1.04
1922.....	.92	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.08	.96	1.00	1.04
1923.....	.99	1.04	1.05	1.09	1.14	1.10	1.02	.94	.98	.97	.96	1.02	1.02

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1912-21. Subsequently Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

For rate of exchange used in conversion from shillings, see Table 696, p. 1164.

¹ Not quoted. ¹ Trading in maize controlled January 5, 1917. ¹ Affoot price. ¹ Nominal.

OATS.

TABLE 114.—*Oats: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago, cash price per bushel, No. 2 white. ²				Domestic exports, including oatmeal, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ⁴
							Decem-ber.		Follow-ing May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000 acres.	Bush. of 38 lbs.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dol-lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1869.....	9,461	30.5	288,334	38.0	109,522	11.58	40	44	46	53	121,517	2,266,785
1870.....	8,792	28.1	247,277	39.0	96,444	10.97	37	41	47	51	147,572	569,514
1871.....	8,366	30.6	255,743	36.2	92,591	11.07	30	33	34	42	262,975	835,250
1872.....	9,001	30.2	271,747	29.9	81,304	9.03	23	25	30	34	714,072	225,555
1873.....	9,752	27.7	270,340	34.6	93,474	9.59	34	40	44	48	812,873	191,802
1874.....	10,897	22.1	240,369	47.1	113,134	10.38	51	54	57	64	504,770	1,500,040
1875.....	11,915	29.7	354,318	32.0	113,441	9.52	26	30	28	31	1,460,238	121,547
1876.....	13,359	24.0	320,894	32.4	103,845	7.77	31	34	37	45	2,854,122	41,597
1877.....	12,826	31.7	406,394	28.4	115,546	9.01	24	27	23	27	3,715,479	21,391
1878.....	13,176	31.4	413,579	24.6	101,752	7.72	19	20	24	30	5,452,186	13,395
1879.....	16,145	27.9	450,745	33.3	150,178	9.30	32	36	29	34	766,366	489,576
1880.....	16,188	25.8	417,885	34.0	150,244	9.28	29	33	36	39	402,904	64,412
1881.....	16,832	24.7	416,481	46.4	193,199	11.48	43	46	48	56	625,090	1,850,983
1882.....	18,405	26.4	488,251	37.5	182,978	9.89	34	41	38	42	461,496	815,017
1883.....	20,325	28.1	571,302	32.7	187,040	9.20	26	30	36	34	3,274,622	121,009
1884.....	31,301	27.4	583,628	27.7	161,528	7.58	22	25	34	37	6,203,104	94,810
1885.....	22,784	27.6	629,409	28.5	179,632	7.88	27	29	26	29	7,811,806	149,480
1886.....	23,658	26.4	624,194	30.8	186,138	7.87	25	27	25	27	1,374,635	139,575
1887.....	25,921	25.4	659,618	30.4	200,700	7.74	28	30	32	38	573,080	123,817
1888.....	26,998	26.0	701,735	27.8	195,424	7.24	25	26	21	23	1,191,471	131,501

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns. Exports and imports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Based on Dec. 1 price.

² Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Quotations are for No. 2 to 1906; for contract 1906-1915.

³ Oatmeal not included until 1882.

⁴ Oatmeal not included 1869-1882, and 1909.

TABLE 114.—Oats: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869-1923—Continued.

Calendar year.	Acreage harvested.	Acreage yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago, cash price per bushel, No. 2 white. ²				Domestic exports, including oatmeal, fiscal year beginning July 1. ⁴	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ⁴
							Decem-ber.		Follow-ing May.			
							High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
	1,000 acres.	Bush. of 33 lbs.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dollars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1899.....	26,321	28.3	801,586	21.9	175,801	6.31	20	21	24½	30	15,107,238	153,232
1900.....	26,102	20.4	572,671	41.7	239,047	8.51	30½	43½	45½	54	1,332,836	41,848
1901.....	27,604	30.4	839,995	30.6	267,261	9.23	31½	33½	26½	18½	10,586,644	47,732
1902.....	28,023	24.8	695,277	31.5	218,983	7.81	25½	31½	26½	32½	2,700,703	49,433
1903.....	28,452	23.8	676,151	26.1	196,457	6.99	27½	29½	32½	36	6,280,220	31,750
1904.....	28,362	25.2	715,535	32.1	226,451	8.09	28½	29½	27½	30½	1,708,824	380,318
1905.....	29,379	30.2	885,959	19.4	172,196	5.85	16½	17½	18	19½	15,156,618	66,602
1906.....	29,645	26.3	780,124	18.3	142,772	4.82	16½	18½	16½	18½	27,725,083	47,732
1907.....	28,353	27.9	791,442	20.8	164,836	5.81	21	23½	26	32	73,880,307	25,008
1908.....	28,789	20.3	582,747	25.2	212,482	7.39	26	27½	24	27½	33,534,362	28,008
1909.....	29,840	31.3	925,555	24.5	226,588	7.67	22½	23	21½	23½	45,048,857	54,576
1900.....	30,280	30.2	913,800	25.4	232,074	7.66	21½	22½	27½	31	42,268,931	32,107
1901.....	29,894	28.0	778,992	39.7	308,796	10.33	42	48½	41	49½	13,277,612	38,978
1902.....	30,578	34.5	1,038,459	30.6	322,423	10.54	29½	32	33½	35½	8,381,806	180,065
1903.....	30,806	28.2	869,380	34.0	295,232	9.56	34½	38	39½	44½	1,900,740	183,968
1904.....	31,253	32.2	1,006,931	31.1	313,488	10.00	26½	32	28½	32	8,394,690	55,699
1905.....	32,072	34.0	1,090,238	26.9	314,868	9.83	29½	32½	32½	34½	48,434,541	40,025
1906.....	33,353	31.0	1,036,578	31.9	326,853	9.89	33	35½	44½	48½	6,398,334	91,259
1907.....	33,641	23.9	805,108	44.5	358,421	10.65	46½	50½	52½	56½	2,518,555	332,418
1908.....	34,006	25.0	850,540	47.3	402,010	11.82	48½	50½	56½	62½	2,383,817	6,691,700
1909.....	35,159	30.4	1,068,299	40.6	433,869	12.34	40	45	36½	43½	2,548,726	1,034,511
1910.....	37,548	31.6	1,186,341	34.4	408,388	10.88	31	32½	31½	36	3,845,850	107,318
1911.....	37,763	24.4	922,298	45.0	414,663	10.98	46½	47½	50½	58	2,677,749	2,622,357
1912.....	37,917	37.4	1,418,337	31.9	452,469	11.93	31	31½	35½	43	36,455,474	723,899
1913.....	38,399	29.2	1,121,768	39.2	439,596	11.45	37½	40½	37	42½	2,748,743	22,273,624
Av. 1900-1913.....	37,357	30.6	1,143,407	37.6	426,797	11.51	37.2	39.4	38.2	44.6	9,655,308	5,352,342
1914.....	38,442	29.7	1,141,060	43.8	499,431	12.99	46½	49½	50½	56	100,609,272	630,722
1915.....	40,996	37.8	1,549,030	36.1	559,506	13.65	40½	44	39½	49½	96,990,481	665,314
1916.....	41,527	30.1	1,251,837	52.4	655,928	15.80	46½	54	59½	74	95,106,698	761,644
1917.....	43,553	26.6	1,162,740	66.6	1,061,474	24.37	70½	74	80½	72	125,690,611	2,591,077
1918.....	44,849	24.7	1,088,124	70.9	1,090,322	24.59	68	74½	67½	74½	109,004,734	551,355
1919.....	46,359	20.3	1,184,080	70.4	833,922	20.66	78½	89	100½	117½	43,435,994	6,043,834
1920.....	43,491	35.2	1,496,261	46.0	683,811	15.30	47	52	36½	43½	9,391,096	3,795,638
Av. 1914-1920.....	41,674	33.4	1,393,300	55.3	769,842	18.47	56.7	63.4	60.9	70.5	53,085,412	2,148,512
1921.....	45,495	23.7	1,078,341	30.2	325,954	7.16	34½	42½	37½	45	21,229,742	1,733,282
1922.....	46,790	29.8	1,215,808	39.4	478,948	11.74	43½	50	48	74½	25,413,343	293,208
1923*.....	40,893	31.8	1,299,828	41.6	599,263	13.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns. Exports and imports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Based on Dec. 1 price.

² Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Quotations are for No. 2 to 1906; for contract 1906-1916.

³ Oatmeal not included until 1882.

⁴ Oatmeal not included 1869-1882, and 1903.

* Preliminary.

TABLE 115.—Oats: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	124	120	125	4,340	4,560	4,625	2,367	2,143	2,590
New Hampshire.....	18	18	18	630	684	675	378	410	422
Vermont.....	81	90	86	2,673	3,090	3,080	1,577	1,714	1,940
Massachusetts.....	9	10	9	279	340	315	165	214	198
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	28	31	32	17	19	19
Connecticut.....	11	11	10	330	308	290	198	200	190
New York.....	1,088	1,069	1,017	24,612	31,770	32,747	11,709	16,208	18,011
New Jersey.....	72	72	68	1,728	2,232	1,632	778	1,226	896
Pennsylvania.....	1,288	1,170	1,170	35,288	39,730	33,930	15,877	19,094	17,044
Delaware.....	6	7	7	168	161	182	77	82	109
Maryland.....	60	58	59	1,620	1,740	1,756	729	837	949
Virginia.....	163	166	163	3,242	3,320	3,586	1,672	1,969	2,259
West Virginia.....	210	200	196	4,620	4,600	4,704	2,402	2,698	2,964
North Carolina.....	170	220	231	3,090	4,620	5,082	2,142	3,095	3,761
South Carolina.....	338	406	447	8,112	9,744	10,728	5,922	7,405	8,797
Georgia.....	412	474	521	8,652	8,532	9,378	5,537	6,399	7,971
Florida.....	41	37	33	533	481	396	246	370	317
Ohio.....	1,560	1,472	1,516	35,650	39,744	52,302	11,764	17,885	23,536
Indiana.....	1,912	1,506	1,739	45,888	31,626	48,602	18,308	12,650	18,990
Illinois.....	4,594	3,860	3,860	121,741	110,010	135,100	35,305	42,004	52,689
Michigan.....	1,544	1,498	1,528	28,101	50,932	48,896	10,116	20,882	21,025
Wisconsin.....	2,632	2,465	2,539	63,958	101,558	92,166	21,106	39,608	39,631
Minnesota.....	4,145	4,021	4,142	99,480	142,746	153,254	22,980	45,679	52,106
Iowa.....	6,340	5,874	5,639	164,840	217,925	203,004	37,913	76,274	75,111
Missouri.....	2,148	1,200	1,380	42,960	19,300	34,500	12,888	8,448	15,526
North Dakota.....	2,568	2,388	2,388	48,792	78,804	54,924	10,246	20,489	15,379
South Dakota.....	2,650	2,400	2,304	58,300	74,400	78,336	11,680	23,808	24,284
Nebraska.....	2,585	2,408	2,456	70,084	86,106	81,048	14,711	19,076	27,556
Kansas.....	1,894	1,494	1,338	38,827	27,639	34,922	10,483	11,332	15,016
Kentucky.....	293	224	225	5,567	4,282	4,725	2,672	2,398	2,646
Tennessee.....	260	229	205	5,330	4,122	4,305	2,558	2,185	2,583
Alabama.....	308	277	277	6,776	5,540	4,792	4,404	4,155	3,534
Mississippi.....	147	125	120	2,940	2,375	2,280	1,882	1,568	1,733
Louisiana.....	55	56	56	1,205	1,249	1,232	886	862	838
Texas.....	1,865	1,455	1,470	33,570	33,465	47,040	13,092	18,400	26,913
Oklahoma.....	1,765	1,500	1,300	35,300	30,000	24,000	9,531	13,500	12,490
Arkansas.....	300	264	269	6,000	6,600	6,187	2,970	3,762	3,826
Montana.....	618	690	673	14,832	21,120	22,200	5,043	7,814	8,439
Wyoming.....	150	158	175	4,500	4,898	5,950	1,710	1,959	2,798
Colorado.....	217	185	198	6,727	4,625	6,336	2,220	2,081	2,915
New Mexico.....	61	53	58	1,690	827	1,160	811	480	812
Arizona.....	18	20	19	630	620	570	410	422	456
Utah.....	79	86	81	2,876	3,354	3,062	1,064	1,576	1,776
Nevada.....	3	2	3	113	74	108	55	56	86
Idaho.....	180	182	170	7,749	6,156	7,820	2,477	2,832	3,441
Washington.....	210	202	210	10,500	7,918	11,970	4,410	4,592	5,985
Oregon.....	272	267	270	8,704	6,675	10,530	3,308	3,805	4,738
California.....	140	150	162	3,780	5,250	5,265	1,928	3,360	3,159
United States.....	45,495	40,790	40,833	1,078,341	1,215,803	1,299,823	325,984	478,948	539,263

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 116.—Oats: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908–1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....	34.037.0	42.438.5	52.464.0	0	32.341.0	40.030.0	39.040.0	34.041.8	37.435.038.0	37.0								
New Hampshire.....	30.031.0	42.833.8	59.035.0	0	34.438.038.0	37.038.0	38.034.0	38.0	37.435.038.0	37.0								
Vermont.....	33.332.2	41.535.0	48.039.0	0	38.142.543.0	52.038.0	41.030.0	38.0	37.138.038.0	35.0								
Massachusetts.....	33.031.0	35.535.0	34.035.0	0	34.137.036.0	32.037.0	40.038.0	34.0	36.531.034.0	35.0								
Rhode Island.....	31.025.0	35.039.0	28.028.0	0	28.727.033.0	37.031.0	42.030.0	28.0	31.228.031.0	32.0								
Connecticut.....	32.627.5	36.835.1	30.728.0	0	31.629.032.5	30.033.0	38.031.0	38.0	31.930.028.0	29.0								
New York.....	30.128.2	34.529.6	30.833.5	0	31.331.540.5	36.035.0	41.025.0	38.5	34.024.030.0	32.2								
New Jersey.....	30.725.5	37.128.5	27.629.0	0	29.529.032.5	30.034.0	40.030.0	32.0	32.524.031.0	24.0								
Pennsylvania.....	27.326.0	35.228.8	33.131.0	0	30.730.038.0	31.035.0	39.031.0	39.0	34.728.034.0	29.0								
Delaware.....	29.825.6	33.830.0	30.530.5	0	30.127.033.5	30.032.0	35.033.0	33.0	30.528.030.0	26.0								
Maryland.....	25.525.4	30.027.0	30.028.0	0	28.127.034.0	29.031.0	32.028.0	32.5	30.727.030.0	29.8								
Virginia.....	19.119.0	22.020.0	22.221.5	0	20.915.525.5	23.524.5	23.022.0	21.9	22.222.020.0	22.0								
West Virginia.....	19.022.0	25.222.0	28.024.0	0	24.220.029.0	23.027.0	27.025.0	27.0	25.422.023.0	24.0								
North Carolina.....	16.516.5	18.216.5	18.619.5	0	17.917.522.0	17.516.0	17.016.7	22.0	18.518.021.0	22.0								
South Carolina.....	20.021.0	21.020.4	21.523.5	0	21.520.019.0	18.015.0	22.023.0	24.0	20.124.021.0	24.0								
Georgia.....	17.219.0	18.221.5	20.822.0	0	20.320.019.5	19.516.0	20.020.0	21.0	19.421.018.0	18.0								
Florida.....	14.517.0	16.218.5	17.218.0	0	17.418.020.0	15.014.0	18.019.0	17.0	17.318.013.0	12.0								
Ohio.....	26.432.5	37.232.1	44.030.2	0	35.230.541.0	28.044.0	44.033.0	44.2	37.923.037.0	34.5								
Indiana.....	21.230.0	53.548.7	40.0121.4	0	31.228.540.0	30.042.0	42.032.0	41.0	36.524.021.0	38.0								
Illinois.....	23.036.0	38.028.8	43.823.8	0	34.126.345.0	38.552.0	44.030.0	39.5	39.826.526.0	35.0								
Michigan.....	29.730.5	34.028.6	34.930.0	0	31.633.542.0	30.036.0	40.025.0	39.6	35.218.234.0	32.0								
Wisconsin.....	31.135.0	29.829.8	37.836.5	0	33.727.046.5	37.044.0	46.033.0	44.8	39.924.341.2	36.3								
Minnesota.....	22.033.0	28.722.8	41.737.8	0	32.828.043.0	36.037.0	41.028.0	37.5	36.924.035.5	37.0								
Iowa.....	24.327.0	37.835.5	44.234.6	0	33.838.040.0	37.047.0	42.034.0	39.0	38.926.037.1	36.0								
Missouri.....	19.327.0	33.614.8	33.021.2	0	25.921.526.0	26.040.0	29.027.0	30.5	28.420.016.0	25.0								
North Dakota.....	23.432.0	7.023.5	41.425.7	0	25.928.040.0	21.515.0	23.515.5	24.0	23.919.033.0	23.0								
South Dakota.....	23.030.0	23.07.4	33.826.5	0	24.127.542.0	50.054.0	39.029.0	34.0	33.722.031.0	34.0								
Nebraska.....	22.025.0	23.013.9	24.426.5	0	23.632.032.0	35.039.0	22.232.0	34.6	32.427.123.3	33.0								
Kansas.....	22.028.2	33.315.0	32.018.5	0	25.633.526.5	52.351.0	22.028.1	30.7	27.920.518.5	20.1								
Kentucky.....	16.222.3	25.018.4	26.918.8	0	22.521.026.0	21.026.0	24.022.5	23.6	23.418.018.3	21.0								
Tennessee.....	21.020.0	23.019.5	21.721.0	0	21.023.024.5	21.025.0	25.022.0	19.8	22.920.518.0	21.0								
Alabama.....	18.016.5	18.519.2	20.020.5	0	18.922.019.0	17.518.0	19.018.0	18.0	18.822.020.0	17.3								
Mississippi.....	17.516.0	19.218.4	17.420.0	0	18.223.021.5	19.019.0	20.016.0	17.0	19.220.019.0	18.0								
Louisiana.....	20.020.0	21.521.0	30.822.0	0	21.123.025.0	31.022.3	25.022.0	23.0	22.823.022.3	22.0								
Texas.....	28.918.7	73.523.1	36.032.5	0	29.525.034.5	28.536.0	14.742.0	22.0	27.718.023.0	22.0								
Oklahoma.....	25.020.0	36.59.0	25.118.0	0	23.527.527.0	12.523.0	24.033.0	33.0	25.720.020.0	20.0								
Arkansas.....	21.422.8	27.520.0	19.926.5	0	23.324.027.0	21.022.0	25.522.0	25.0	24.622.025.0	23.0								
Montana.....	41.651.3	33.849.8	48.043.5	0	46.135.052.0	38.030.0	42.030.0	33.0	39.524.032.0	33.0								
Wyoming.....	36.435.0	32.034.5	41.838.0	0	36.335.042.0	35.036.0	41.018.0	38.0	35.030.031.0	34.0								
Colorado.....	39.538.0	39.135.0	42.835.0	0	38.040.039.0	33.038.0	30.026.0	23.1	34.031.025.0	32.0								
New Mexico.....	33.540.0	27.438.8	34.730.0	0	34.238.036.0	29.030.0	28.036.0	27.4	32.127.715.6	20.0								
Arizona.....	36.037.0	40.142.0	44.743.0	0	41.442.037.0	37.540.0	40.038.0	27.0	37.435.031.0	30.0								
Utah.....	49.546.1	43.044.7	46.446.0	0	45.250.047.0	43.544.0	45.034.0	33.8	42.536.439.0	37.8								
Nevada.....	45.040.0	44.745.0	40.043.0	0	42.552.045.0	43.040.0	38.032.0	37.2	41.037.737.2	35.4								
Idaho.....	44.044.5	38.544.0	48.946.5	0	44.544.047.0	43.038.0	40.035.0	38.0	40.743.038.0	46.0								
Washington.....	44.549.0	42.851.7	43.247.5	0	47.847.050.0	52.038.5	27.040.0	46.6	43.050.039.2	37.0								
Oregon.....	33.437.8	34.634.7	38.242.3	0	37.535.044.0	45.025.0	25.031.0	36.5	35.032.025.0	39.0								
California.....	33.531.4	37.034.0	39.031.6	0	34.635.038.0	32.535.0	32.030.0	30.0	32.527.035.0	32.5								
United States.....	25.030.4	31.624.4	37.429.2	0	30.629.737.5	30.136.6	34.729.4	35.2	33.428.729.8	31.8								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 117.—Oats: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1866-1923.

Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept. ¹	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.
1866.....	90.3	105.6	113.3	106.7	30.2	1901.....	85.3	83.7	73.6	72.1	26.0
1867.....	96.3	101.0	100.0	106.7	27.6	1902.....	90.6	92.1	89.4	87.2	34.5
1868.....	102.6	106.6	104.0	92.2	26.4	1903.....	85.5	84.3	79.5	75.7	28.2
1869.....	100.5	114.5	108.5	111.6	30.5	1904.....	89.2	89.8	86.6	85.0	32.2
1870.....	95.2	93.4	94.5	96.1	28.1	1905.....	92.9	92.1	90.8	90.3	34.0
1871.....	96.0	93.8	95.1	97.0	30.6	1906.....	85.9	84.0	82.8	81.9	31.0
1872.....	99.3	103.2	99.6	97.4	30.2	1907.....	81.6	81.0	75.6	65.5	23.9
1873.....	96.7	90.3	93.7	92.0	27.7	1908.....	92.9	85.7	76.8	69.7	25.0
1874.....	94.2	90.0	72.5	86.0	22.1	1909.....	88.7	88.3	85.5	83.8	30.4
1875.....	93.5	100.7	90.0	87.0	29.7	1910.....	91.0	82.2	81.5	83.3	31.6
1876.....	98.9	100.0	86.0	81.0	24.0	1911.....	85.7	88.8	65.7	64.5	24.4
1877.....	95.1	101.7	98.0	106.0	31.7	1912.....	91.1	89.2	90.3	92.3	37.4
1878.....	103.0	101.0	100.0	97.0	31.4	1913.....	87.0	76.3	73.8	74.0	29.2
1879.....	81.0	87.0	91.0	91.7	27.9	Av. 1909-1913.....	88.7	81.0	79.4	79.6	30.6
1880.....	93.0	96.0	90.6	88.0	25.8	1914.....	89.5	84.7	79.4	75.8	29.7
1881.....	92.0	96.0	97.0	92.3	24.7	1915.....	92.2	93.9	91.6	91.1	37.8
1882.....	101.0	103.0	102.0	100.0	26.4	1916.....	86.9	86.3	81.5	78.0	30.1
1883.....	96.0	96.0	100.0	99.0	28.1	1917.....	88.8	89.4	87.2	90.4	36.6
1884.....	98.0	98.0	94.0	95.0	27.4	1918.....	93.2	85.5	82.8	84.4	34.7
1885.....	94.0	97.0	96.0	93.0	27.6	1919.....	93.2	87.0	76.5	70.3	29.4
1886.....	95.9	88.8	87.4	90.9	26.4	1920.....	87.8	84.7	87.2	88.3	35.2
1887.....	91.0	85.9	85.6	83.4	25.4	Av. 1914-1920.....	90.2	87.4	83.7	83.0	33.4
1888.....	95.4	95.2	91.7	87.2	26.0	1921.....	85.7	77.0	64.5	61.1	23.7
1889.....	93.8	94.1	92.3	90.0	28.3	1922.....	85.5	74.4	75.6	74.9	29.8
1890.....	89.8	81.6	70.1	64.4	20.4	1923.....	85.6	83.5	81.9	80.3	31.8
1891.....	85.1	87.6	89.5	90.7	30.4						
1892.....	88.5	87.2	86.2	78.9	24.8						
1893.....	88.9	88.8	78.3	74.9	23.8						
1894.....	87.0	77.7	70.5	77.8	25.2						
1895.....	84.3	83.2	84.5	86.0	30.2						
1896.....	98.8	96.3	77.3	74.0	26.3						
1897.....	89.0	87.5	86.0	84.6	27.9						
1898.....	98.0	92.8	84.2	79.0	29.3						
1899.....	89.7	90.0	90.8	87.2	31.3						
1900.....	91.7	85.5	85.0	82.9	30.2						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 118.—Oats: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909-1922.

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909.....	7.9	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	17.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	22.2
1910.....	17.0	.8	.2	.7	.4	1.7	.3	21.4	.9	.6	.2	.2	24.0
1911.....	27.6	1.0	(²)	.5	.3	5.1	.1	35.4	.7	1.5	.1	.2	39.5
1912.....	7.2	3.1	.8	.5	1.0	1.1	.5	14.1	1.6	.7	.1	.2	17.7
1913.....	22.7	.7	.2	.2	.6	1.8	.2	27.2	.5	1.1	.1	.1	30.3
1914.....	15.7	2.2	.2	.3	.8	2.6	.4	22.7	2.0	1.7	.1	.1	27.5
1915.....	1.4	8.5	.9	.4	1.0	.1	.8	13.2	2.1	.8	.1	.2	16.3
1916.....	10.1	4.0	.4	.6	.8	2.8	.5	19.7	5.1	1.8	(²)	.1	27.2
1917.....	11.8	1.2	.2	2.7	.8	1.0	.3	18.2	.8	.4	(²)	(²)	19.8
1918.....	12.0	.5	.2	1.3	.9	1.8	.3	18.1	1.1	.9	(²)	.2	20.7
1919.....	11.5	5.7	.4	.4	.7	2.8	.4	22.3	4.9	2.2	(²)	.1	29.9
1920.....	6.4	2.7	.3	.4	.8	.9	.4	12.1	2.3	1.4	.1	.1	16.3
1921.....	18.3	2.3	.2	2.6	.8	5.9	.6	31.0	5.2	2.1	-----	.1	38.9
1922.....	14.6	3.8	.4	.4	1.2	1.4	.3	22.0	3.2	1.8	.1	.1	27.6

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 119.—Oats: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Bush-els.</i>	<i>Bush-els.</i>	<i>Bush-els.</i>	<i>Bush-els.</i>	<i>Bush-els.</i>
Canada.....	9,597	15,895	16,949	14,541	13,274	36.6	53.5	25.2	33.8	40.0
United States.....	37,367	42,491	45,495	40,790	40,653	30.6	35.2	23.7	29.8	31.8
Total comparable with 1923.....	46,954	58,341	62,444	55,331	54,107					
EUROPE.										
United Kingdom:										
England and Wales.....	2,039	2,260	2,148	2,157	1,976	47.5	46.2	45.5	42.0	47.0
Scotland.....	952	1,032	1,012	988	968	49.8	48.7	48.2	47.5	47.4
Ireland.....	1,049	1,332	1,254	1,214		62.1	49.1	44.8	50.7	
Norway.....	264	242	342	301	801	38.9	44.1	37.9	44.5	
Sweden.....	1,961	1,762	1,757	1,799	1,800	43.9	39.9	42.7	43.9	37.1
Denmark.....	1,059	1,091	1,112	1,118	1,118	51.7	46.6	46.0	52.2	
Netherlands.....	846	395	383	394	379	52.2	51.8	52.2	45.2	63.2
Belgium.....	644	586	603	717	652	66.1	57.8	58.4	49.9	55.8
Luxembourg.....	77	62	64	71	64	43.9	29.5	19.4	21.5	39.2
France.....	9,690	8,278	8,421	8,491	8,545	36.3	35.2	29.0	33.9	44.2
Spain.....	1,276	1,588	1,575	1,514	1,505	22.8	23.8	22.6	20.6	25.3
Portugal.....	1,258		403	482	482		13.6	13.9	26.3	
Italy.....	1,159	1,159	1,199	1,214	1,223	20.5	20.0	32.0	25.1	32.5
Switzerland.....	81	56	62	51	51	59.1	55.7	58.4	48.4	60.0
Germany.....	10,750	7,940	7,814	7,912	8,262	55.1	41.9	44.1	36.0	49.8
Austria.....	4,613	626	664	704	801	35.7	25.5	28.6	26.0	32.5
Czechoslovakia.....		1,961	1,903	2,016	2,081		30.1	37.7	35.5	41.5
Hungary.....	2,018	802	885	811	850	31.1	27.8	24.8	27.8	29.8
Yugoslavia.....	1,265	1,029	1,003	983		11.6	21.6	18.9	18.6	
Greece.....	174	160			180	30.1	26.2			33.1
Bulgaria.....	447	345	331	352	344	21.5	20.3	20.1	26.0	29.2
Rumania.....	1,283	2,388	3,002	3,295	3,350	25.8	28.6	21.7	27.0	19.0
Poland.....	4,263	4,118	4,753	5,879	6,114	24.8	31.3	31.6	29.4	42.5
Lithuania.....	(726)	704	766	769	816	25.1	20.2	23.7	37.6	28.0
Latvia.....	(710)	533	622	681	764	25.6	14.6	27.1	26.7	26.9
Estonia.....	(339)	351	353	399	399	25.6	22.9	25.0	25.2	24.6
Finland.....	999	976	1,038	988	1,038	20.4	11.5	27.0	28.5	30.5
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasias.....	(35,847)			16,249		22.0			19.7	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	84,035									
Total comparable with 1923.....	89,965				44,159					
AFRICA.										
Morocco.....		21	22	28	33		10.9	25.2	6.1	31.9
Algeria.....	449	555	583	593	596	30.0	12.4	18.7	9.4	26.4
Tunis.....	183	150	159	112	121	27.4	9.9	26.0	7.1	22.8
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	582	705	712	695	717					
Total comparable with 1923.....		726	734	723	750					
ASIA.										
Cyprus.....		10	17	15			24.0	15.0	17.6	
Russia (Asiatic).....	5,742			2,044		18.8			17.7	
Japanese Empire (Chosen).....	141	229		272		15.6	18.2		18.9	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	5,683			2,316						
Total Northern Hemisphere comparable with 1909-1913.....	137,454									
Total Northern Hemisphere comparable with 1923.....		99,952			92,016					

¹ One year only.
² Old boundaries.

³ Former Kingdom of Serbia.
⁴ Three-year average.

⁵ Includes Bessarabia.
⁶ Preliminary estimate of Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

TABLE 119.—Oats: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries—Con.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average 1909-1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Average 1909-1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush-els.	Bush-els.	Bush-els.	Bush-els.	Bush-els.
Chile.....	78	79	80	76	68	42.7	39.9	48.2	40.4	—
Uruguay.....	7.65	128	107	87	161	710.8	19.5	10.3	11.5	—
Argentina.....	2,396	2,061	2,105	2,616	2,747	22.6	23.1	15.7	20.9	21.3
Union of South Africa.....	1,810	609	530	—	—	111.9	9.7	9.8	—	—
Australia.....	545	937	733	—	—	—	24.7	20.7	—	—
New Zealand.....	306	148	171	143	141	40.1	44.1	49.6	29.7	—
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	4,360	3,962	3,706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comparable with 1923.....	—	2,416	2,443	2,923	3,117	—	—	—	—	—
World total comparable with 1909-1913.....	141,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
World total comparable with 1923.....	—	101,468	—	—	102,133	—	—	—	—	—

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Parenthesis denote interpolated figures.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ One year only

⁷ Four-year average.

TABLE 120.—Oats: Production in undermentioned countries.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada.....	351,690	403,010	425,312	394,387	530,710	426,233	491,239	531,378
United States.....	1,143,407	1,562,740	1,538,124	1,184,030	1,406,281	1,078,341	1,215,803	1,299,823
Total comparable with 1923.....	1,495,097	1,965,750	1,964,436	1,578,417	2,026,991	1,504,874	1,707,042	1,831,201
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom:								
England and Wales.....	66,013	105,934	189,605	111,316	104,774	97,622	90,508	92,868
Scotland.....	44,307	53,108	62,950	81,724	60,281	46,732	40,917	46,894
Ireland.....	65,160	94,662	101,399	85,540	65,388	56,238	61,589	—
Norway.....	10,270	17,004	16,582	15,096	15,078	12,060	13,350	10,002
Sweden.....	80,080	61,400	58,064	71,004	59,694	75,070	78,903	66,758
Denmark.....	23,376	37,658	18,571	47,583	50,794	52,158	58,403	—
Netherlands.....	18,079	17,663	18,507	20,443	20,443	20,001	17,817	23,943
Belgium.....	42,595	12,834	—	27,360	33,865	35,225	85,783	36,356
Luxemburg.....	3,382	1,616	1,550	1,700	1,829	1,243	1,527	2,505
France.....	355,278	220,336	180,553	179,823	291,406	244,455	288,284	377,470
Spain.....	33,001	30,474	32,915	37,772	35,616	35,616	41,214	40,434
Portugal.....	20,110	4,541	4,563	4,620	6,145	5,616	12,669	—
Italy.....	36,945	23,669	45,353	34,095	24,223	33,415	30,465	39,800
Switzerland.....	4,784	4,209	5,069	2,811	3,121	3,085	2,460	3,059
Germany.....	591,066	249,994	301,889	306,687	382,490	344,612	294,567	411,076
Austria.....	164,469	10,901	12,003	13,561	16,908	19,900	18,317	26,919
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	—	—	89,654	74,687	71,562	86,285
Hungary.....	80,890	—	—	—	22,607	31,964	32,353	25,647
Yugoslavia.....	73,079	—	—	—	22,944	18,907	18,372	19,838
Greece.....	2,228	3,566	4,540	3,827	4,987	4,184	—	5,084
Bulgaria.....	9,595	5,991	3,579	5,791	7,005	6,657	9,144	10,652

¹ Commercial estimate.

² Old boundaries.

³ Includes production in Alsace Lorraine.

⁴ Includes 627,000 bushels grown in Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia.

⁵ Excludes production in Alsace Lorraine.

⁶ Former Kingdom of Serbia.

⁷ Three-year average.

⁸ One year only.

TABLE 120.—Oats: Production in undermentioned countries—Continued.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Average, 1909- 1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelimi- nary.
EUROPE—continued.	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>
Rumania.....	⁹ 33, 097	-----	5, 890	22, 824	66, 349	66, 856	92, 074	63, 701
Poland.....	¹⁰ (106,755)	-----	-----	-----	129, 061	150, 266	172, 621	269, 867
Lithuania.....	¹⁰ (18, 203)	-----	-----	15, 315	14, 223	18, 154	28, 943	23, 324
Latvia.....	¹⁰ (18, 206)	-----	-----	-----	7, 790	16, 843	18, 171	20, 518
Estonia.....	¹⁰ (8, 065)	-----	-----	7, 702	8, 022	8, 840	10, 038	9, 800
Finland.....	20, 391	18, 802	19, 228	20, 286	11, 247	28, 029	28, 199	21, 288
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.	¹⁰ (824, 615)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	319, 570	-----
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	2, 737, 879	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total compara- ble with 1923.....	1, 794, 519	-----	-----	-----	1, 355, 263	1, 888, 643	-----	1, 722, 466
AFRICA.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	-----	165	267	201	228	555	1, 180	1, 151
Algeria.....	13, 489	18, 601	21, 564	10, 743	6, 855	10, 334	5, 670	15, 949
Tunis.....	3, 642	3, 996	4, 271	3, 100	1, 481	4, 134	792	2, 756
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	17, 131	22, 597	25, 835	13, 843	8, 336	14, 468	6, 362	18, 706
Total compara- ble with 1923.....	-----	22, 762	26, 102	14, 044	8, 564	15, 023	6, 542	19, 856
ASIA.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyprus.....	515	371	407	210	240	255	264	-----
Russia (Asiatic) Japanese Empire: Chosen.....	107, 687	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36, 094	-----
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	110, 404	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	41, 494	-----
Total North- ern Hemis- phere, com- parable with 1909-1913.....	4, 360, 511	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable with 1923.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 390, 848	2, 908, 240	-----	3, 573, 523

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Chile.....	8, 333	3, 177	2, 020	2, 590	3, 155	2, 693	3, 029	-----
Uruguay.....	¹¹ 1, 284	3, 697	1, 288	1, 479	2, 502	2, 069	999	-----
Argentina.....	54, 246	75, 783	33, 762	57, 113	47, 619	32, 973	54, 666	58, 500
Union of South Af- rica ¹²	⁹ 9, 661	10, 475	6, 389	4, 686	5, 909	5, 180	-----	-----
Australia.....	17, 768	12, 984	13, 051	15, 695	23, 151	15, 184	-----	-----
New Zealand.....	17, 977	6, 178	8, 606	8, 710	6, 531	8, 441	7, 110	-----
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	104, 269	112, 294	65, 116	90, 273	88, 867	60, 746	-----	-----
Total compara- ble with 1923.....	54, 246	75, 783	33, 762	57, 113	47, 619	32, 973	54, 666	58, 500
World total comparable with 1909-1913.....	4, 464, 780	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World total comparable with 1923.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 438, 467	2, 941, 213	-----	3, 682, 063

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Parentheses denote interpolation.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Three-year average.

² One year only.

³ Includes Bessarabia.

⁴ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

⁵ Four-year average.

⁶ Exclusive of production in native locations which produced 299,644 bushels in 1917-18 and 67,270 bushels in 1920-21.

TABLE 121.—Oats: World production, 1894-1923.

Year.	Production in countries reporting all years 1894-1923.	Production as reported.	Estimated world totals (preliminary).	Three selected countries.		
				Russia. ¹	Germany.	France.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1894.....	1,885, 275	2,872, 863	3,039, 717	743, 953	453, 328	294, 344
1895.....	2,039, 081	3,026, 778	3,213, 431	717, 314	430, 205	306, 742
1896.....	1,868, 804	2,894, 896	3,113, 148	790, 833	411, 259	296, 205
1897.....	1,810, 951	2,680, 919	2,889, 281	663, 714	393, 979	253, 257
1898.....	2,045, 803	2,995, 851	3,181, 262	687, 584	465, 317	321, 562
1899.....	2,099, 348	3,333, 003	3,620, 880	995, 307	474, 174	307, 914
1900.....	2,066, 228	3,236, 625	3,470, 581	853, 697	488, 590	285, 313
1901.....	1,902, 240	2,810, 028	2,960, 683	624, 098	485, 711	254, 900
1902.....	2,304, 423	3,687, 569	3,812, 029	930, 679	514, 447	319, 691
1903.....	2,178, 550	3,326, 743	3,621, 951	799, 785	542, 427	344, 320
1904.....	2,162, 947	3,561, 205	3,832, 755	1,124, 266	477, 847	290, 602
1905.....	2,248, 847	3,474, 967	3,762, 142	936, 665	451, 013	305, 736
1906.....	2,374, 494	3,430, 518	3,713, 918	714, 272	580, 869	296, 110
1907.....	2,264, 041	3,526, 136	3,775, 336	921, 175	630, 318	352, 712
1908.....	2,165, 982	3,729, 862	3,783, 767	959, 414	530, 126	327, 159
1909.....	2,570, 179	4,530, 467	4,546, 147	1,163, 076	628, 712	363, 139
1910.....	2,520, 718	4,252, 783	4,257, 893	1,064, 516	544, 237	331, 866
1911.....	2,287, 513	3,964, 808	3,978, 991	876, 013	530, 764	349, 247
1912.....	2,822, 328	4,788, 090	4,766, 725	1,069, 365	586, 967	355, 089
1913.....	2,647, 659	4,781, 268	4,798, 558	1,250, 590	669, 231	357, 049
1914.....	2,492, 811	4,131, 958	4,148, 447	* 914, 913	622, 674	318, 333
1915.....	2,604, 450	4,513, 559	4,581, 429	* 1,022, 107	412, 400	238, 551
1916.....	2,424, 824	3,126, 676	4,023, 526	-----	484, 007	277, 117
1917.....	2,382, 705	3,122, 116	3,882, 136	-----	* 249, 964	* 220, 336
1918.....	2,382, 177	3,113, 316	3,777, 336	-----	* 301, 839	* 180, 553
1919.....	2,006, 599	2,772, 076	3,263, 092	-----	* 309, 587	* 179, 823
1920.....	2,437, 471	3,606, 466	3,836, 484	-----	* 332, 490	* 291, 406
1921.....	2,000, 212	3,089, 253	3,323, 268	-----	* 344, 812	* 244, 455
1922.....	2,106, 189	3,684, 938	3,709, 954	-----	* 294, 567	* 288, 264
1923.....	2,422, 121	3,632, 083	4,142, 849	-----	* 411, 676	* 377, 470

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For each year is shown the production during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern.

¹Includes all Russian territory reporting for years named. European Russia includes 50 governments in Europe, 10 governments of Poland, and 1 government and 2 provinces of Northern Caucasus; Asiatic Russia during 1890 to 1905 included statistics from 4 governments of Siberia, 4 provinces in Central Asia, and the small government of the Black Sea in Transcaucasia. In 1906 no statistics were available for Ak-molinsk, one of the 4 provinces of Central Asia which had been previously reported but to the other governments and provinces reporting were added statistics for Ural, 8 provinces of Turkestan, and 10 governments and provinces of Transcaucasia. Subsequently Asiatic Russia included 8 governments and provinces of Siberia; 4 provinces of the Steppes, 4 provinces of Turkestan, and Ural in Central Asia; and 11 governments and provinces of Transcaucasia. The territory supplying statistical data remained the same after 1906, although in the annual publication of the Division of Rural Economics and Agricultural Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1915 (published in 1917) the Central Statistical Committee departed from its usual grouping of the provinces of the Steppes and of Turkestan.

*Excludes Poland.

†New boundaries.

TABLE 122.—Oats: Monthly marketings by farmers, United States, 1917-1922.

Year beginning July 1.	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1917-18.....	4.7	16.4	13.5	11.1	7.7	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.5	4.0	4.9
1918-19.....	8.0	19.6	11.9	9.9	7.2	6.7	6.7	4.5	5.5	6.3	7.0	6.7
1919-20.....	14.4	18.4	10.1	9.2	5.8	8.3	8.2	6.6	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.6
1920-21.....	8.3	18.7	13.8	9.5	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.0	4.6	6.8	7.8
1921-22.....	15.1	16.5	11.8	7.9	5.3	6.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	4.3	7.2	6.0
1922-23.....	8.9	15.7	11.9	10.1	7.8	8.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	4.7	5.4	5.9

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 123.—Oats: Farm stocks, shipments, and quality, United States, 1897-1923.

Year.	Old stocks on farms Aug. 1.	Crop.			Total supplies.	Stocks on farms Mar. 1 following. ¹	Shipped out of county where grown. ¹
		Quantity.	Weight per bushel. ²	Quality. ³			
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	Pounds.	Per cent.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1897-98	80,138	791,442	80.5	87.6	871,595	304,043	245,499
1898-99	51,352	842,747	80.7	84.5	894,099	328,684	253,086
1899-1900	59,090	925,535	81.3	80.5	984,616	338,384	274,140
1900-1	64,420	913,800	81.1	80.2	978,220	332,264	285,987
1901-2	55,128	778,392	80.7	88.7	833,520	241,640	152,932
1902-3	32,449	1,053,489	81.0	84.7	1,065,938	290,872	280,393
1903-4	78,598	800,850	80.7	79.9	947,948	304,124	250,492
1904-5	48,594	1,008,931	81.5	91.4	1,095,325	292,861	300,534
1905-6	69,873	1,090,236	82.7	92.4	1,153,108	437,280	319,871
1906-7	77,373	1,035,576	82.0	88.2	1,118,149	413,480	239,441
1907-8	73,180	805,108	80.4	77.0	878,394	258,104	221,147
1908-9	40,538	850,840	80.8	81.3	891,028	294,082	253,920
1909-10	27,478	1,068,290	82.7	91.4	1,095,767	385,705	343,968
1910-11	60,860	1,180,241	82.7	93.8	1,253,607	442,605	363,153
1911-12	67,601	922,298	81.1	84.6	990,090	289,969	265,944
1912-13	34,875	1,418,337	83.0	91.6	1,453,212	604,249	438,130
1913-14	103,916	1,121,708	82.1	89.1	1,225,684	419,481	297,395
1914-15	92,467	1,141,000	81.5	86.5	1,203,537	379,369	335,780
1915-16	55,607	1,549,030	83.0	87.5	1,604,637	506,148	466,623
1916-17	113,728	1,251,837	81.2	88.2	1,365,505	394,211	355,092
1917-18	47,824	1,592,740	83.4	95.1	1,640,574	599,208	514,117
1918-19	81,424	1,538,124	83.2	93.6	1,619,548	590,251	421,588
1919-20	93,045	1,184,030	81.1	84.7	1,277,076	409,790	312,364
1920-21	54,819	1,496,281	83.1	83.3	1,551,190	693,759	431,687
1921-22	161,108	1,078,349	28.3	74.7	1,230,457	411,934	258,259
1922-23	74,513	1,215,403	32.0	87.7	1,290,316	421,118	303,800
1923-24	70,965	1,290,828	32.1	87.9	1,370,788	444,810	320,869

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on percentage of crop as reported by crop reporters.² Average weight per measured bushel as reported by crop reporters.³ Per cent of a "high medium grade" as reported by crop reporters.⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE 124.—Oats: Visible supply in United States, first of month, 1900-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.	1,000 bush-els.
1900-10	3,800	5,183	12,789	13,264	13,586	11,186	8,750	8,639	8,910	9,322	9,905	4,245
1901-11	2,761	12,551	18,802	17,022	15,505	16,129	15,997	15,769	13,129	19,549	8,128	9,570
1911-12	11,203	20,742	21,044	22,600	20,315	18,754	15,431	14,366	13,429	11,891	8,022	3,670
1912-13	1,031	4,190	9,200	10,562	10,774	8,457	9,646	12,343	13,115	8,704	8,105	14,756
1913-14	17,131	24,602	30,718	31,084	29,604	26,509	24,450	21,489	19,756	13,262	8,144	7,210
A. v. 1900-1913.	7,185	13,460	18,525	19,024	17,969	16,286	14,857	14,521	13,860	10,748	7,860	7,894
1914-15	6,462	20,124	27,285	31,866	32,471	32,956	33,173	33,258	27,284	23,022	12,623	4,345
1915-16	1,869	2,924	14,381	15,780	20,928	21,081	20,176	20,265	17,892	12,096	16,192	12,452
1916-17	8,537	27,601	38,666	45,560	47,467	48,823	42,678	36,749	24,191	28,639	17,464	9,741
1917-18	6,679	7,277	14,165	17,453	18,596	17,957	13,679	13,947	18,096	21,911	20,828	13,227
1918-19	7,874	19,309	24,690	22,080	29,143	34,529	30,798	27,666	22,662	21,507	15,827	18,094
1919-20	20,461	19,411	19,552	19,198	16,922	13,080	11,550	10,401	9,576	6,813	8,642	3,023
1920-21	8,786	8,149	27,602	34,414	33,961	32,194	33,632	34,142	32,903	20,740	26,420	24,401
A. v. 1914-1920.	7,879	14,594	23,791	26,613	28,408	28,600	26,513	25,209	23,494	20,717	17,141	13,690
1921-22	37,532	60,455	65,843	60,898	60,108	67,728	68,010	63,829	64,044	55,837	47,969	42,789
1922-23	38,825	35,058	34,677	32,940	32,392	30,821	27,623	24,044	21,932	13,514	6,523	6,523
1923-24	5,477	10,113	10,514	20,488	18,088							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Reported on the Saturday nearest the first of each month.

TABLE 125.—Oats: Receipts and shipments, 11 primary markets, 1909-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Chicago.		Milwaukee.		Minneapolis.		Duluth.		St. Louis.		Toledo.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
1909-10.....	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.
1909-10.....	85,999	72,501	9,496	7,433	15,599	14,531	7,896	7,432	20,048	14,765	3,670	3,162
1910-11.....	107,992	90,705	14,844	14,673	18,419	18,845	2,434	2,824	20,517	16,323	3,700	3,435
1911-12.....	87,623	70,090	10,863	8,194	10,565	10,043	4,539	4,039	16,870	11,280	2,872	2,611
1912-13.....	117,193	116,375	16,282	20,180	19,081	16,397	9,350	8,351	23,785	16,592	3,637	4,365
1913-14.....	105,738	98,141	18,434	17,172	22,095	24,272	5,795	6,761	25,967	19,497	8,655	2,819
A. v. 1909-1913.	100,873	89,342	13,978	13,570	17,320	15,818	5,983	6,061	21,439	15,491	3,507	3,278
1914-15.....	148,818	136,688	29,063	31,176	23,643	23,147	9,095	8,395	21,419	16,240	6,064	5,089
1915-16.....	151,169	122,289	35,262	34,389	45,778	45,094	4,844	4,593	17,518	11,636	4,707	3,801
1916-17.....	145,076	108,169	32,767	28,649	31,223	23,076	3,194	4,339	24,616	18,940	4,926	2,642
1917-18.....	134,310	86,725	31,766	20,128	42,017	42,181	766	680	37,431	32,129	5,303	3,194
1918-19.....	115,714	85,719	34,727	30,545	37,031	33,019	2,663	2,378	30,812	23,836	9,010	8,820
1919-20.....	82,141	69,792	26,572	17,766	17,054	19,038	1,635	1,694	31,391	22,772	3,221	1,601
1920-21.....	79,430	54,598	19,405	13,297	16,003	14,600	6,241	4,555	30,103	21,387	5,438	2,339
A. v. 1914-1920.	121,064	92,458	30,067	25,137	31,750	28,583	3,963	2,992	27,613	20,091	5,583	3,884
1921-22.....	77,828	63,418	23,241	17,869	32,367	28,280	6,065	10,129	25,949	20,160	4,604	2,346
1922-23.....	84,451	65,065	21,067	17,162	24,870	39,320	1,372	2,130	32,220	26,664	3,790	2,280
1922.....												
August.....	10,533	7,759	1,569	1,061	4,066	2,727	297	450	2,580	2,368	398	74
September.....	9,493	6,907	1,833	1,269	8,738	3,978	417	282	1,796	1,509	230	87
October.....	9,235	5,045	2,636	1,549	3,421	4,307	175	131	2,410	2,091	300	249
November.....	6,280	7,292	1,936	1,558	2,203	3,013	79	280	2,986	2,493	242	122
December.....	8,435	6,847	2,121	1,902	2,430	3,809	4	19	2,696	1,650	742	24
1923.....												
January.....	6,447	5,389	1,945	1,843	2,295	3,208	26	19	4,058	3,141	126	59
February.....	6,677	4,404	1,947	1,413	1,467	2,242	53	41	1,908	1,900	107	9
March.....	6,367	6,107	1,090	1,465	1,097	2,437	32	39	2,926	2,436	247	231
April.....	4,737	4,109	1,251	1,439	1,294	3,060	17	6	2,824	2,618	193	573
May.....	4,090	5,197	1,312	1,501	730	3,167	37	4	2,532	2,079	238	117
June.....	4,177	4,465	1,623	996	930	3,359	41	318	2,748	2,282	370	253
July.....	6,154	3,564	1,774	1,145	671	2,998	284	582	2,462	2,274	439	386
Year beginning Aug. 1.	Detroit.		Kansas City.		Pecan.		Omaha.		Indianapolis.		Total.	
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.
1909-10.....	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.	1,000 bush- els.
1909-10.....	2,488	383	5,185	4,508	10,875	11,796	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	161,146	136,420
1910-11.....	3,073	265	8,260	4,066	10,130	10,896	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	187,299	155,224
1911-12.....	2,752	348	6,018	5,071	6,658	8,737	8,868	9,258	976	394	154,553	130,665
1912-13.....	3,535	514	7,194	7,524	11,447	13,188	14,598	14,892	8,136	2,876	234,638	221,068
1913-14.....	3,907	649	11,326	11,032	12,152	13,894	15,977	18,576	5,392	1,898	231,237	214,549
A. v. 1909-1913.	3,181	432	7,298	6,440	10,252	11,686					194,643	171,582
1914-15.....	4,028	1,123	7,338	6,107	11,189	11,726	13,648	13,916	5,828	4,349	275,328	252,139
1915-16.....	5,179	2,202	4,882	2,582	11,364	11,838	11,421	10,061	13,797	8,677	305,004	257,708
1916-17.....	3,911	934	10,059	10,130	13,802	11,049	18,219	17,302	14,895	10,801	302,473	235,347
1917-18.....	3,677	607	18,344	12,899	20,170	17,541	23,673	21,945	10,822	13,705	337,279	251,061
1918-19.....	8,179	1,759	16,688	11,343	8,535	8,212	20,961	20,559	14,830	4,510	298,840	228,700
1919-20.....	2,418	551	7,115	6,180	10,639	13,096	13,018	12,112	16,909	4,023	209,070	158,008
1920-21.....	3,345	750	7,137	5,132	9,176	7,906	10,223	8,423	16,509	6,099	213,080	134,996
A. v. 1914-1920.	4,390	1,145	10,295	7,614	12,090	11,624	15,837	15,414	14,234	7,406	277,426	210,936
1921-22.....	2,285	330	7,262	5,043	14,210	12,254	10,665	9,768	13,052	6,247	217,408	176,826
1922-23.....	3,444	326	10,568	6,147	15,555	15,147	14,772	16,174	10,585	3,471	222,680	192,826
1922.....												
August.....	310	49	650	475	1,370	1,076	1,258	1,322	1,586	232	24,482	17,502
September.....	302	46	599	305	1,245	1,353	1,102	932	986	328	21,710	16,792
October.....	322	33	733	406	1,782	1,559	1,340	1,068	983	268	23,405	16,615
November.....	354	4	1,468	438	1,690	1,607	1,744	1,308	846	218	21,048	18,293
December.....	356	12	1,043	460	1,457	1,374	1,050	1,221	382	190	20,686	16,514
1923.....												
January.....	433	52	1,163	658	1,870	1,768	1,366	1,694	1,308	244	21,044	18,075
February.....	240	61	861	618	848	763	966	1,064	676	318	14,709	12,899
March.....	281	40	936	767	1,348	1,499	1,484	1,748	960	434	17,968	17,246
April.....	234	16	1,504	672	1,143	1,122	1,674	2,088	832	458	15,693	16,336
May.....	232	8	617	630	747	822	654	1,434	980	404	12,615	15,283
June.....	204	2	606	466	1,085	1,026	1,102	1,304	724	240	13,910	14,711
July.....	202	4	398	297	1,061	1,148	973	1,041	472	137	14,840	13,570

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the annual reports of the Chicago Board of Trade.

No report.

TABLE 126.—Oats: Classification of cars graded by licensed inspectors, all inspection points.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Total of all classes and subclasses under each grade, annual inspections, 1919-1922.											
	Receipts						Shipments.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sam- ple.	Total.	No. 1	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sam- ple.	Total.
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1919-20.....	5,662	52,094	96,039	15,887	3,589	173,271	3,167	41,094	62,764	4,100	692	111,817
1920-21.....	8,803	60,169	73,072	14,766	6,831	163,641	3,600	45,099	31,811	2,821	2,220	85,551
1921-22.....	2,519	31,643	105,103	31,774	6,664	177,703	2,384	49,117	72,955	4,305	1,675	130,436
1922-23.....	2,548	47,347	96,964	17,004	4,640	167,523	1,738	45,563	62,601	6,112	1,235	117,249
Class.	Total inspections by grade and class, August 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.											
White.....	2,101	45,333	94,390	16,559	4,011	162,394	1,601	44,457	62,157	6,059	970	115,244
Red.....	329	1,531	1,272	340	124	3,596	116	934	409	34	8	1,501
Gray.....	46	31	27	25	7	136	1	2	-----	-----	-----	3
Mixed.....	72	452	295	80	498	1,397	20	170	35	19	257	501
Total of all classes and subclasses under each grade, annual inspections, 1919-1922.												
Year beginning Aug. 1.	Receipts.						Shipments.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sam- ple.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sam- ple.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1919-20.....	3.3	30.0	55.4	9.2	2.1	100	2.8	36.8	56.1	3.7	0.6	100
1920-21.....	5.4	36.8	44.6	9.0	4.2	100	4.2	52.7	37.2	3.3	2.6	100
1921-22.....	1.4	17.8	59.1	17.9	3.8	100	1.8	37.7	55.9	3.3	1.3	100
1922-23.....	1.5	28.3	57.3	10.1	2.8	100	1.5	38.9	53.4	5.2	1.0	100
Class.	Total inspections by grade and class, August 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.											
White.....	1.3	27.9	58.1	10.2	2.5	100	1.4	38.6	53.9	5.3	0.8	100
Red.....	9.1	42.6	35.4	9.5	3.4	100	7.7	62.2	27.3	2.3	0.5	100
Gray.....	33.8	22.8	19.9	18.4	5.1	100	33.3	66.7	-----	-----	-----	100
Mixed.....	5.1	32.4	21.1	5.7	35.7	100	4.0	33.9	7.0	3.8	51.3	100

Grain Division.

TABLE 127.—Oats, including oatmeal: International trade, 1910-1923.

Country.	Year ending July 31.							
	Average, 1910-1914.		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Algeria.....	79	4, 102	4, 190	773	286	10, 123	1 509	2, 081
Argentina ¹	55	42, 569	20	28, 425	20	20, 907		19, 511
Australia ²	898	270	186	1, 205	25	428		
British India.....	4 87	4 43	1	51	1	37		4 67
Bulgaria.....		178		2	(³)	20		
Canada.....	90	14, 771	987	25, 006	354	31, 544	2 964	2 26, 115
Chile ⁴	2	2, 469	31	196	7	1, 832		
Finland.....			26	39	(⁵)	132	2 590	4 421
Hungary.....	1, 420	12, 416		509	6	672	1 12	1 1, 344
Italy.....	8, 212	65	9, 018	2	4, 688	10	12, 243	4 6
Latvia.....			18		33	218	1 79	1 1, 473
Rumania.....	4 72	4 10, 483	4	7, 310		12, 592	(⁶) (⁷)	20, 800
Russia.....	1, 206	70, 466						
Tunis.....	2	2, 875	70	1, 472	2	3, 403	1 61	722
Union of South Africa ⁸	306	434	389	114	183	283	173	143
United States.....	5, 184	8, 312	3, 104	4, 133	1, 738	19, 685	2 293	2 25, 413
Yugoslavia.....				914		1		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	2, 295	114	521	1	937	4	1 3, 102	1 182
Belgium.....	8, 486	52	7, 293	4	10, 205	20	2 8, 656	2 119
Brazil ⁹	6 26		42		22	(¹⁰)		
Czechoslovakia.....			280	559	1, 807	10	1 538	1 65
Denmark.....	4, 687	152	226	94	765	148	1 1, 048	1 326
France.....	29, 972	115	5, 828	8, 991	26, 317	656	17, 599	1 1, 031
Germany.....	36, 977	33, 744	104	7 50	7, 269	564	7, 126	1 117
Greece.....			413	(¹¹)	136		1 87	
Japan.....	5	42	2	26	8		1 31	
Netherlands.....	38, 802	30, 771	2, 821	405	4, 485	611	5, 191	1 683
Norway.....	4 07	27	290	182	981	3	1 588	1 20
Poland.....				440	440	14	1 43	1 8
Sweden.....	6, 468	1, 899	1, 825	191	2, 169	3, 851	1 1, 436	1 1, 763
Switzerland.....	12, 464	13	2, 419	6	7, 917	1	9, 541	1 1
United Kingdom.....	63, 624		30, 230	441	30, 777	882	36, 610	3 339
Total countries reported.....	222, 036	236, 392	70, 038	81, 701	101, 553	114, 551	106, 520	102, 750

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, except figures with footnotes (⁹) and (¹⁰), which are compiled from official sources.

¹ Ten months ending May 31.

² Calendar years, 1909-1922.

³ Years ending June 30.

⁴ Average for the seasons 1911-12 to 1913-14

⁵ Less than 500 bushels.

⁶ 1913 only.

⁷ Eight months, Aug.-Dec. 1920, and May-July, 1921.

⁸ Season 1913-1914.

⁹ Eleven months.

TABLE 128.—Oats, including oatmeal: Net imports and net exports, principal countries 1907-1923.

Year ending July 31.	Imports.						Exports.				
	Belgium.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Rumania.	Russia.	Canada.	United States. ¹	Algeria.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1906-7	1,850	27,723	3,216	1,758	9,306	43,437	(2)	34,772	11,340	6,295	3,600
1907-8	3,172	7,633	4,216	3,457	9,861	49,872	(2)	28,690	4,074	2,135	3,912
1908-9	3,329	16,602	5,124	3,955	9,543	55,746	(2)	49,617	7,381	² 4,358	4,343
1909-10	6,930	18,470	6,569	9,629	12,354	74,411	(2)	89,324	8,929	1,614	3,238
1910-11	8,433	40,941	11,239	4,951	12,795	61,771	(2)	107,592	8,063	3,739	5,170
1911-12	6,186	18,674	6,844	8,283	11,824	68,998	11,891	58,575	11,765	56	4,637
1912-13	12,428	20,957	11,711	8,968	13,387	78,432	1,101	53,772	15,524	35,732	1,691
1913-14	7,778	41,349	4,371	8,593	11,963	59,000	18,271	37,094	38,537	³ 19,625	5,377
1914-15	(2)	32,164	15,160	1,868	7,592	57,772	874	878	12,265	99,979	3,206
1915-16	(2)	58,010	34,203	4,412	5,397	49,900	6,437	³ 37	57,159	98,295	6,371
1916-17	(2)	74,699	30,275	5,563	15,682	37,300	(2)	(2)	157,985	94,344	17,572
1917-18	(2)	33,998	22,187	1,167	12,402	50,260	(2)	(2)	145,238	122,500	5,596
1918-19	1,954	35,843	20,040	1,893	12,387	142,666	³ 210	(2)	115,729	108,453	17,014
1919-20	4,540	29,023	1,088	2,268	6,564	22,599	³ 123	(2)	14,673	37,392	4,572
1920-21	7,289	3,184	9,016	2,417	2,414	20,789	7,306	(2)	24,619	5,595	3,418
1921-22	10,185	25,661	4,079	3,874	7,910	29,895	12,592	(2)	31,190	19,503	9,837
1922-23	18,538	16,567	12,286	4,508	9,540	36,271	20,800	(2)	25,151	25,120	1,573

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1915-16, 1922, and official sources.

¹ Year ending June 30.

² Not available.

³ Net import.

⁴ Ten months ending May 31.

⁵ Net export.

TABLE 129.—Oats: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1903-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted av., crop year.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1903-4	49.8	47.2	47.2	46.5	47.2	48.1	48.1	51.1	53.2	55.3	57.4	56.2	49.8
1904-5	50.0	42.3	41.0	41.0	40.2	42.8	45.0	46.0	45.6	43.3	43.0	42.1	43.1
1905-6	41.7	38.4	36.2	34.9	34.4	33.2	33.1	32.8	32.3	33.2	34.7	37.6	35.7
1906-7	49.2	40.4	42.5	43.8	45.0	45.1	47.5	49.8	52.0	56.0	55.3	52.5	45.6
1907-8	44.3	35.0	35.6	38.6	31.9	32.2	32.4	33.1	33.1	34.2	36.0	37.7	34.7
1908-9	37.6	30.3	39.6	37.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	38.9	30.5	30.5	40.0	38.8	39.0
Av. 1909-1913	42.8	39.1	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.5	39.5	40.1	40.5	41.2	41.8	41.7	39.6
1914-15	36.7	42.3	43.3	42.9	43.8	45.0	50.1	52.1	58.4	58.4	51.3	46.7	45.3
1915-16	45.4	38.5	34.5	34.9	36.1	39.1	44.6	42.7	42.0	42.6	42.1	40.4	39.3
1916-17	40.1	43.1	44.5	40.0	52.4	51.4	55.2	56.9	61.5	71.0	69.9	68.9	51.7
1917-18	73.7	61.7	62.3	61.7	66.6	73.9	78.7	80.2	88.9	86.9	78.1	70.3	70.9
1918-19	70.3	70.3	71.0	68.2	70.9	70.8	64.3	62.6	65.8	70.9	71.2	70.9	69.4
1919-20	75.3	71.7	68.4	68.7	70.4	78.2	82.7	84.5	90.7	98.3	102.9	104.5	78.5
1920-21	81.9	70.2	60.7	54.5	46.0	46.6	41.8	41.9	39.3	36.8	37.9	36.6	58.8
Av. 1914-1920	60.9	56.8	55.0	54.3	55.2	57.7	59.6	61.0	63.1	65.0	64.8	63.8	58.4
1921-22	33.8	30.1	31.0	29.2	30.2	31.0	32.8	36.0	36.5	37.9	38.4	37.3	33.5
1922-23	35.0	32.2	34.5	38.2	39.4	41.2	41.8	43.1	43.9	45.7	44.9	42.5	38.5
1923-24	37.8	37.8	38.6	40.2	41.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 130.—Oats: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1908- 1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1920- 1923.	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923.1
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolla.
Maine.....	60	58	48	54	51	55	53	57	45	67	85	90	92	85	74	55	47	56	17.46
New Hampshire.....	59	64	51	61	48	56	56	58	54	69	84	87	85	75	73	60	60	64	22.80
Vermont.....	62	50	50	59	48	52	52	55	52	65	85	90	90	75	73	59	56	63	19.04
Massachusetts.....	62	58	50	58	47	54	53	56	51	66	81	91	90	80	74	59	63	63	21.42
Rhode Island.....	64	53	48	58	45	50	51	58	50	68	75	90	95	80	74	60	60	60	18.60
Connecticut.....	58	52	44	56	49	55	51	55	55	60	70	90	88	75	73	60	65	52	18.29
New York.....	56	49	42	51	42	47	48	51	45	62	75	84	83	67	67	47	51	55	15.30
New Jersey.....	55	50	44	50	44	47	47	54	46	61	70	79	80	75	67	45	55	55	17.05
Pennsylvania.....	55	50	41	50	41	46	46	51	44	57	73	80	80	66	64	45	48	52	16.32
Delaware.....	54	48	43	47	45	51	47	50	51	62	78	87	90	70	70	46	57	60	13.11
Maryland.....	53	49	46	49	45	48	47	52	49	61	75	86	82	70	68	45	51	54	15.20
Virginia.....	55	54	49	54	52	52	52	58	55	63	84	100	100	81	77	56	59	63	11.80
West Virginia.....	56	54	50	56	47	51	52	55	51	64	79	91	91	79	73	52	53	63	13.34
North Carolina.....	63	66	60	63	62	61	62	65	62	74	93	108	106	96	86	70	67	74	14.07
South Carolina.....	75	72	65	72	66	71	69	71	67	80	100	118	110	103	93	73	76	82	18.24
Georgia.....	72	71	64	70	65	68	68	70	66	79	117	119	115	108	96	64	75	85	13.50
Florida.....	72	75	65	75	70	70	71	70	70	79	118	115	120	80	86	65	77	80	8.84
Ohio.....	49	41	35	45	33	40	39	45	30	53	64	70	72	50	56	33	45	45	12.15
Indiana.....	47	39	31	43	30	38	36	43	34	51	63	67	69	40	53	29	40	39	8.40
Illinois.....	47	38	30	42	30	38	36	44	35	51	65	67	70	43	54	29	39	39	11.12
Michigan.....	49	41	35	46	33	39	39	45	35	53	64	60	71	48	55	36	41	43	13.04
Wisconsin.....	47	39	34	45	32	37	37	43	36	51	66	67	70	49	55	33	39	43	16.07
Minnesota.....	43	35	32	40	26	32	33	40	32	47	63	68	64	36	49	23	32	34	11.36
Iowa.....	42	35	27	41	27	34	33	41	32	48	63	64	64	36	50	23	35	37	12.08
Missouri.....	45	43	32	45	35	45	40	44	38	53	61	70	71	49	55	30	44	45	7.04
North Dakota.....	42	33	37	41	22	30	33	37	27	44	62	61	67	35	48	21	26	28	8.58
South Dakota.....	41	34	30	43	25	34	33	34	26	46	61	59	63	33	47	20	32	31	9.92
Nebraska.....	41	35	28	43	30	38	35	40	31	47	61	65	65	37	49	21	34	34	7.92
Kansas.....	45	43	34	45	35	45	40	42	37	55	64	73	73	39	50	27	41	43	7.58
Kentucky.....	54	51	45	50	44	52	48	53	48	60	76	90	91	73	70	48	56	56	10.25
Tennessee.....	53	53	46	50	47	53	50	53	50	62	83	93	93	78	73	48	53	60	9.54
Alabama.....	66	70	60	60	62	69	65	69	63	75	102	107	105	88	87	65	75	80	15.00
Mississippi.....	67	68	55	65	60	63	62	65	60	74	94	107	105	87	85	64	68	76	12.54
Louisiana.....	64	62	49	65	51	57	57	63	55	68	94	90	100	82	80	70	69	68	15.39
Texas.....	52	62	47	64	43	51	51	48	42	61	82	92	64	66	65	39	55	57	12.65
Oklahoma.....	45	46	37	48	34	45	42	41	35	57	75	84	79	44	58	27	45	52	9.00
Arkansas.....	53	59	46	53	50	53	52	53	52	68	75	88	88	78	72	45	57	62	14.25
Montana.....	49	42	46	40	35	42	39	39	32	47	81	90	91	61	60	34	37	34	11.84
Wyoming.....	50	50	50	50	37	40	45	48	43	60	80	80	112	62	69	38	40	47	12.10
Colorado.....	54	58	46	48	34	44	46	45	41	60	76	86	96	60	66	33	45	46	11.25
New Mexico.....	64	66	62	57	45	60	58	45	50	67	84	89	95	80	73	49	58	79	9.05
Arizona.....	74	79	90	80	70	59	70	70	64	80	96	120	100	96	89	65	69	80	21.68
Utah.....	48	52	48	47	49	40	47	43	45	61	85	97	98	80	73	37	47	58	18.38
Nevada.....	65	59	63	62	52	65	60	55	55	75	96	118	100	120	88	75	81	81	27.90
Idaho.....	47	50	42	40	35	32	40	38	34	54	77	94	96	68	66	32	46	44	17.48
Washington.....	48	48	48	45	40	40	44	42	37	51	81	98	98	72	64	42	68	60	22.74
Oregon.....	47	52	47	44	41	38	44	45	37	49	75	96	92	65	68	38	57	48	14.25
California.....	67	66	50	59	55	60	58	53	50	72	85	94	96	80	76	51	64	66	22.40
United States.....	47.3	49.6	34.4	45.0	31.9	39.2	38.2	43.8	36.1	52.4	68.6	70.9	71.5	66.0	55.3	30.2	39.4	41.5	11.74

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1 Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 131.—Oats, No. 3 white: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, 1899-1923.

CHICAGO.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
1899-1900.....	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.26	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.24
1900-1901.....	.23	.24	.24	.25	.25	.26	.27	.27	.28	.29	.29	.35	.26
1901-2.....	.37	.37	.38	.42	.47	.47	.44	.44	.44	.44	.48	.49	.45
1902-3.....	.35	.33	.32	.31	.32	.34	.35	.34	.34	.35	.39	.38	.34
1903-4.....	.35	.37	.36	.36	.36	.39	.43	.40	.41	.42	.42	.40	.38
1904-5.....	.34	.32	.30	.31	.30	.31	.31	.32	.31	.32	.32	.32	.32
1905-6.....	.27	.28	.29	.31	.31	.31	.30	.30	.32	.34	.38	.37	.31
1906-7.....	.31	.32	.33	.33	.35	.36	.40	.42	.42	.45	.45	.45	.37
1907-8.....	.46	.49	.49	.47	.50	.50	.51	.52	.52	.53	.51	.55	.50
1908-9.....	.49	.49	.48	.49	.50	.50	.54	.54	.55	.56	.56	.48	.52
1909-10.....	.38	.39	.40	.40	.44	.48	.47	.44	.42	.40	.38	.41	.42
1910-11.....	.35	.34	.32	.32	.32	.33	.31	.31	.32	.34	.39	.44	.38
1911-12.....	.41	.45	.47	.48	.47	.50	.52	.53	.57	.55	.53	.49	.50
1912-13.....	.33	.33	.33	.32	.33	.33	.33	.32	.35	.38	.40	.40	.35
1913-14.....	.42	.43	.40	.40	.40	.39	.39	.39	.39	.40	.40	.37	.40
Av. 1909-1913.....	.38	.39	.38	.38	.39	.41	.40	.40	.41	.41	.42	.42	.40
1914-1915.....	.42	.48	.46	.48	.49	.53	.58	.57	.57	.54	.49	.53	.50
1915-16.....	.41	.34	.36	.36	.42	.48	.45	.42	.44	.43	.39	.41	.41
1916-17.....	.44	.46	.49	.55	.53	.57	.56	.61	.69	.70	.67	.78	.54
1917-18.....	.61	.60	.60	.65	.77	.82	.89	.93	.89	.77	.77	.77	.71
1918-19.....	.70	.72	.69	.72	.72	.65	.58	.63	.70	.69	.70	.78	.70
1919-20.....	.73	.68	.70	.73	.82	.86	.86	.93	1.01	1.09	1.13	.91	.80
1920-21.....	.70	.62	.54	.51	.48	.44	.42	.42	.36	.39	.37	.34	.51
Av. 1914-1920.....	.57	.56	.55	.57	.60	.62	.62	.64	.67	.66	.65	.65	.60
1921-22.....	.32	.35	.31	.33	.34	.34	.36	.36	.38	.38	.37	.36	.35
1922-23.....	.32	.38	.42	.43	.44	.43	.44	.45	.46	.45	.43	.40	.41
1923-24.....	.38	.40	.43	.43	.44								

Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

KANSAS CITY.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
1899-1900.....	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.24
1900-1.....	.22	.23	.24	.24	.24	.25	.26	.27	.29	.30	.29	.38	.26
1901-2 ¹.....	.39	.36	.38	.43	.47	.45	.45	.45	.44	.44	.45	.47	.42
1902-3.....	.32	.32	.32	.31	.32	.35	.34	.34	.33	.34	.44	.37	.34
1903-4.....	.34	.38	.35	.34	.35	.37	.41	.39	.40	.42	.40	.40	.37
1904-5.....	.35	.32	.30	.30	.31	.31	.32	.32	.30	.32	.31	.33	.32
1905-6.....	.28	.27	.28	.30	.31	.31	.31	.31	.32	.34	.37	.37	.31
1906-7.....	.30	.32	.33	.33	.34	.36	.40	.41	.42	.45	.45	.45	.38
1907-8.....	.48	.48	.48	.44	.49	.49	.49	.51	.49	.51	.51	.50	.49
1908-9.....	.48	.48	.47	.48	.49	.50	.51	.53	.54	.56	.56	.50	.51
1909-10.....	.41	.41	.40	.39	.44	.48	.46	.45	.42	.40	.35	.40	.42
1910-11.....	.34	.33	.32	.32	.32	.32	.31	.30	.32	.32	.39	.43	.34
1911-12.....	.41	.46	.49	.48	.48	.50	.53	.53	.57	.54	.52	.44	.50
1912-13.....	.34	.33	.32	.34	.33	.38	.39	.36	.48	.40	.40	.38	.37
1913-14.....	.40	.47	.45	.47	.47	.48	.33	.33	.35	.36	.39	.37	.40
Av. 1909-1913.....	.38	.40	.40	.40	.41	.40	.40	.39	.43	.40	.41	.40	.41
1914-15.....	.47	.47	.45	.47	.48	.53	.56	.57	.55	.54	.46	.51	.54
1915-16.....	.38	.35	.36	.39	.42	.44	.47	.43	.44	.43	.39	.45	.40
1916-17.....	.45	.46	.48	.55	.54	.56	.58	.63	.71	.71	.67	.78	.58
1917-18.....	.59	.60	.60	.67	.76	.83	.90	.91	.91	.77	.72	.74	.72
1918-19.....	.74	.72	.70	.69	.72	.67	.61	.66	.71	.71	.70	.69	.66
1919-20.....	.73	.66	.69	.74	.81	.87	.89	.92	1.06	1.12	1.11	.91	.83
1920-21.....	.72	.63	.55	.51	.49	.46	.43	.43	.37	.40	.37	.35	.50
Av. 1914-1920.....	.58	.56	.55	.57	.60	.62	.63	.65	.68	.67	.63	.63	.60
1921-22.....	.32	.35	.32	.32	.33	.36	.37	.37	.37	.39	.37	.36	.34
1922-23.....	.35	.38	.42	.44	.45	.44	.44	.46	.47	.45	.43	.40	.43
1923-24.....	.40	.40	.43	.42	.44								

Compiled from Kansas City Daily Price Current.

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ 1901 compiled from Kansas City Star.

TABLE 131A.—Oats, No. 3 white: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, 1909-1923.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
1909-10.....	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.41	\$0.46	\$0.45	\$0.43	\$0.40	\$0.39	\$0.36	\$0.42	\$0.39
1910-11.....	.35	.36	.30	.31	.30	.31	.29	.29	.32	.33	.37	.42	.32
1911-12.....	.41	.44	.48	.46	.46	.48	.50	.52	.54	.54	.50	.47	.47
1912-13.....	.34	.31	.31	.29	.30	.31	.31	.30	.32	.35	.38	.38	.38
1913-14.....	.40	.40	.37	.37	.37	.36	.36	.37	.36	.38	.38	.35	.38
Av. 1909-1913.....	.37	.38	.36	.36	.37	.38	.38	.38	.39	.40	.40	.41	.38
1914-15.....	.42	.46	.44	.46	.46	.52	.56	.56	.55	.52	.46	.50	.48
1915-16.....	.37	.33	.34	.35	.40	.46	.45	.41	.42	.42	.38	.38	.38
1916-17.....	.44	.44	.47	.53	.49	.55	.56	.60	.67	.69	.66	.75	.52
1917-18.....	.55	.58	.58	.62	.76	.81	.88	.92	.88	.74	.75	.74	.71
1918-19.....	.68	.69	.65	.69	.69	.64	.56	.60	.68	.66	.66	.74	.66
1919-20.....	.70	.65	.67	.69	.80	.83	.82	.89	1.08	1.05	1.15	.94	.80
1920-21.....	.66	.58	.51	.47	.44	.41	.39	.39	.33	.36	.34	.34	.48
Av. 1914-1920.....	.55	.53	.52	.54	.58	.60	.60	.62	.60	.63	.63	.63	.58
1921-22.....	.31	.33	.28	.29	.30	.32	.35	.34	.35	.36	.33	.32	.32
1922-23.....	.29	.33	.38	.39	.41	.40	.40	.41	.42	.41	.39	.36	.36
1923-24.....	.35	.37	.40	.39	.40								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

TABLE 132.—Oats, No. 3 white: Price per pound expressed as percentage of price per pound for No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago, 1909-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
1909-10.....	P. ct. 95	P. ct. 99	P. ct. 119	P. ct. 119	P. ct. 130	P. ct. 131	P. ct. 131	P. ct. 126	P. ct. 129	P. ct. 117	P. ct. 113	P. ct. 116	P. ct. 119
1910-11.....	96	103	112	114	124	128	121	121	112	110	124	122	118
1911-12.....	110	118	113	124	135	141	142	136	128	122	124	126	127
1912-13.....	73	78	89	108	126	126	120	114	111	117	117	113	108
1913-14.....	99	100	100	97	106	110	110	107	102	100	97	91	102
Av. 1909-1913.....	95	100	107	112	124	127	125	121	116	113	115	114	114
1914-15.....	90	106	110	125	134	131	137	138	133	123	116	119	122
1915-16.....	89	80	97	100	106	114	106	101	101	100	92	89	96
1916-17.....	91	94	89	98	101	102	98	98	86	77	69	69	80
1917-18.....	52	50	52	51	76	81	86	96	94	84	83	79	74
1918-19.....	71	80	86	95	87	80	80	72	76	69	69	71	78
1919-20.....	66	77	87	87	98	100	103	103	105	94	105	101	94
1920-21.....	78	83	104	116	114	118	117	119	111	114	103	99	106
Av. 1914-1920.....	77	81	89	90	102	104	104	104	101	94	91	90	94
1921-22.....	100	116	121	123	127	124	115	111	115	107	106	98	114
1922-23.....	82	90	96	96	98	100	96	108	102	96	90	80	94
1923-24.....	76	79	72	92	98								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

BARLEY.

TABLE 133.—Barley: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869-1923.

Calendar year.	Acre- age har- vested.	Average yield per acre.	Pro- duc- tion.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago, cash price per bushel, low milling to fancy. ²				Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ³
							December.		Following May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000 acres.	Bushels of 48 lbs.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dol- lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1869	1,020	27.9	28,052	70.8	20,208	19.78	74	85	50	62	255,390	6,727,597
1870	1,109	23.7	26,295	79.1	20,792	18.75	68	80	72	95	340,093	4,806,700
1871	1,114	24.0	26,718	75.8	20,264	18.19	55½	64	55	71	86,891	5,565,591
1872	1,307	19.2	26,846	68.6	18,416	13.19	60	70	71	85	482,410	4,244,751
1873	1,387	23.1	32,044	86.7	27,794	20.04	132	158	130	155	320,399	4,891,180
1874	1,581	20.6	32,552	86.0	27,998	17.71	120	129½	115	137	91,118	6,255,063
1875	1,790	20.6	36,900	74.1	27,368	15.29	81	88	62½	73½	317,781	10,285,977
1876	1,767	21.9	38,710	63.0	24,403	13.81	63½	68½	80	85	1,186,129	6,702,965
1877	1,099	21.4	35,638	62.5	22,287	13.35	56½	64	46½	52½	3,921,501	6,704,228
1878	1,790	23.6	42,246	57.9	24,464	13.69	91	100	64	73	715,546	6,720,079
1879	1,098	24.4	48,721	59.4	28,930	14.48	86	92	75	80	1,128,023	7,135,258
1880	1,843	24.5	45,105	66.0	30,091	16.33	100	120	95	105	885,246	6,528,616
1881	1,908	20.9	41,161	82.3	33,863	17.21	101	107	100	100	205,030	2,182,722
1882	2,272	21.6	48,954	62.9	30,768	13.54	79	82	80	80	433,065	10,050,857
1883	2,379	21.1	50,136	58.7	23,420	12.37	62	67	65	71	724,955	6,596,122
1884	2,009	23.5	61,265	48.7	29,779	11.41	53	58	65	65	6,59,130	9,986,507
1885	2,729	21.4	58,360	56.3	32,968	12.04	62	65	58	60	252,183	10,197,115
1886	2,653	22.1	59,128	53.6	31,814	12.00	51	54	57	57	1,305,300	10,355,594
1887	2,902	19.6	56,812	51.9	29,464	10.15	80	80	69	77	550,884	10,831,551
1888	2,900	21.3	63,884	59.0	37,072	12.57	—	—	—	—	1,440,321	11,368,514
1889	3,231	24.3	78,213	41.6	32,574	10.11	58	58	—	—	1,408,311	11,332,545
1890	3,406	21.1	73,017	62.0	45,719	13.42	—	—	—	—	973,062	5,078,723
1891	3,705	26.1	96,589	51.8	50,051	13.51	—	—	—	—	2,800,075	3,146,828
1892	3,802	23.6	92,037	46.5	42,790	10.99	65	67	65	65	3,035,257	1,970,120
1893	3,855	21.7	83,700	40.5	33,922	8.80	52	54	55	60	5,219,105	701,061
1894	4,005	19.5	78,051	43.5	33,924	8.47	53½	55½	51	52	1,593,754	2,118,819
1895	4,203	20.9	114,732	32.0	36,078	8.60	33	40	25	36	7,080,331	837,181
1896	4,172	23.8	96,394	30.0	29,814	7.15	22	37	24½	35	20,630,301	1,271,787
1897	4,150	24.9	103,279	35.2	36,246	8.76	26½	42	36	53	11,237,077	124,904
1898	4,247	23.5	99,922	38.9	39,009	9.21	40	50½	36	42	2,207,403	110,476
1899	4,470	26.1	116,552	39.0	45,479	10.17	35	45	36	44	23,661,662	189,767
1900	4,545	21.1	96,041	40.5	38,896	8.56	37	61	37	57	6,293,307	171,004
1901	4,742	25.7	121,784	45.2	55,068	11.01	56	63	64	72	8,714,208	57,406
1902	5,126	29.1	149,399	45.5	67,944	13.25	36	70	48	56	8,429,111	56,462
1903	5,508	26.4	146,864	45.4	66,700	11.98	42	61½	38	59	10,881,627	90,768
1904	5,912	27.4	162,105	41.6	67,427	11.41	38	52	40	50	10,661,655	81,020
1905	6,280	27.2	170,080	39.4	66,059	10.71	37	53	42	55½	17,729,380	18,000
1906	6,730	28.6	192,270	41.6	80,069	11.90	44	56	61	65	8,238,842	36,349
1907	6,941	24.5	170,096	66.3	112,675	16.23	78	102	60	75	4,349,078	199,741
1908	7,264	25.3	184,857	55.2	102,037	13.99	57	64½	66	75	6,580,393	2,444
1909	7,686	24.4	187,073	54.8	102,947	13.37	55	72	50	68	4,311,546	—
1910	7,743	22.5	173,832	57.8	100,426	12.97	72	90	75	115	9,399,346	—
1911	7,627	21.0	160,240	86.9	139,182	18.25	102	130	08	132	1,586,242	—
1912	7,580	29.7	223,824	50.5	112,967	15.60	43	77	45	68	17,534,703	—
1913	7,499	23.8	178,189	58.7	95,731	12.77	50	79	51	66	6,644,747	—
A v. 1909-1913	7,620	24.3	184,812	59.7	110,249	14.47	64.4	89.6	57.8	89.8	7,895,521	—
1914	7,565	25.8	194,953	54.3	105,903	14.00	60	75	74½	82	26,754,522	—
1915	7,148	32.0	228,851	51.6	118,172	16.53	62	77	70	83	27,473,160	—
1916	7,757	23.5	182,308	58.1	109,640	20.71	95	125	128	166	16,391,077	—
1917	8,933	23.7	211,759	113.7	240,758	26.95	125	163	105	170	20,285,378	—
1918	9,740	26.3	256,225	91.7	234,912	24.12	88	105	110	130	20,457,781	—
1919	6,720	22.0	147,608	120.6	178,080	26.50	125	108	140	190	26,071,284	—
1920	7,600	24.9	189,332	71.3	135,083	17.77	50	98	56	75	20,457,196	—
A v. 1914-1920	7,923	25.4	201,577	83.2	167,655	21.16	86.4	115.9	97.6	128.7	23,497,200	—
1921	7,414	20.9	154,940	41.9	64,034	8.76	48	64	62	75	27,540,570	—
1922	7,317	24.9	182,068	52.5	95,560	13.06	66	75	63	72	21,910,495	—
1923 ⁴	7,905	25.1	198,185	54.0	106,955	13.53	—	—	—	—	—	—

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. Prices, 1895-1908, for No. 3 grade.³ Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE 134.—*Barley: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	4	3	3	104	84	90	89	81	90
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	23	23	26	25	27	22
Vermont.....	9	9	9	225	261	261	180	253	244
New York.....	158	158	190	3,318	4,108	5,092	2,057	3,040	3,819
Pennsylvania.....	13	12	12	240	306	269	174	199	194
Maryland.....	4	4	4	120	128	132	80	96	106
Virginia.....	9	9	10	207	248	270	149	198	210
Ohio.....	97	78	74	2,522	1,424	1,998	1,286	925	1,439
Indiana.....	65	30	30	1,235	510	690	593	296	444
Illinois.....	173	190	228	4,559	5,005	6,612	2,093	3,251	3,985
Michigan.....	200	140	150	3,500	3,598	3,600	1,995	2,339	2,304
Wisconsin.....	473	443	465	10,642	14,220	13,252	5,427	8,105	8,064
Minnesota.....	937	908	962	18,700	24,002	24,050	6,358	11,309	10,582
Iowa.....	136	161	161	3,196	4,605	4,572	1,312	2,259	2,377
Missouri.....	7	6	6	154	115	102	100	83	126
North Dakota.....	1,090	1,008	1,361	15,988	25,704	23,818	4,927	10,025	9,651
South Dakota.....	1,120	881	890	19,040	20,303	20,025	5,522	8,510	8,010
Nebraska.....	199	242	339	4,915	4,356	9,492	1,376	2,047	4,176
Kansas.....	728	1,074	967	14,560	18,560	21,467	4,222	8,561	10,510
Kentucky.....	6	6	7	144	168	189	88	143	159
Tennessee.....	9	14	17	189	315	291	183	252	331
Texas.....	78	93	103	1,872	1,767	2,592	842	1,149	1,764
Oklahoma.....	122	120	129	2,684	2,103	2,838	1,208	1,206	1,907
Montana.....	75	92	97	1,538	2,300	2,474	923	1,150	1,494
Wyoming.....	9	20	23	261	560	568	170	336	664
Colorado.....	202	186	221	4,444	3,564	6,409	1,644	2,065	3,661
New Mexico.....	19	9	11	240	135	209	116	123	167
Arizona.....	29	25	36	928	825	1,260	742	701	1,197
Utah.....	16	18	22	512	630	893	246	346	625
Nevada.....	0	6	6	187	176	152	150	176	126
Idaho.....	87	85	93	2,781	2,800	3,009	1,308	1,878	2,319
Washington.....	80	71	85	2,044	1,776	3,884	1,531	1,814	2,330
Oregon.....	70	80	88	2,210	2,160	3,080	1,129	1,598	2,064
California.....	1,188	1,129	1,095	20,700	34,134	33,069	16,632	21,093	23,148
United States.....	7,414	7,317	7,905	154,946	182,068	198,185	64,034	95,590	105,075

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 135.—*Barley: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909-1922.*

Calendar year	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909.....	8.9	3.6	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.8	19.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	22.8
1910.....	34.0	1.2	1	.9	.9	4.3	.1	40.7	.4	.6	.5	.1	43.1
1911.....	30.0	1.2	1	.8	.4	5.7	.1	38.1	.9	.9	.3	.2	44.3
1912.....	8.4	1.8	1	.9	1.9	1.7	.5	15.9	.9	.5	.5	.2	19.6
1913.....	24.5	.7	1	.4	1.0	3.2	.3	31.1	.2	1.2	.2	.2	36.1
1914.....	8.2	2.3	.2	.6	1.5	4.6	.4	19.4	2.3	.6	.2	.1	22.7
1915.....	1.3	3.2	.3	.7	1.7	.3	.5	8.0	.9	.2	.2	.1	10.0
1916.....	6.0	3.4	.3	.7	1.5	5.0	.5	20.2	8.5	.7	.1	.1	30.6
1917.....	23.6	.8	(?)	1.0	1.1	2.3	.2	32.1	.5	.4	.1	.1	33.6
1918.....	20.7	.4	1	.7	1.1	2.3	.3	25.9	.6	1.6	.2	(?)	28.6
1919.....	18.0	3.4	.5	.2	1.8	3.8	.3	28.2	5.3	4.3	.1	.1	38.5
1920.....	10.4	2.2	.2	.4	1.1	2.0	.2	16.7	3.0	1.3	.2	.0	21.7
1921.....	20.2	1.4	1	1.3	1.2	6.6	.1	31.4	2.9	1.3	.1	-----	38.0
1922.....	13.5	1.3	.1	.3	1.6	1.6	.2	19.0	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	22.2

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 136.—Barley: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908–1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine	28.0	28.5	31.0	28.0	26.2	28.0	28.3	30.0	26.5	26.0	21.0	25.0	28.0	26.0	26.1	26.0	28.0	30.0
New Hampshire	24.0	25.0	26.0	24.0	28.0	28.0	26.2	32.0	30.0	28.0	25.0	33.0	24.8	26.0	28.3	32.0	28.0	26.5
Vermont	33.0	30.0	31.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	31.7	34.5	35.0	27.5	29.0	31.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	25.0	29.0	29.0
New York	26.0	24.8	28.3	25.0	26.0	26.7	26.2	28.0	32.0	23.3	28.0	31.5	22.0	29.0	27.7	21.0	26.0	26.8
Pennsylvania	26.0	21.8	26.0	25.0	27.5	26.0	25.4	28.0	29.5	25.0	28.0	26.0	24.5	24.0	26.7	21.5	25.5	22.4
Maryland	30.0	32.0	31.0	23.0	27.0	29.0	28.4	33.0	34.0	32.0	25.0	31.0	33.0	27.5	30.8	30.0	32.0	33.0
Virginia	28.0	28.5	29.3	23.0	25.0	26.0	26.4	26.0	29.0	27.5	30.0	27.0	25.0	27.0	27.4	23.0	27.5	27.0
Ohio	27.5	25.9	28.5	27.2	23.1	24.0	27.3	25.0	31.0	27.8	33.0	31.5	23.0	27.7	28.4	26.0	19.5	27.0
Indiana	23.0	23.5	27.0	26.5	29.5	25.0	26.3	25.0	28.0	27.0	30.0	53.7	0.25	27.0	28.5	19.0	17.0	23.0
Illinois	28.5	28.0	30.0	28.0	31.5	26.0	28.7	29.5	34.0	32.0	37.5	53.6	0.27	30.0	32.3	26.3	29.5	29.0
Michigan	25.5	24.7	26.0	24.0	26.0	24.8	25.1	26.0	29.5	22.4	52.4	4.30	0.17	26.0	25.3	17.5	25.7	24.0
Wisconsin	30.0	28.0	25.9	25.9	52.9	42.5	26.8	27.3	33.5	30.0	32.0	35.7	26.5	53.1	31.2	22.5	32.1	28.5
Minnesota	25.0	23.6	31.0	19.0	28.2	24.0	23.2	23.0	30.5	19.0	27.0	31.0	20.0	25.0	25.1	20.0	25.0	25.0
Iowa	27.0	22.0	29.5	52.1	93.1	0.25	25.9	26.0	31.0	29.0	53.5	0.31	52.5	52.7	29.4	23.5	28.6	28.4
Missouri	23.0	25.0	27.0	20.0	24.8	22.0	23.8	24.0	25.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	28.0	25.3	22.0	23.0	27.0
North Dakota	19.5	21.0	5.5	19.5	29.9	20.0	19.2	19.5	53.2	15.5	12.5	52.1	11.5	18.0	18.0	15.5	25.5	17.5
South Dakota	26.5	19.5	18.2	5.4	42.0	17.5	17.3	23.0	32.0	12.7	27.0	29.5	22.0	25.0	25.9	17.0	23.0	22.5
Nebraska	23.5	22.0	18.5	5.11	0.22	16.0	17.9	23.5	53.1	0.28	26.5	51.6	52.5	29.0	25.7	24.0	18.0	28.0
Kansas	10.0	18.0	18.0	6.5	23.5	8.1	14.8	24.5	53.1	0.16	8.0	10.0	27.0	25.0	20.3	20.0	17.3	32.2
Kentucky	25.0	24.0	24.0	28.7	26.0	26.6	25.9	28.5	53.0	0.26	28.3	28.0	25.0	28.0	27.6	24.0	28.0	27.0
Tennessee	25.0	22.0	27.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	25.2	27.0	24.0	23.7	71.5	0.23	20.0	23.0	22.2	21.0	22.2	23.0
Texas	24.0	19.4	30.0	18.0	29.3	32.4	24.1	125.0	28.0	17.0	20.0	17.0	35.0	23.0	21.6	24.0	19.0	24.0
Oklahoma	23.0	23.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	9.0	18.4	25.0	28.0	12.5	18.0	17.0	30.0	24.0	21.9	22.2	17.0	22.0
Montana	35.0	38.0	28.0	34.4	53.6	53.1	33.6	30.5	53.4	0.28	10.5	0.22	0.5	18.0	31.2	29.0	25.0	25.5
Wyoming	35.0	33.0	30.0	34.0	34.0	30.5	31.9	33.0	33.6	0.33	33.0	36.0	37.0	15.0	36.0	32.3	32.0	31.0
Colorado	33.0	36.0	32.0	29.0	33.9	32.5	33.7	38.5	53.6	0.32	33.0	18.0	19.0	24.5	28.7	22.0	19.0	29.0
New Mexico	42.0	40.0	45.0	33.0	0.35	24.0	31.4	34.0	33.0	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.23	83.3	28.3	32.4	10.5	19.0
Arizona	38.0	40.0	36.0	36.0	54.0	39.0	38.3	36.0	37.0	35.0	35.0	34.0	35.0	34.0	35.1	32.0	33.0	35.0
Utah	45.0	40.0	36.0	43.0	44.5	38.5	40.5	45.0	42.5	36.0	37.0	35.0	22.0	93.1	35.7	33.2	35.0	40.0
Nevada	30.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	41.0	41.0	40.0	47.0	48.0	41.0	35.0	34.0	36.5	53.0	37.4	31.0	29.4	25.4
Idaho	41.0	40.0	33.0	42.0	43.5	42.0	40.1	38.0	40.5	39.0	29.0	28.0	26.0	35.5	33.6	32.0	34.0	43.0
Washington	30.0	53.9	52.9	53.7	043.0	40.5	37.8	39.0	41.1	54.1	3.9	29.0	15.2	39.0	33.0	36.6	30.0	44.5
Oregon	26.0	31.1	53.1	53.4	036.0	35.0	33.0	30.0	36.0	38.5	29.0	25.0	23.0	18.2	30.4	33.2	27.0	35.0
California	23.5	25.5	53.1	028.0	50.0	26.0	28.3	50.1	029.0	20.0	29.0	20.0	27.0	22.3	27.4	25.0	30.5	30.2
United States	25.3	24.4	22.5	21.0	20.7	23.8	24.3	25.8	32.0	23.5	23.7	26.3	22.0	24.9	25.5	25.0	24.9	25.1

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 137.—Barley: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1866–1923.

Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept. 1	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept. 1	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush
1866	100.0	100.5			22.9	1898	78.8	85.7	79.3	70.2	23.5
1867	98.3	99.6	104.0	105.5	22.7	1899	91.4	92.0	93.6	86.7	26.1
1868	103.1	105.8	98.5	95.2	24.4	1900	86.2	76.3	71.6	70.7	21.1
1869	101.0	100.7	102.2	103.6	27.9	1901	91.0	91.3	86.9	83.8	25.7
1870	91.4	90.0	92.2	94.6	23.7	1902	93.6	93.7	90.2	89.7	29.1
1871	99.3	96.4	92.6	92.7	24.0	1903	91.5	86.8	83.4	82.1	26.4
1872	97.7	98.7	97.7	96.9	19.2	1904	90.5	88.5	88.1	87.2	27.1
1873	93.4	88.1	90.3	90.4	23.1	1905	93.7	91.5	89.5	87.8	27.2
1874	99.2	98.9	96.7	92.0	20.6	1906	93.5	92.5	90.3	89.4	28.6
1875	85.7	94.5	87.9	85.0	20.6	1907	84.9	84.4	84.5	78.5	24.5
1876	100.3	98.2	92.3	90.0	21.9	1908	89.7	86.2	83.1	81.2	25.8
1877	100.0	95.1	94.4	98.0	21.4	1909	90.6	90.2	85.4	80.5	24.4
1878	102.0	101.0	94.1	95.0	23.0	1910	89.6	73.7	70.0	69.8	22.5
1879	91.0	91.7	95.5	95.5	24.5	1911	90.2	72.1	66.2	65.5	21.0
1880	99.0	99.0	97.7	96.9	21.9	1912	91.1	88.3	89.1	88.9	29.7
1881	94.0	96.9	92.7	94.3	20.9	1913	87.1	76.6	74.9	73.4	23.8
1882	96.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	21.1	Av. 1909–1913	89.7	80.2	77.1	75.6	24.3
1883	97.0	97.0	95.0	100.0	21.1	1914	95.5	92.6	85.3	82.4	25.8
1884	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	23.5	1915	94.6	94.1	93.8	94.2	32.0
1885	89.7	92.0	92.0	88.0	21.4	1916	86.3	87.9	80.0	74.6	23.5
1886	100.0	89.7	90.9	92.7	22.4	1917	86.3	85.4	77.9	76.3	23.7
1887	87.0	82.8	86.2	83.0	19.0	1918	90.5	84.7	82.0	81.5	26.3
1888	88.8	91.0	89.4	86.9	21.3	1919	91.7	87.4	73.6	69.2	22.0
1889	95.6	91.9	90.6	88.9	24.3	1920	87.6	87.6	84.9	82.5	24.9
1890	86.4	88.3	82.8	78.6	21.4	Av. 1914–20	90.8	88.5	82.5	80.1	25.5
1891	90.3	90.9	93.8	94.3	26.1	1921	87.1	81.4	71.4	68.4	20.9
1892	92.1	92.0	91.1	87.4	23.6	1922	90.1	82.0	82.0	81.2	24.9
1893	88.3	88.8	84.6	83.8	21.7	1923	89.0	86.1	82.0	79.5	25.1
1894	82.2	76.8	69.8	71.5	10.5						
1895	90.3	91.9	87.2	87.6	20.9						
1896	98.0	88.1	82.9	83.1	23.8						
1897	87.4	88.5	87.5	86.4	24.0						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1 Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 138.—Barley: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.										
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Canada.....	1,574	2,552	2,796	2,600	2,784	28.8	24.8	21.4	27.6	28.0
United States.....	7,020	7,600	7,414	7,317	7,905	24.3	24.9	20.9	24.9	25.1
Mexico.....	1,486			607		14.9				
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	10,630			10,614						
Total comparable with 1923.....	9,194	10,152	10,210	9,917	10,689					
EUROPE.										
United Kingdom:										
England and Wales.....	1,488	1,637	1,436	1,364	1,327	38.1	32.2	30.8	31.0	31.4
Scotland.....	191	204	171	157	159	37.6	39.7	36.0	39.1	39.0
Ireland.....	166	207	175	170		45.2	36.4	34.0	42.2	
Norway.....	89	156	156	132	132	32.2	34.5	27.4	34.0	28.8
Sweden.....	448	398	400	427	410	33.6	28.1	30.6	32.4	28.6
Denmark.....	507	626	628	667	689	41.8	39.5	43.9	45.6	
Netherlands.....	69	56	61	61	59	47.4	47.5	54.1	51.6	49.5
Belgium.....	85	90	96	80	93	51.1	48.3	53.3	43.0	45.4
Luxembourg.....	3	5	6	9	6	27.3	20.8	14.8	19.7	27.6
France.....	1,865	1,641	1,679	1,712	1,745	25.8	23.4	22.8	23.9	26.0
Spain.....	3,510	4,319	4,335	4,082	4,539	21.3	20.9	20.6	19.0	24.6
Portugal.....	613	494	540	576	568	16.5	11.9	20.6	14.3	18.4
Italy.....	13	18	16	16	16	33.9	34.5	34.6	30.7	32.8
Switzerland.....	3,976	2,949	2,808	2,846	2,947	38.6	27.9	31.7	25.7	33.6
Austria.....	2,712	240	266	313	334	28.0	18.4	20.6	17.9	22.5
Czechoslovakia.....		1,716	1,613	1,420	1,690		21.7	29.4	32.6	32.5
Hungary.....	2,917	1,266	1,184	1,145	1,176	24.8	17.8	18.1	19.4	21.0
Yugoslavia.....	268	926	910	941	488	18.6	14.3	14.7	11.8	29.3
Greece.....	195	38			400	18.9	16.1			17.8
Bulgaria.....	600	554	524	534	531	19.9	17.1	16.2	22.4	23.1
Rumania.....	2,979	3,460	3,878	4,269	4,841	17.9	19.5	11.4	22.0	14.2
Poland.....	(1,790)	1,944	2,451	2,825	2,953	19.5	19.8	22.9	21.1	27.7
Lithuania.....	(435)	398	414	417	432	16.9	13.6	16.1	25.7	18.3
Latvia.....	(427)	306	361	391	437	17.6	10.0	18.0	17.3	15.9
Estonia.....	(302)	273	275	331	331	19.3	14.9	17.1	20.2	14.6
Finland.....	278	287	272	297	277	17.8	11.5	19.7	15.3	13.7
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasias.....	(23,436)			7,508		16.4			14.9	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	49,461									
Total comparable with 1923.....		24,496			26,776					
AFRICA.										
Morocco.....		2,341	2,472	2,548	2,806		14.3	15.1	10.7	11.4
Algeria.....	3,395	2,725	2,521	2,808	2,826	13.5	4.5	17.5	6.9	16.5
Tunis.....	1,228	927	1,228	603	1,200	6.4	2.8	9.4	3.5	9.5
Egypt.....	398	340	394	375	400	29.9	26.3	26.0	30.1	30.0
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	5,021	3,992	4,143	3,846	4,432					
Total comparable with 1923.....		6,333	6,615	6,394	7,298					

¹ Three-year average. ² One year only. ³ Old boundaries. ⁴ Former Kingdom of Serbia.

⁵ Includes Bessarabia.

⁶ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

⁷ Two-year average.

TABLE 138.—*Barley: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries—Continued.*

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
ASIA.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Cyprus.....	110	130	118	118	118	18.5	18.5	14.7	16.7	16.7
India.....	7,842	7,419	6,203	7,356	7,356	7.5	20.2	18.9	19.8	19.8
Russia.....	2,912			454		12.6			9.8	
Japanese Empire:										
Japan.....	3,042	2,987	2,929	2,746	2,515	29.4	28.4	28.1	31.7	32.4
Chosen.....	1,662	2,150	1,979			20.7	18.4	16.7		
Formosa.....	5	5	4			12.6	11.2	9.2		
Kwantung.....	1	1	2			18.0	12.0	13.0		
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	15,404									
Total comparable with 1923.....	3,042	2,987	2,929	2,746	2,515					
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable with 1909-1913.....	80,576									
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable with 1923.....		43,068			47,278					

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Average 1909-1913	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Chile.....	111	143	128	147	136	35.8	35.2	35.6	36.6	
Uruguay.....	7	5	3	3	10	11.1	16.4	14.0	9.3	
Argentina.....	230	617	620	600	637	17.6	6.0	9.6	12.8	14.4
Union of South Africa.....	109	97	87			11.7	10.5	14.7		
Australia.....	154	335	298			19.6	22.3	21.3		
New Zealand.....	35	47	33	17		36.1	35.2	36.4	36.6	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	646	1,244	1,169							
Total comparable with 1923.....	348	765	751	750	783					
World total comparable with 1909-1913.....	81,222									
World total comparable with 1923.....		44,733			48,061					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Three year average.

² One year only.

³ Two-year average.

⁴ Four-year average.

TABLE 139.—Barley: Production in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, pre- liminary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada.....	1,000 bushels. 45, 275	1,000 bushels. 55, 058	1,000 bushels. 77, 287	1,000 bushels. 56, 389	1,000 bushels. 63, 311	1,000 bushels. 59, 709	1,000 bushels. 71, 865	1,000 bushels. 80, 357
United States.....	184, 512	211, 759	250, 225	147, 608	189, 332	154, 946	182, 068	198, 185
Mexico.....	7, 021						8, 857	
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	237, 108						257, 820	
Total compar- able with 1923.....	230, 087	266, 817	333, 512	203, 997	252, 643	214, 655	253, 933	278, 542
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom:								
England and Wales.....	56, 658	46, 125	50, 667	45, 617	52, 792	44, 242	42, 233	41, 717
Scotland.....	7, 173	5, 875	5, 643	6, 367	8, 108	6, 158	6, 133	6, 208
Ireland.....	7, 510	7, 873	8, 359	8, 125	7, 527	5, 952	7, 170	
Norway.....	2, 867	4, 021	5, 622	5, 274	5, 382	4, 279	4, 483	3, 800
Sweden.....	15, 035	11, 369	11, 552	12, 718	11, 175	12, 236	13, 830	11, 712
Denmark.....	² 24, 980	² 17, 881	² 21, 465	² 24, 523	² 24, 707	² 27, 548	² 30, 433	
Netherlands.....	3, 270	2, 158	2, 615	2, 360	2, 660	3, 302	3, 143	2, 922
Belgium.....	4, 342			3, 449	4, 350	5, 117	3, 438	4, 223
Luxembourg.....	82	132	142	102	104	74	177	138
France.....	² 48, 183	² 39, 377	² 29, 237	² 26, 285	² 38, 382	² 38, 318	² 40, 908	² 46, 993
Spain.....	74, 089	77, 957	90, 496	81, 808	90, 462	89, 320	77, 533	111, 861
Portugal.....		1, 481	1, 490	1, 422	1, 797	1, 600	3, 141	
Italy.....	² 10, 104	² 7, 422	² 9, 686	² 8, 327	² 5, 870	² 11, 119	8, 253	10, 477
Switzerland.....	441	693	954	631	621	553	491	524
Germany (summer).....	² 153, 529	² 89, 886	² 93, 504	² 87, 741	82, 344	89, 056	73, 013	99, 162
Austria.....	² 76, 033	3, 291	4, 233	3, 822	4, 424	5, 481	5, 599	7, 501
Czechoslovakia.....					37, 238	47, 471	46, 352	55, 176
Hungary.....	² 72, 250				22, 585	21, 408	22, 169	24, 649
Yugoslavia.....	² 7, 497				13, 199	13, 373	11, 069	14, 327
Greece.....	² 3, 092	5, 796	7, 258	5, 434	6, 205	6, 430		7, 101
Bulgaria.....	² 11, 944	10, 073	6, 803	9, 270	9, 451	8, 489	11, 941	12, 231
Rumania.....	² 53, 445		4, 993	31, 640	67, 605	44, 254	93, 780	68, 951
Poland.....	¹⁰ (35, 031)				38, 567	56, 204	59, 559	81, 938
Lithuania.....	¹⁰ (7, 330)			6, 200	5, 418	6, 675	10, 725	7, 918
Latvia.....	¹⁰ (7, 522)				3, 057	6, 496	6, 770	6, 916
Estonia.....	¹⁰ (5, 839)			4, 473	4, 081	4, 690	6, 670	4, 831
Finland.....	4, 947	4, 504	4, 588	4, 677	3, 302	5, 345	4, 557	3, 791
Russia, including Uk- raine and Northern Caucasia.....	¹⁰ (383, 448)						111, 610	
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	1, 075, 340							
Total compar- able with 1923.....	650, 402				517, 382	530, 090		635, 167
AFRICA.								
Morocco.....		31, 649	35, 217	26, 394	33, 497	37, 364	27, 230	32, 736
Algeria.....	15, 874	31, 461	58, 422	28, 073	12, 378	44, 092	19, 805	46, 527
Tunis.....	7, 825	7, 808	13, 080	5, 511	2, 618	11, 452	1, 837	11, 432
Egypt.....	11, 906	13, 598	9, 871	10, 087	8, 956	10, 235	11, 306	11, 689
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	65, 706	52, 867	81, 383	43, 671	23, 952	65, 809	32, 948	69, 998
Total compar- able with 1923.....		84, 516	116, 600	70, 065	57, 449	103, 073	60, 178	102, 734

¹ Commercial estimate.² Old boundaries.³ Includes production in Alsace-Lorraine.⁴ Includes 758,000 bushels produced in Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia.⁵ Excludes production in Alsace-Lorraine.⁶ Three-year average.⁷ Former Kingdom of Serbia.⁸ One year only.⁹ Includes Bessarabia.¹⁰ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

TABLE 139.—*Barley: Production in undermentioned countries—Continued.*

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, pre- liminary.
ASIA.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Cyprus.....	2,183	2,597	3,402	2,301	2,031	1,915	1,976	-----
India.....	¹¹ 43,307	165,680	155,587	129,827	149,567	117,067	145,973	-----
Russia (Asiatic)	30,795	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,450	-----
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	89,531	88,896	87,769	89,356	84,900	82,323	87,139	81,371
Chosen.....	34,455	37,475	41,696	39,067	39,494	33,054	32,889	30,721
Formosa.....	63	50	50	52	50	37	-----	-----
Kwangtung.....	8	5	16	14	12	20	-----	-----
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	206,342	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comparable with 1923.....	123,986	120,371	120,465	128,423	124,403	115,377	120,028	112,062
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable with 1909-1913.....	1,584,496	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Northern Hemisphere, comparable with 1923.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	951,877	963,195	-----	1,128,535

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Chile.....	4,000	3,304	3,664	3,091	5,035	4,556	5,380	-----
Uruguay.....	¹² 78	108	72	76	82	42	28	-----
Argentina.....	¹³ 4,395	-----	-----	2,555	3,682	5,982	7,056	9,186
Union of South Africa ¹⁴	⁸ 1,274	2,025	1,029	720	1,046	1,282	-----	-----
Australia.....	3,021	4,163	4,962	4,467	7,454	6,339	-----	-----
New Zealand.....	1,264	592	741	850	1,653	1,200	623	-----
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	14,122	-----	-----	12,359	18,952	19,401	-----	-----
Total comparable with 1923.....	4,395	-----	-----	2,555	3,682	5,982	7,056	9,186
World total, com- parable with 1909-1913.....	1,598,618	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
World total, com- parable with 1923.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	955,559	969,177	-----	1,137,721

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Parentheses denote interpolated figures.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

⁸ Three-year average.

⁹ One year only.

¹¹ Two-year average.

¹² Four-year average.

¹⁴ Excludes native locations which produced 38,550 bushels in 1917-18 and 29,057 in 1920-21

TABLE 140.—Barley: World production, 1894-1923.

Year.	Production in countries reporting all years, 1894-1923.	Production as reported.	Estimated world totals (preliminary).	Three selected countries.		
				Russian Empire. ¹	Germany.	Japan.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1894.....	607, 282	1, 031, 839	1, 209, 725	277, 464	130, 858	81, 133
1895.....	619, 057	970, 564	1, 125, 471	226, 134	128, 325	79, 646
1896.....	564, 927	961, 353	1, 127, 075	253, 630	128, 254	70, 545
1897.....	561, 097	966, 157	1, 045, 892	238, 651	117, 783	72, 662
1898.....	635, 270	1, 090, 672	1, 327, 512	306, 922	129, 939	83, 338
1899.....	628, 739	973, 216	1, 143, 901	226, 909	137, 047	77, 309
1900.....	620, 639	984, 210	1, 108, 630	236, 981	137, 888	82, 420
1901.....	679, 376	1, 046, 723	1, 222, 624	239, 917	152, 535	83, 362
1902.....	702, 761	1, 182, 478	1, 365, 344	338, 251	142, 391	74, 078
1903.....	666, 922	1, 195, 298	1, 356, 104	357, 471	152, 652	59, 737
1904.....	657, 150	1, 140, 319	1, 313, 769	346, 255	135, 408	80, 764
1905.....	651, 638	1, 158, 453	1, 313, 903	346, 966	134, 203	77, 473
1906.....	758, 275	1, 282, 809	1, 456, 706	330, 962	142, 900	83, 907
1907.....	725, 374	1, 261, 256	1, 438, 416	377, 031	160, 649	90, 480
1908.....	709, 335	1, 203, 613	1, 434, 561	402, 258	140, 538	87, 138
1909.....	778, 074	1, 522, 309	1, 648, 697	501, 869	160, 551	87, 185
1910.....	707, 237	1, 396, 972	1, 518, 917	487, 919	133, 330	81, 953
1911.....	728, 017	1, 449, 535	1, 541, 983	436, 569	145, 133	86, 480
1912.....	772, 145	1, 575, 130	1, 619, 575	496, 352	159, 924	90, 559
1913.....	783, 690	1, 726, 095	1, 778, 842	600, 232	168, 709	101, 477
1914.....	718, 089	1, 514, 983	1, 557, 233	² 432, 615	144, 125	85, 774
1915.....	691, 862	1, 563, 397	1, 585, 156	² 429, 161	114, 077	94, 959
1916.....	669, 754	1, 048, 089	1, 514, 614	-----	128, 450	89, 335
1917.....	612, 658	982, 142	1, 434, 042	-----	³ 89, 886	88, 896
1918.....	694, 950	1, 128, 067	1, 488, 567	-----	³ 93, 504	87, 769
1919.....	536, 432	927, 303	1, 136, 303	-----	³ 87, 741	89, 356
1920.....	580, 288	1, 156, 526	1, 244, 526	-----	³ 82, 544	84, 909
1921.....	574, 819	1, 136, 761	1, 224, 261	-----	³ 89, 056	82, 323
1922.....	555, 961	1, 305, 414	1, 327, 674	-----	³ 73, 013	87, 139
1923.....	657, 950	1, 137, 721	1, 460, 721	-----	³ 99, 162	81, 371

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. For each year is shown the production during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹Includes all Russian territory reporting for years named. Further information of the territory included is given in notes on Table 121.

²Excludes Poland.

³New boundaries.

TABLE 141.—Barley: Farm stocks, shipments, and quality, United States, 1910-1923.

Year.	Old stocks on farms Aug. 1. ¹	Crop.			Total supplies.	Stocks on farms Mar. 1 following. ¹	Shipped out of county where grown. ¹
		Quantity.	Weight per bushel. ²	Quality. ³			
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	Pounds.	Per cent.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1910-11.....	8, 075	173, 832	46. 9	88. 1	181, 907	33, 498	86, 965
1911-12.....	5, 763	180, 240	46. 0	84. 9	166, 003	24, 754	91, 620
1912-13.....	2, 591	223, 824	46. 8	86. 2	226, 415	62, 301	120, 143
1913-14.....	11, 282	178, 189	46. 5	86. 4	189, 441	44, 126	86, 262
1914-15.....	7, 609	194, 963	46. 2	87. 5	202, 562	42, 889	87, 534
1915-16.....	6, 336	228, 851	47. 4	90. 5	235, 187	58, 301	98, 965
1916-17.....	10, 982	182, 309	46. 2	84. 4	193, 291	33, 244	79, 257
1917-18.....	3, 775	211, 759	46. 6	90. 9	215, 534	44, 410	84, 056
1918-19.....	4, 510	256, 225	46. 9	89. 8	260, 735	61, 746	99, 987
1919-20.....	11, 897	147, 608	45. 2	84. 8	159, 505	33, 820	50, 471
1920-21.....	4, 122	189, 332	46. 0	88. 2	193, 454	65, 229	68, 603
1921-22.....	13, 487	154, 946	44. 4	82. 5	108, 433	42, 294	55, 738
1922-23.....	7, 497	182, 068	46. 2	88. 5	189, 565	42, 469	66, 500
1923-24 ⁴	6, 805	198, 185	45. 3	86. 6	204, 990	44, 844	68, 589

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Based on percentage of entire crop as reported by crop reporters.

²Average weight per measured bushel as reported by crop reporters.

³Percent of a "high medium grade" as reported by crop reporters.

⁴Preliminary.

TABLE 142.—Barley: Monthly marketings by farmers, United States, 1917–1922.

Year beginning July 1.	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.												Season.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
1917-18.....	2.2	15.0	23.4	16.5	8.5	8.6	6.5	7.5	6.1	2.9	1.8	1.0	100.0
1918-19.....	2.4	9.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	3.3	1.3	.7	2.9	27.5	30.7	.9	100.0
1919-20.....	18.5	19.2	14.3	9.9	6.4	7.5	5.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	8.0	5.6	100.0
1920-21.....	7.0	16.5	15.0	9.9	9.9	7.2	6.7	5.5	6.5	4.2	5.7	5.9	100.0
1921-22.....	35.0	14.0	10.5	7.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.3	100.0
1922-23.....	17.4	22.9	14.6	10.8	5.2	6.0	4.8	3.2	3.5	1.9	2.7	7.0	100.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 143.—Barley: Receipts at markets named, 1909–1922.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Minneapolis	Duluth.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Omaha.	Fort William and Port Arthur. ¹
	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>
1909-10.....	22,828	12,177	28,058	15,143	-----	3,301
1910-11.....	1,518	7,157	20,740	12,915	-----	1,537
1911-12.....	19,134	6,019	20,929	12,797	-----	3,483
1912-13.....	35,682	14,504	30,083	19,824	-----	9,850
1913-14.....	29,796	10,895	26,201	17,499	-----	10,667
Average, 1909-1913.....	21,792	10,150	24,922	15,636	-----	5,769
1914-15.....	29,465	11,122	25,073	7,096	-----	2,884
1915-16.....	45,143	15,396	32,085	19,850	-----	10,356
1916-17.....	26,301	8,633	28,075	19,619	1,236	7,688
1917-18.....	35,423	7,470	21,473	14,675	2,089	7,470
1918-19.....	43,172	8,427	26,871	18,458	3,901	7,741
1919-20.....	13,194	2,322	13,694	10,208	831	8,104
1920-21.....	17,774	4,043	10,192	9,813	1,325	12,326
Average, 1914-1920.....	30,067	8,202	22,495	14,246	² 1,894	8,094
1921-22.....	11,945	5,154	7,597	9,341	1,075	11,597
1922-23.....	14,259	3,835	10,073	9,446	801	15,756
1922-23.						
August.....	1,203	601	1,175	812	53	-----
September.....	1,397	1,164	1,200	890	53	2,483
October.....	1,581	722	1,017	1,123	88	4,098
November.....	1,424	439	949	1,389	138	2,063
December.....	1,724	42	1,089	894	69	1,443
January.....	1,702	39	998	869	104	1,150
February.....	845	120	685	659	43	337
March.....	1,196	81	987	781	77	609
April.....	832	265	651	488	102	754
May.....	625	69	502	502	13	946
June.....	884	191	359	528	34	589
July.....	846	112	401	511	27	835
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	419

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, Grain Dealers Journal, and Canadian Statistics.

¹ Crop year begins in September.² Five-year average.

TABLE 144.—*Barley: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1907–1923.*

Year ending July 31.	Imports.					Exports.				
	Bel- gium.	France.	Ger- many.	Nether- lands.	United King- dom.	Ru- mania.	Russia.	Can- ada.	United States. ¹	Algeria.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1906-7.....	13,418	8,415	96,725	7,509	46,063	(²)	95,704	1,656	8,201	5,335
1907-8.....	12,808	2,011	92,675	6,812	40,237	(²)	104,674	2,051	4,149	3,704
1908-9.....	13,582	2,597	103,736	9,215	50,897	(²)	182,723	2,800	6,578	2,304
1909-10.....	13,847	3,983	124,928	11,120	47,613	(²)	172,006	1,915	4,312	4,898
1910-11.....	15,353	8,823	161,027	15,739	44,615	(²)	199,423	1,040	9,399	7,289
1911-12.....	17,380	6,945	152,771	8,319	48,801	19,435	139,910	2,641	1,585	7,552
1912-13.....	14,306	2,779	132,333	8,474	53,654	11,847	154,519	9,430	17,537	476
1913-14.....	15,498	7,771	173,713	13,321	46,917	18,941	199,632	12,294	6,646	6,138
1914-15.....	(³)	1,412	(³)	4,172	31,737	4,680	215	2,808	20,755	1,502
1915-16.....	(⁴)	8,587	(⁵)	5,474	40,396	24,344	878	8,851	27,473	5,268
1916-17.....	(⁶)	9,920	(⁶)	4,889	26,686	(⁷)	(⁷)	6,676	16,581	7,628
1917-18.....	(⁶)	8,745	(⁶)	4,46	20,770	(⁷)	(⁷)	6,607	26,285	7,177
1918-19.....	(⁶)	12,248	(⁶)	2,327	9,264	(⁷)	(⁷)	5,398	20,458	13,549
1919-20.....	2,862	10,365	(⁸)	1,965	37,509	98	(⁹)	11,891	26,571	6,395
1920-21.....	5,452	1,423	8,935	4,551	32,368	28,918	(⁹)	10,404	20,457	4,712
1921-22.....	10,398	4,118	11,846	6,261	33,111	15,422	(⁹)	12,861	22,400	5,267
1922-23.....	9,790	446	15,789	6,955	34,571	35,141	(⁹)	10,902	18,193	3,919

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1915-16, 1922, and from official sources.

¹ Year ending June 30—Commerce and Navigation of the United States and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

² Not available.

³ Year ending June 30—Documents Statistiques sur le Commerce de la France.

⁴ Year ending June 30—Maandijfers Netherlands.

⁵ Year ending June 30—Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

⁶ Year ending June 30—Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

⁷ Year ending June 30—International Crop Reports and Crop Statistics.

⁸ Net exports.

⁹ Net imports.

TABLE 145.—*Barley: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1908-1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weight- ed av.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1908-9.....	57.1	56.1	55.3	53.7	55.4	56.5	58.3	59.4	61.2	63.8	67.0	67.0	57.0
1909-10.....	61.2	54.6	53.4	53.3	54.0	57.6	59.3	60.2	59.7	56.5	55.7	53.9	55.7
1910-11.....	54.7	57.2	56.1	55.3	57.8	59.8	61.4	63.0	69.1	74.0	73.8	70.1	59.5
1911-12.....	69.3	77.0	81.7	84.9	86.9	86.4	91.2	91.0	92.3	96.2	91.1	81.9	83.6
1912-13.....	66.8	53.5	54.8	53.8	50.5	49.9	51.4	49.0	48.5	48.3	52.7	53.7	53.1
1913-14.....	50.8	55.2	56.8	54.7	53.7	52.2	52.4	51.1	51.7	49.3	49.1	47.5	53.6
A. v. 1909-1913.....	60.6	59.5	60.6	60.4	60.6	61.2	63.7	62.9	64.3	64.9	64.5	61.4	61.1
1914-15.....	45.1	52.5	51.8	51.7	54.3	54.3	62.9	67.7	64.7	63.8	62.0	55.8	55.0
1915-16.....	56.7	51.9	46.8	50.1	51.6	54.9	61.7	59.6	57.2	59.6	56.6	59.3	53.2
1916-17.....	59.3	72.9	76.5	83.2	88.1	87.1	92.7	96.9	102.3	120.1	119.3	106.6	85.2
1917-18.....	114.5	110.0	113.9	111.3	113.7	126.5	131.9	161.1	170.2	158.5	135.4	118.4	122.6
1918-19.....	110.0	100.9	95.5	94.9	91.7	91.3	86.8	85.4	92.7	103.9	109.2	108.4	95.9
1919-20.....	118.7	115.6	115.3	117.1	120.6	130.2	137.1	129.3	140.0	140.4	148.3	142.0	123.8
1920-21.....	121.0	105.0	91.2	81.7	71.3	64.4	57.2	56.8	54.4	49.2	51.6	50.6	79.1
A. v. 1914-1920.....	89.3	87.0	84.4	84.3	84.5	87.0	90.0	93.8	97.4	100.2	97.9	91.6	87.8
1921-22.....	49.4	47.0	45.4	41.7	41.9	43.7	44.0	49.6	52.8	56.3	57.7	52.2	46.1
1922-23.....	49.7	46.7	46.7	51.6	52.5	58.6	55.3	57.4	58.6	60.7	60.9	55.7	52.1
1923-24.....	53.7	50.7	53.1	56.3	64.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 146.—Barley: International trade, 1910-1923.

Country.	Year ending July 31.							
	Average 1910-1914.		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Algeria.....	213	5,482	5,567	856	699	5,965	14,014	533
Argentina ¹	3	764	26	2,354	—	2,230	—	1,024
Australia ²	159	51	(³)	3,343	7	2,016	—	2,319
British India.....	⁴ 23	10,640	(⁵)	524	15	184	18	1,579
Bulgaria.....	—	1,876	(⁶)	411	(⁷)	819	—	—
Canada.....	57	5,522	1	10,405	3	12,864	(⁸) (⁹)	12,474
Chile ²	88	1,062	3	1,358	3	2,820	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	5	16	52	1,941	19	5,681
Hungary.....	229	11,836	—	44	8	188	12	15
Latvia.....	—	—	7	—	1	10	17	25
Poland.....	—	—	—	—	271	258	19	1,833
Rumania.....	¹⁰ 63	¹¹ 16,804	1	28,919	1	15,424	—	40,106
Russia.....	124	173,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden.....	28	102	317	16	85	75	28	782
Tunis.....	328	3,055	204	483	50	6,594	1,063	1,086
United States.....	—	8,294	—	21,552	—	22,812	—	18,193
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	963	—	440	—	—
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Austria.....	716	8,123	1,028	26	1,452	6	3,179	181
Belgium.....	¹² 18,401	¹³ 3,180	6,607	1,154	11,855	957	11,335	63
Brazil ¹	1	—	5	—	9	—	—	—
Denmark.....	3,024	2,006	672	763	1,655	2,906	6,068	1,190
Egypt.....	732	¹⁴ 42	1,957	192	33	593	606	179
Finland.....	—	—	42	—	22	1	67	—
France.....	6,846	784	833	2,257	4,389	271	1,431	735
Germany.....	149,209	134	8,962	¹⁵ 27	12,037	191	13,128	122
Greece.....	—	—	1,186	4	379	—	627	—
Italy.....	810	20	1,973	1,603	—	44	528	47
Japan.....	15	—	12	1	20	—	110	—
Netherlands.....	38,039	26,975	4,728	177	6,692	431	9,067	404
Norway.....	4,550	—	847	—	1,500	(¹⁶)	1,363	—
Portugal.....	¹⁷ 24	¹⁸ 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	690	113	2,260	695	5,838	52	—	—
Switzerland.....	1,140	1	908	1	2,220	(¹⁹)	2,746	(²⁰) (²¹)
Union of South Africa ²	4	2	152	(²²)	(²³)	(²⁴)	(²⁵)	3
United Kingdom.....	48,596	—	32,398	—	33,111	—	38,871	—
Total countries reported.....	274,112	281,013	70,770	76,531	83,519	80,028	94,236	87,736

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, except figures with footnotes (2) and (3) which are compiled from official sources.

¹ Ten months ending May 31.

² Calendar years, 1909-1922.

³ Years ending June 30.

⁴ Less than 500 bushels.

⁵ Three year average, 1910-1912.

⁶ Eleven months.

⁷ Three-year average, 1912-1914.

⁸ The month of July 1914 is not included in average.

⁹ Two-year average, 1913-1914.

¹⁰ Eight months: Aug.-Dec., 1920 and May-July, 1921.

TABLE 147.—*Barley: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908–1923, and value per acre, 1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Avg. 1909– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Avg. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
Me.	81	77	76	80	77	80	80	81	75	104	130	149	170	138	121	86	100	100	30.00
N. H.	80	80	77	86	84	80	81	82	79	90	175	150	188	146	130	110	98	85	22.52
Vt.	70	77	68	82	80	80	77	75	75	100	140	153	180	120	116	80	97	95	27.55
N. Y.	70	69	70	97	68	69	75	71	75	101	130	126	136	99	105	62	74	75	20.10
Pa.	63	67	63	65	68	71	67	70	75	75	140	120	128	90	100	62	65	72	16.13
Md.	65	64	61	60	68	64	63	66	70	73	130	120	123	110	99	67	75	80	26.40
Va.	69	71	67	70	75	70	71	80	75	85	139	160	130	100	110	72	80	80	21.60
Ohio	64	61	60	84	55	58	64	59	64	80	118	93	125	82	87	51	65	63	17.01
Ind.	65	63	58	75	60	50	61	67	65	75	104	104	118	87	89	48	58	65	14.95
Ill.	65	52	56	92	53	57	62	61	57	103	121	90	121	82	91	46	58	58	16.82
Mich.	62	61	58	86	65	60	66	65	62	91	119	100	118	87	92	57	65	64	15.36
Wis.	58	56	64	99	55	60	67	62	56	105	124	92	121	84	92	51	57	61	17.38
Minn.	49	47	60	96	41	48	58	53	49	87	111	80	116	62	80	34	47	44	11.00
Iowa	51	46	56	93	52	55	60	55	49	91	117	85	112	63	82	42	49	52	14.77
Mo.	63	68	60	75	66	60	66	65	63	93	94	115	130	98	94	65	72	78	21.06
N. Dak.	46	43	55	85	35	40	52	45	44	80	100	73	108	56	72	29	39	38	6.65
S. Dak.	47	45	57	88	42	46	56	50	46	83	110	78	115	52	76	20	42	40	9.00
Nebr.	46	43	45	60	42	49	48	47	42	75	98	85	100	50	71	28	47	44	12.32
Kans.	54	53	45	60	40	55	51	47	42	77	115	95	100	45	74	29	45	49	10.88
Ky.	72	76	65	79	75	78	75	77	77	90	115	140	157	115	110	61	85	84	22.68
Tenn.	73	79	80	90	80	70	80	82	75	100	144	182	180	110	120	100	80	100	23.00
Tex.	78	100	90	93	78	81	88	70	68	80	137	130	112	75	96	45	65	68	16.32
Okla.	58	65	54	61	50	80	62	53	50	100	148	124	122	72	96	45	55	70	15.40
Mont.	61	63	62	68	53	48	59	53	48	76	103	100	140	65	84	60	50	48	12.24
Wyo.	65	74	67	75	62	61	68	64	55	87	130	130	175	110	107	65	60	65	20.15
Colo.	65	66	60	69	50	56	60	55	48	82	104	113	120	75	85	37	59	54	15.66
N. Mex.	79	100	80	70	71	72	79	75	70	100	139	110	110	75	97	61	86	80	15.20
Ariz.	85	88	90	87	87	73	85	80	56	108	150	130	140	140	112	80	85	85	33.25
Utah	64	66	60	60	59	55	61	50	52	76	120	140	141	100	97	48	55	70	28.42
Nev.	77	75	70	81	87	90	81	65	70	95	119	154	150	165	117	80	100	83	21.08
Idaho.	53	59	60	70	51	48	56	50	52	82	105	130	140	75	91	47	65	58	24.94
Wash.	58	64	57	68	53	52	59	52	56	84	115	115	135	100	94	52	74	60	27.42
Oreg.	50	60	62	65	55	55	61	61	62	80	115	136	160	100	101	50	74	67	23.45
Calif.	74	74	55	85	70	68	70	59	62	95	120	115	141	100	99	56	63	70	21.14
U. S.	55.2	54.8	57.8	86.9	50.5	53.7	60.7	54.3	51.6	88.1	113.7	91.7	120.6	71.3	84.5	41.9	52.5	54.0	13.63

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.TABLE 148.—*Barley, No. 2: Weighted average price per bushel, Minneapolis, 1909–1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
1909–10	\$0.45	\$0.48	\$0.49	\$0.52	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$0.60	\$0.58	\$0.54	\$0.54	\$0.53	\$0.60	\$0.54
1910–11	.61	.63	.63	.66	.70	.77	.74	.81	.88	.75	.77	.87	.74
1911–12	.85	.94	.95	.98	.91	1.05	1.00	.95	1.01	.99	.76	.80	.92
1912–13	.46	.49	.50	.47	.45	.49	.48	.46	.46	.50	.52	.48	.48
1913–14	.58	.61	.56	.53	.50	.52	.50	.48	.47	.48	.47	.45	.51
Avg. 1909–1913	.59	.63	.63	.63	.63	.69	.66	.66	.67	.65	.61	.60	.64
1914–15	.59	.58	.55	.59	.57	.68	.75	.70	.70	.70	.66	.68	.65
1915–16	.59	.48	.51	.56	.61	.70	.66	.65	.68	.70	.68	.69	.63
1916–17	.81	.81	1.03	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.17	1.21	1.36	1.48	1.38	1.49	1.17
1917–18	1.31	1.33	1.28	1.27	1.49	1.56	1.88	2.12	1.82	1.46	1.23	1.18	1.49
1918–19	1.02	.95	.91	.94	.92	.90	.87	.93	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.21	1.00
1919–20	1.33	1.27	1.29	1.33	1.52	1.52	1.37	1.51	1.60	1.74	1.49	1.16	1.43
1920–21	1.02	.99	.92	.82	.74	.69	.65	.67	.61	.59	.57	.62	.74
Avg. 1914–1920	.95	.92	.93	.95	.99	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.02	1.00	1.02
1921–22	.58	.55	.50	.54	.47	.51	.56	.58	.61	.62	.56	.56	.55
1922–23	.49	.54	.57	.60	.61	.57	.60	.59	.64	.61	.58	.59	.58
1923–24	.56	.58	.60	.61	.62								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Market Record.

FLAX AND FLAX SEED.

TABLE 149.—*Flaxseed: Acreage, production value, exports, etc., United States, 1849-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ²	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ²
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1849			562,000				2,501	667,369
1850			567,000				2,715	3,000,000
1859			1,730,000				35	5,000,000
1879			7,171,000					1,464,195
1889	1,319,000	7.8	10,350,000				14,678	2,391,175
1899	2,111,000	8.5	19,978,000				2,830,991	67,379
1902	3,740,000	7.8	29,285,000	105.2	30,815,000	8.24	4,128,130	129,089
1903	3,233,000	8.4	27,301,000	81.7	22,292,000	6.90	758,379	213,270
1904	2,264,000	10.3	23,401,000	99.3	23,229,000	10.26	1,338	290,184
1905	2,535,000	11.2	28,478,000	84.4	24,040,000	9.49	5,988,519	52,240
1906	2,506,000	10.2	25,576,000	101.3	25,890,000	10.33	6,336,310	90,356
1907	2,804,000	9.0	25,851,000	95.6	24,713,000	8.63	4,277,313	57,419
1908	2,679,000	9.6	25,805,000	118.4	30,577,000	11.41	582,689	593,668
1909	2,083,000	9.5	19,699,000	152.8	30,093,000	14.45	65,193	5,002,496
1910	2,407,000	5.2	12,718,000	231.7	29,472,000	11.95	978	10,499,227
1911	2,757,000	7.0	19,370,000	182.1	35,272,000	12.79	4,323	8,841,806
1912	2,851,000	9.8	28,073,000	114.7	32,202,000	11.29	16,894	5,294,296
1913	2,291,000	7.8	17,853,000	119.9	21,399,000	9.84	305,546	8,653,235
Av. 1909-1913	2,490,000	7.9	19,543,000	151.9	29,688,000	11.92	78,566	7,258,212
1914	1,645,000	8.4	13,749,000	126.0	17,318,000	10.53	4,145	10,666,215
1915	1,387,000	10.1	14,030,000	174.0	24,410,000	17.60	2,614	14,679,233
1916	1,474,000	9.7	14,296,000	248.6	35,541,000	24.11	1,017	12,393,988
1917	1,984,000	4.6	9,164,000	296.6	27,182,000	13.70	21,461	13,366,529
1918	1,910,000	7.0	13,369,000	340.1	45,470,000	23.81	15,574	8,426,886
1919	1,503,000	4.8	7,256,000	438.3	31,802,000	21.16	24,044	23,391,934
1920	1,757,000	6.1	10,774,000	176.7	19,039,000	10.84	1,481	10,170,415
Av. 1914-1920	1,666,000	7.1	11,805,000	242.9	28,680,000	17.21	10,051	14,156,457
1921	1,108,000	7.2	8,029,000	145.1	11,648,000	10.51	2,267	13,632,073
1922	1,113,000	9.3	10,375,000	211.5	21,941,000	19.71		25,005,936
1923 ³	2,061,000	8.5	17,429,000	210.8	36,733,000	17.82		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.³ Approximate.⁴ Preliminary.TABLE 150.—*Flaxseed: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Wisconsin	6	4	8	63	52	97	94	94	204
Minnesota	314	310	527	2,983	3,100	5,270	4,504	6,758	11,225
Iowa	8	5	9	70	83	86	107	154	181
North Dakota	430	521	1,094	2,795	4,845	8,424	3,997	10,368	17,859
South Dakota	216	162	284	1,404	1,539	2,414	1,952	3,093	5,021
Nebraska	3	6	4	24	24	44	36	46	92
Kansas	20	20	24	134	120	182	181	223	391
Montana	110	84	110	550	605	902	770	1,092	1,741
Wyoming	1	1	1	6	7	10	7	13	19
	1,108	1,113	2,061	8,029	10,375	17,429	11,648	21,941	36,733

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 151.—*Flaxseed: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908–1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1908– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Wisconsin.....	16.0	14.5	10.0	12.0	12.5	14.0	12.6	13.5	13.5	12.0	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	13.0	12.1
Minnesota.....	10.6	10.0	7.5	8.0	10.2	9.0	8.9	9.3	10.5	8.5	9.5	10.4	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.0
Iowa.....	10.9	9.8	12.2	8.0	11.5	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	16.0	12.0	11.2	8.7	10.4	9.5
North Dakota.....	9.0	9.3	3.6	7.6	9.7	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.9	10.3	3.9	7.8	4.6	5.3	7.2	6.5	9.3	7.7
South Dakota.....	10.7	9.4	5.0	5.3	8.6	7.2	7.1	7.5	11.0	9.3	7.0	9.5	7.0	10.0	8.8	6.5	9.5	8.5
Nebraska.....	11.0	8.5	8.0	5.0	9.5	6.0	7.4	7.0	11.0	8.0	5.5	9.5	5.0	9.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	11.0
Kansas.....	6.5	7.0	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	7.0	5.0	6.3	6.9	6.1	6.7	6.0	7.6
Montana.....	11.5	12.0	7.0	7.7	12.0	9.0	9.5	8.0	10.5	9.5	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.6	5.4	5.0	7.2	8.2
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.0	7.0	6.5	9.0	4.0	8.2	8.0	5.7	7.0	10.0	.....
United States.....	9.6	9.5	5.2	7.0	9.8	7.8	7.9	8.4	10.1	9.7	4.6	7.0	4.8	6.1	7.2	7.2	9.3	8.5

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 152.—*Flaxseed: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1903–1923.*

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.
1903.....	84.2	80.3	80.5	74.0	8.4	1914.....	90.5	82.1	72.9	77.4	8.4
1904.....	86.6	78.9	85.8	87.0	10.3	1915.....	88.5	91.2	87.6	84.5	10.1
1905.....	92.7	96.7	94.2	91.5	11.2	1916.....	90.3	84.0	84.8	86.2	9.7
1906.....	93.2	92.2	89.0	87.4	10.2	1917.....	84.0	60.6	50.2	51.3	4.6
1907.....	91.2	91.9	85.4	78.0	9.0	1918.....	79.8	70.6	72.6	70.8	7.0
1908.....	92.5	86.1	82.5	81.2	9.6	1919.....	73.5	52.7	50.5	52.6	4.8
						1920.....	89.1	80.1	63.8	62.8	6.1
1909.....	95.1	92.7	88.9	84.9	9.5	Av. 1914–1920	85.1	74.5	68.9	69.4	7.2
1910.....	65.0	51.7	48.3	47.2	5.2	1921.....	82.7	70.0	62.3	66.8	7.2
1911.....	80.9	71.0	68.4	69.6	7.0	1922.....	87.6	84.7	82.7	82.6	9.3
1912.....	88.9	87.5	86.3	83.8	9.8	1923.....	85.0	82.4	79.0	80.4	8.5
1913.....	82.0	77.4	74.9	74.7	7.8						
Av. 1909–1913	82.4	76.1	73.4	72.0	7.9						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.TABLE 153.—*Flaxseed: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1910–1922.*

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost and freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1910.....	49.4	(²)	.....	2.5	0.9	6.2	0.1	59.3	1.3	1.7	(²)	0.1	63.1
1911.....	16.4	1.1	.....	.....	.9	2.8	.1	30.5	2.2	1.7	(²)	.2	36.3
1912.....	5.1	2.9	0.2	5.9	2.8	1.1	.8	19.0	3.7	.4	0.4	1.4	26.6
1913.....	24.3	.7	.1	1.0	1.7	2.2	.2	30.6	1.6	.....	.....	.4	34.5
1914.....	11.4	1.7	.2	2.0	1.9	6.6	.3	24.1	2.2	.5	.2	.4	29.1
1915.....	2.1	2.0	.3	8.5	2.1	.4	.2	16.1	2.6	.1	(²)	.....	20.0
1916.....	8.3	2.3	.3	1.4	1.7	2.8	.3	12.4	3.9	.1	(²)	.1	17.2
1917.....	51.3	.3	(²)	2.9	1.2	2.9	(²)	59.3	1.2	1.2	(²)	.1	62.3
1918.....	26.2	.2	.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	.2	34.8	1.0	2.6	(²)	.1	39.3
1919.....	88.0	.7	.1	.5	2.0	4.1	(²)	45.5	3.7	10.6	.1	(²)	60.2
1920.....	23.2	1.2	.3	.6	1.7	4.2	.2	31.7	4.5	3.7	.....	.1	41.4
1921.....	25.2	.9	.2	.4	1.9	6.6	.1	35.3	4.3	3.1	.....	.1	43.5
1922.....	9.6	.4	.1	.3	2.4	1.7	.2	14.8	2.6	3.9	(²)	.1	21.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 154.—*Flax: Area in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923.*

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.				
	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada.....	<i>Acres.</i> 1,035,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,428,164	<i>Acres.</i> 833,147	<i>Acres.</i> 565,479	<i>Acres.</i> 629,938
United States.....	2,489,800	1,757,000	1,106,000	1,113,000	2,061,000
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom:					
England and Wales	480	22,300	7,800	9,360	9,446
Ireland	53,000	127,198	39,845	34,032	-----
Sweden.....	3,841	6,726	6,726	5,600	-----
Netherlands.....	33,000	60,179	21,510	23,954	24,300
Belgium.....	48,930	125,344	37,164	40,700	45,200
France.....	¹ 61,540	86,048	43,163	45,429	-----
Spain.....	² 7,349	2,978	4,097	4,200	4,200
Italy.....	³ 41,513	49,914	52,632	52,385	49,400
Germany.....	⁴ 41,266	139,458	117,795	114,580	-----
Austria.....	¹ 90,525	7,554	8,357	9,200	-----
Czechoslovakia.....	-----	54,406	58,409	56,151	55,069
Hungary.....	¹ 24,657	38,967	10,306	6,600	4,700
Yugoslavia.....	-----	34,886	35,061	34,100	-----
Serbia, Croatia-Slavonia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	¹ 21,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bulgaria.....	¹ 720	1,290	638	1,700	1,300
Rumania.....	¹ 52,266	24,582	27,225	26,400	30,500
Poland.....	^(b) -----	120,825	175,095	251,500	255,000
Lithuania.....	-----	166,076	126,800	126,500	128,700
Latvia.....	-----	75,363	84,335	93,300	139,500
Estonia.....	-----	50,048	50,342	59,200	59,200
Finland.....	⁴ 12,236	15,985	16,828	13,600	10,600
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	¹ 3,409,345	1,538,000	¹ 1,775,000	1,862,000	-----
AFRICA.					
Morocco (French, Western).....	-----	96,147	43,663	31,700	39,500
Algeria.....	1,366	988	741	700	800
Tunis.....	-----	8,317	9,180	3,800	7,400
Egypt.....	-----	5,765	1,384	1,400	1,700
Kenya.....	-----	26,474	14,584	-----	-----
ASIA.					
India.....	3,818,080	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,358,000
Russia, Asiatic.....	¹ 376,000	213,000	-----	298,000	-----
Japan.....	12,139	103,201	76,428	39,100	-----

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.				
	Average, 1909-1913	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Chile.....	3,149	897	500	800	-----
Uruguay.....	120,528	78,867	60,935	84,500	102,500
Argentina.....	4,004,058	4,769,030	3,891,825	4,194,028	5,254,696
Australia.....	¹ 1,056	1,072	954	-----	-----
New Zealand.....	² 2,565	9,602	5,881	10,600	-----
World total comparable with 1909-1913.....	15,777,409	14,183,008	-----	-----	-----
World total comparable with 1923.....	-----	12,025,535	8,591,116	9,771,557	12,273,288

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Official and International Institute of Agriculture, unless otherwise stated.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Pre-war boundaries.² Two years.³ Three-year average.⁴ One year.⁵ Pre-war Poland included in Russia, Austria, and Germany.⁶ From an unofficial source.

TABLE 155.—Flax: Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Seed.				Fiber.			
	Average 1909-1913.	1921	1922	1923	Average 1909-1913.	1921	1922	1923
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Canada.....	12,040	4,112	5,009	6,942				
United States.....	19,543	8,029	10,375	17,429				
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom: England and Wales.....								
Ireland.....					23,701	10,725	12,390	
Sweden.....	¹ 14	17	11		¹ 1,128	1,512	1,098	
Netherlands.....	374	249	250		17,276	10,853	9,691	
Belgium.....	² 472	328	356	396	² 51,888	20,027	33,480	40,370
France.....	³ 533	288	223		³ 40,623	23,333	30,185	
Spain.....	³ 26	46	61	51	³ 1,995	1,157	1,420	1,170
Italy.....	329	516	413	433	6,289	5,930	4,982	5,510
Austria.....	³ 694	45	48		³ 53,110	6,759	7,130	
Czechoslovakia.....		300	312	427		28,693	27,731	30,078
Hungary.....	³ 196	73	41		³ 20,547	7,618	5,190	
Yugoslavia.....						16,680	15,270	
Serbia, Croatia-Slavo- nia and Bosnia- Herzegovina.....	³ 21				³ 10,564			
Bulgaria.....	³ 6	3	15	11	³ 447	169	650	550
Rumania.....	³ 467	128	194		³ 4,864	2,670	3,110	
Poland.....	(⁴)	1,287	1,995		(⁴)	92,614	113,770	
Lithuania.....		900	1,108	1,026		41,470	45,190	45,970
Latvia.....		625	563	982		30,675	37,560	54,180
Estonia.....		275	328	304		15,906	20,750	19,800
Finland.....						3,486	3,527	
Russia, including Ukraine and North- ern Caucasus.....	³ 21,338		7,866		³ 1,255,973		429,095	
AFRICA.								
Morocco (French).....		418	267					
Algeria.....	13	11	6	10	⁵ 188			
Tunis.....	37	59	4	47				
Kenya.....		35	33			2,545		
ASIA.								
India.....	19,870	10,800	17,440	21,280				
Asiatic Russia.....	³ 2,123		1,532		³ 127,613		61,392	
Japan.....	¹ 98	634	275		5,174	24,980	10,710	

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Seed.				Fiber.			
	Average 1909-1913.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Average 1909-1913.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Chile.....	35	8			43	210		
Uruguay.....	976	519	719					
Argentina.....	31,117	36,046	44,280	63,225				
Australia.....	⁵ 9	10			⁵ 128	49		
New Zealand.....		113	205					
World total com- parable with 1909-1913.....	110,331				1,621,557			
World total com- parable with 1923.....		62,059	80,260	112,563		144,027	171,763	197,628

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Four-year average.

² Three-year average.

³ Pre-war boundaries.

⁴ Pre-war Poland included in Russia, Austria, and Germany.

⁵ Two years.

TABLE 156.—Flaxseed: Monthly marketings by farmers, United States, 1917–1923.

Year beginning July 1.	Percentage of year's receipts as reported by about 3,500 mills and elevators.											
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1917-18.....	1.8	3.6	21.5	28.1	17.6	7.6	4.7	4.0	4.8	1.8	1.6	2.9
1918-19.....	1.8	2.9	14.8	21.5	15.0	10.9	5.2	4.4	5.8	4.3	5.0	8.4
1919-20.....	3.6	8.0	20.6	22.2	11.1	7.4	5.0	6.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	7.0
1920-21.....	2.1	4.7	23.6	28.6	13.0	6.2	5.0	3.3	3.1	2.1	3.4	4.9
1921-22.....	6.4	10.9	20.7	25.7	12.0	6.9	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8
1922-23.....	2.5	13.4	27.6	23.3	11.4	5.9	4.7	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.6

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 157.—Flaxseed: Receipts at Minneapolis, 1910–1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>	<i>1,000 bush.</i>
1910-11.....	854	1,530	1,292	535	338	300	232	112	118	122	133	191	5,757
1911-12.....	563	1,212	1,570	1,716	531	459	397	468	571	440	487	160	8,574
1912-13.....	700	1,657	1,520	2,245	1,450	1,146	1,057	742	618	514	432	281	12,362
1913-14.....	756	1,686	1,505	1,131	711	478	592	270	139	165	233	117	7,788
1914-15.....	901	1,890	1,247	1,016	599	443	384	142	77	146	239	115	7,199
1915-16.....	347	1,038	1,506	1,113	319	399	810	496	440	363	441	199	7,461
1916-17.....	316	2,380	1,694	1,045	644	442	441	384	263	505	325	92	8,491
1917-18.....	255	890	1,112	614	533	553	527	263	349	648	206	84	6,106
1918-19.....	536	915	857	788	558	473	829	499	436	942	642	196	7,611
1919-20.....	753	670	508	492	344	308	409	159	295	522	554	297	6,331
1920-21.....	580	1,444	861	699	298	269	364	434	678	572	338	289	6,726
Av. 1914-1920.....	528	1,317	1,121	824	457	421	538	232	348	537	392	183	6,998
1921-22.....	500	1,144	375	354	308	200	254	196	300	220	157	288	4,296
1922-23.....	909	1,121	580	577	494	238	316	456	393	458	382	884	6,808
1923-24.....	2,553	2,025	1,360	865									

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce reports and Daily Market Record.

TABLE 158.—Flaxseed, including linseed oil: Production, imports, exports, and net supply in the United States, 1911–1922.

Year beginning July 1.	Production.	Imports of seed.	Imports of oil. ¹	Exports of seed (domestic and foreign).	Exports of oil (domestic and foreign). ¹	Net supply.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1911-12.....	19,370,000	6,841,806	234,902	26,242	99,065	26,381,381
1912-13.....	28,073,000	5,294,290	69,476	17,062	693,579	32,726,131
1913-14.....	17,853,000	8,663,235	76,913	305,796	95,775	26,181,577
1914-15.....	13,749,000	10,666,216	214,116	67,173	484,857	24,077,301
1915-16.....	14,030,000	14,679,233	20,059	2,631	285,648	28,441,013
1916-17.....	14,296,000	12,393,988	44,328	1,017	480,622	26,252,672
1917-18.....	9,164,000	13,366,529	20,381	22,332	476,216	22,052,312
1918-19.....	13,369,000	8,426,898	395,925	15,618	439,173	21,737,020
1919-20.....	7,256,000	23,391,934	1,820,156	48,980	456,806	31,962,304
1920-21.....	10,774,000	16,170,415	798,634	1,486	224,514	27,517,049
1921-22.....	8,029,000	13,632,073	8,997,020	2,281	148,605	30,507,807
1922-23.....	10,375,000	25,005,936	3,027,399	1,218	165,606	38,242,514

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Division of Crop and Live-Stock Estimates.

¹ Stated as seed equivalent, 2½ gallons of oil equal 1 bushel of seed.² Six months beginning July 1, not separately reported in 1923.

TABLE 159.—*Flaxseed used in the production of oil, United States, 1919-1923.*

Year.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Year ending June 30.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
1918-19.....			1,041	4,785	
1919-20.....	6,899	7,684	6,336	6,407	27,326
1920-21.....	6,542	6,341	6,343	6,332	25,558
1921-22.....	5,812	7,539	6,713	3,441	23,505
1922-23.....	5,583	8,602	8,292	8,689	31,166
1923-24.....	8,223	8,970			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Converted to bushels of 56 pounds.

TABLE 160.—*Flaxseed: Imports into the United States by countries, 1910-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Argentina.	Canada.	British India.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
1909-10.....	3,029	1,410	194	369	5,002
1910-11.....	5,021	2,251	2,334	893	10,499
1911-12.....	1,211	3,511	1,525	595	6,842
1912-13.....	429	4,732	129	4	5,294
1913-14.....		8,647	(¹)	6	8,653
1914-15.....	3,928	6,680	40	68	10,696
1915-16.....	11,468	3,065		116	14,670
1916-17.....	5,009	7,015	123	247	12,394
1917-18.....	7,432	5,501		434	13,367
1918-19.....	6,977	1,304	11	135	8,427
1919-20.....	22,242	816		334	23,392
1920-21.....	13,145	2,635		390	16,170
1921-22.....	10,409	3,013	12	198	13,632
1922-23.....	22,331	2,191		484	25,006

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Less than 500 bushels.

TABLE 161.—*Flaxseed: International trade, calendar years, 1911-1922.*

Country.	Average 1911-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Argentina.....	1	25,562	3	41,829		53,546		36,453
British India.....	1,323	14,409	260	7,839	263	4,264	260	12,404
Canada.....	89	10,645	617	1,519	270	3,728	45	2,073
China.....			3	242		184		1,331
Latvia.....			6	9	47	191	74	1,499
Morocco (French).....		338		706		590		1,225
Rumania.....	19	120						
Russia.....	80	5,739			248			
Tunis.....	(¹)	39	1	36	(¹)	79	(¹)	22
Uruguay.....		994		784		687		1,500
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Australia.....	103	(¹)	552	(¹)	712	(¹)	818	(¹)
Austria.....			24	(¹)	4	(¹)	1	(¹)
Austria-Hungary.....	1,913	41						
Belgium.....	9,313	5,985	1,586	111	6,273	2,516	2,934	102
Czechoslovakia.....			102	(¹)	350	(¹)	402	(¹)
Denmark.....	1		1,049	(¹)	1,108	(¹)	602	(¹)
Finland.....	110	(¹)	104		139		142	1
France.....	6,304	60	1,284	67	4,280	12	5,288	47
Germany.....	15,312	210	2,089	13	5,908	45	4,061	2
Hungary.....			1				1	
Italy.....	1,698	1	871	(¹)	749	(¹)	1,217	2
Japan.....	27	27	114	74	162	103	139	14
Netherlands.....	8,741	2,488	3,826	179	10,788	210	9,862	201
Norway.....	445		332		438			
Sweden.....	911	7	1,065	(¹)	1,061	1	1,042	
United Kingdom.....	15,908		15,520		18,523		14,093	
United States.....	7,298	101	24,641	16	12,326	(¹)	14,913	2
Other countries.....	575	139	82	74	32	212	25	209
Total.....	69,171	67,533	54,121	53,498	63,705	60,571	56,272	54,067

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

¹ Two-year average.

² Less than 500 bushels.

³ One year only.

⁴ International Institute of Agriculture.

⁵ Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 162.—Flaxseed: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1908-1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Weighted av., crop year.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1908-9	109.6	107.0	108.3	118.4	123.2	129.8	141.3	146.6	148.7	153.4	153.2	137.0	118.4
1909-10	123.1	122.8	139.8	152.9	171.2	192.9	193.1	193.9	209.5	195.5	183.5	209.7	153.2
1910-11	220.0	234.3	229.4	231.7	221.1	233.9	240.7	234.6	241.9	225.0	205.6	199.2	229.4
1911-12	203.6	205.0	210.6	182.1	187.1	190.8	183.9	191.3	181.0	205.0	198.4	175.2	197.1
1912-13	162.6	147.7	133.4	114.7	106.2	109.3	119.0	113.6	114.3	115.8	113.4	118.6	125.9
1913-14	127.8	122.6	118.7	119.9	124.2	127.8	132.5	132.8	134.7	136.8	136.0	150.7	123.2
Av. 1909-1913	167.4	160.5	166.4	160.3	162.0	170.9	173.8	173.2	176.3	175.6	167.4	170.7	165.8
1914-15	139.3	127.4	118.7	126.0	134.8	163.7	157.9	167.7	169.6	169.5	152.5	144.6	132.0
1915-16	143.5	148.1	162.9	174.0	185.9	210.9	202.5	202.1	191.8	176.5	163.2	178.1	170.6
1916-17	190.2	199.2	234.7	245.6	250.7	253.7	265.1	266.1	300.6	298.8	278.0	271.6	239.4
1917-18	302.8	308.5	295.0	298.6	310.8	326.7	349.8	379.7	373.3	363.0	349.3	410.5	311.0
1918-19	381.2	380.9	335.8	340.1	327.7	310.1	327.4	348.7	361.4	389.3	444.1	540.6	349.2
1919-20	517.5	438.2	382.3	438.3	433.6	456.5	472.7	455.7	448.2	421.1	356.6	303.7	421.4
1920-21	240.3	279.7	240.1	176.7	163.7	156.3	150.4	142.6	125.7	145.7	145.8	162.1	208.4
Av. 1914-1920	280.7	268.9	252.6	257.2	258.2	268.3	273.4	280.4	281.5	280.6	270.4	287.3	261.7
1921-22	164.8	162.9	145.0	145.1	151.1	173.1	216.2	218.7	230.6	236.9	223.0	211.4	161.2
1922-23	190.1	188.1	210.7	211.5	224.2	235.6	255.1	268.0	291.0	255.2	241.7	215.9	216.0
1923-24	204.8	212.1	212.1	210.8									

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 163.—Flaxseed: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1908-1913	1914	1915	1916
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Wisconsin	115	185	220	185	127	123	158	125	180	240
Minnesota	120	160	230	182	120	123	161	125	176	240
Iowa	110	180	220	185	124	123	156	120	150	215
North Dakota	119	157	235	184	114	121	162	128	178	252
South Dakota	119	151	229	178	113	120	158	123	167	247
Nebraska	112	122	225	185	128	110	154	119	147	230
Kansas	102	110	210	190	130	116	151	125	145	224
Montana	100	160	240	180	112	115	161	120	170	248
Wyoming									145	225
	118.4	152.6	231.7	182.1	114.7	119.9	160.2	129.0	174.0	248.6

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914-1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dollars.
Wisconsin		330	430	212		150	180	210	25.41
Minnesota		295	341	445	183	258	151	218	21.30
Iowa		275	320	420	180	240	153	185	21.00
North Dakota		300	345	441	178	260	143	214	16.32
South Dakota		299	325	425	165	250	139	201	17.68
Nebraska		250	330	400	155	233	150	190	23.10
Kansas		290	330	380	180	241	136	186	16.34
Montana		295	338	440	175	255	140	197	15.83
Wyoming		261	325	350	135	240	118	190	19.00
	296.6	340.1	438.3	176.7	257.2	145.1	211.5	210.8	17.82

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 164.—Flaxseed: Average closing price per bushel, Minneapolis, 1899-1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Average.
1899-1900.....					\$1.45	\$1.55	\$1.59	\$1.68	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.63	\$1.35	...
1900-1.....	\$1.49	\$1.70	\$1.71	\$1.62	1.65	1.60	1.54	1.68	1.75	1.75	1.85	1.60	\$1.66
1901-2.....	1.50	1.45	1.42	1.47	1.65	1.70	1.72	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.52	1.42	1.59
1902-3.....	1.31	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.07	0.97	0.97	1.13
1903-4.....	1.00	.98	.94	.97	1.06	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.07	1.19	1.24	1.08
1904-5.....	1.22	1.14	1.16	1.23	1.23	1.27	1.39	1.39	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.42	1.32
1905-6.....	1.04	.97	.98	1.04	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.09
1906-7.....	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.18	1.14	1.18
1907-8.....	1.22	1.27	1.13	1.12	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.29	1.20
1908-9.....	1.23	1.22	1.38	1.45	1.56	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.72	1.77	1.59	1.42	1.52
1909-10.....	1.41	1.57	1.75	1.93	2.18	2.18	2.25	2.38	2.22	2.04	2.34	2.47	2.06
1910-11.....	2.66	2.62	2.61	2.42	2.90	2.68	2.60	2.56	2.47	2.24	2.10	2.24	2.49
1911-12.....	2.47	2.35	2.04	2.06	2.15	2.06	2.06	2.15	2.23	2.25	1.97	1.86	2.14
1912-13.....	1.76	1.60	1.35	1.25	1.29	1.34	1.26	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.38	1.47	1.38
1913-14.....	1.45	1.38	1.35	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.58	1.54	1.56	1.59	1.68	1.64	1.52
Av. 1909-1913.....	1.95	1.90	1.82	1.82	1.94	1.96	1.95	1.98	1.96	1.89	1.89	1.96	1.92
1914-15.....	1.51	1.33	1.45	1.54	1.83	1.66	1.91	1.93	1.95	1.76	1.67	1.67	1.70
1915-16.....	1.70	1.86	1.99	2.07	2.31	2.32	2.27	2.13	1.96	1.80	1.96	2.15	2.04
1916-17.....	2.11	2.54	2.78	2.84	2.89	2.81	2.90	3.18	3.33	3.11	3.01	3.46	2.91
1917-18.....	3.38	3.16	3.29	3.40	3.60	3.74	4.08	4.09	3.93	3.86	4.40	4.39	3.78
1918-19.....	4.09	3.59	3.77	3.64	3.41	3.45	3.75	3.88	4.12	4.86	5.94	5.87	4.19
1919-20.....	4.92	4.32	4.83	4.99	5.12	5.09	5.02	4.68	4.53	3.92	3.48	3.28	4.52
1920-21.....	3.23	2.83	2.27	2.06	1.96	1.82	1.78	1.58	1.84	1.86	1.89	2.01	2.09
Av. 1914-1920.....	2.99	2.80	2.91	2.92	3.02	3.01	3.10	3.07	3.09	3.02	3.19	3.26	3.03
1921-22.....	2.03	1.81	1.81	1.89	2.13	2.46	2.57	2.70	2.80	2.50	2.59	2.29	2.19
1922-23.....	2.28	2.38	2.48	2.62	2.80	3.04	3.07	3.40	2.94	2.80	2.70	2.34	2.58
1923-24.....	2.38	2.48	2.41	2.46									

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Annual Reports of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis Daily Market Record. From Jan. 1, 1921, prices are weighted averages.

LINSEED OIL.

TABLE 165.—Linseed oil: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average 1909-1913. ¹		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Argentina.....	886		522	3,013		747		2,108
Belgium.....	10,233	26,790	7,795	16,117	11,205	25,623	1,272	19,831
Denmark.....	(²)	(³)	845	5,777	865	2,281		391
Netherlands.....	457	73,634	2,137	59,239	2,124	145,569	62	157,920
United Kingdom.....	58,018	58,013	3,358	108,463	110	123,764	9,103	133,388
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Australia.....	12,252		3,487	320	5,737	55		
Austria.....			2,847		16,863			
Austria-Hungary.....	16,367	6,542						
Brazil.....	8,726		8,769		4,617			
British India.....	3,430	1,967	2,594	3,125	1,953	399	2,792	290
Canada.....	2,279		8,323		254	58	1,058	94
Chile.....	2,854	15	3,112		777			
Czechoslovakia.....			5,557	17	7,070	1320		
Dutch East Indies.....	3,199		6,643		3,307		2,220	
Egypt.....	3,467		2,034	6	2,615		3,134	
Finland.....	812		295		1,442		2,695	
France.....	3,382	10,931	26,630	3,866	29,511	3,035	9,062	3,371
Germany.....	5,231	4,377			177,016	14,325	64,458	3,394
Greece.....	246		1,006		1,267		915	
Italy.....	1,042	165	9,220	395	7,564	474	6,617	190
Hungary.....			1,450		12,484			
Japan.....	1,023		150			275		
New Zealand.....	4,188		4,783		3,318		2,701	
Norway.....	1,609	53	2,303	49	8,104	19	5,666	
Philippine Islands.....	809		1,653		1,037		852	
Sweden.....	933		1,148	75	1,301	7		
Switzerland.....	7,825	5	4,607	1,842	8,189	396	8,584	29
Union South Africa.....	3,449		3,650	(⁴)	3,212		2,930	1
United States.....	2,605	4,105	35,200	5,366	60,091	3,512	144,137	2,703
Other countries.....	6,539	1,460	7,182	191	4,513	145	2,142	144
Total.....	162,041	188,075	156,300	207,841	256,846	311,004	270,400	323,860

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. (Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon).

¹ International Institute of Agriculture, for Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, 1923.

² Four-year average.

³ Two-year average.

⁴ Includes re-exports.

⁵ Not separately stated.

⁶ Java and Madura only.

⁷ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 166.—Linseed oil: Average price per gallon at New York, 1910-1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Average.
1910-11	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.96	\$0.96	\$0.91	\$0.91	\$0.89	\$0.87	\$0.80	\$0.91
1911-12	.87	.88	.84	.71	.74	.71	.70	.73	.73	.76	.77	.66	.76
1912-13	.66	.62	.56	.43	.42	.46	.45	.44	.46	.45	.47	.49	.49
1913-14	.50	.47	.46	.48	.48	.48	.50	.51	.50	.50	.52	.59	.50
1914-15	.57	.49	.44	.45	.48	.56	.55	.58	.62	.63	.54	.50	.53
1915-16	.52	.55	.60	.61	.66	.72	.77	.76	.75	.67	.63	.71	.66
1916-17	.70	.82	.90	.92	.94	.95	.94	1.07	1.21	1.21	1.12	1.18	1.00
1917-18	1.25	1.18	1.15	1.21	1.29	1.29	1.41	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.64	1.88	1.42
1918-19	1.90	1.83	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.45	1.48	1.54	1.61	1.81	2.10	2.22	1.71
1919-20	2.04	1.79	1.75	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.83	1.69	1.65	1.52	1.41	1.74
1920-21	1.22	1.20	.98	.82	.78	.66	.66	.61	.70	.75	.75	.74	.82
Av. 1914-1920	1.17	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.23	1.13
1921-22	.74	.68	.67	.67	.72	.82	.82	.84	.90	.84	.89	.87	.79
1922-23	.88	.89	.88	.89	.89	.95	1.02	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.04	.97	.99
1923-24	.90	.94	.92	.92									

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures for 1910-1915 from Monthly Labor Review; 1916-1918 from War Industries Board Price Bulletin; 1919-1923 from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

TABLE 167.—Rice, rough: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1904-1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ²	Net imports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ²
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 48 lbs.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1904	662,000	31.9	21,096,000	65.8	13,892,000	20.98	5,964,814	3,501,337
1905	482,000	28.2	13,607,000	66.2	12,960,000	26.88	3,612,289	5,593,750
1906	575,000	31.1	17,855,000	90.3	16,121,000	28.04	3,790,080	7,264,859
1907	627,000	29.9	18,738,000	85.8	16,081,000	25.65	3,033,788	7,333,910
1908	655,000	33.4	21,890,000	81.2	17,771,000	27.13	3,406,070	7,760,164
1909	610,000	33.8	20,607,000	79.5	16,392,000	26.87	4,487,287	7,820,643
1910	723,000	33.9	24,510,000	67.8	16,024,000	22.99	5,134,355	7,282,900
1911	696,000	32.9	22,934,000	79.7	18,274,000	26.38	5,824,698	6,407,805
1912	723,000	34.7	25,054,000	93.5	23,423,000	32.40	5,672,096	7,539,206
1913	827,000	31.1	25,744,000	85.8	22,090,000	26.71	5,871,289	9,805,684
Av. 1909-1913	716,000	33.2	23,770,000	81.5	19,361,000	27.04	5,398,105	7,785,400
1914	694,000	34.1	23,649,000	92.4	21,849,000	31.48	7,334,389	7,848,181
1915	803,000	36.1	28,947,000	90.6	26,212,000	32.64	9,506,099	6,931,061
1916	889,000	47.0	40,861,000	88.9	36,311,000	41.78	12,315,486	6,180,934
1917	981,000	35.4	34,739,000	189.6	65,879,000	67.16	11,885,265	13,095,243
1918	1,119,000	34.5	38,606,000	191.8	74,042,000	66.17	12,802,106	5,309,014
1919	1,063,000	39.6	41,985,000	266.6	111,913,000	105.28	22,896,774	3,001,362
1920	1,336,000	39.0	52,066,000	119.1	62,036,000	46.43	22,449,930	1,267,391
Av. 1914-1920	981,000	38.0	37,265,000	152.7	56,892,000	57.99	14,183,306	6,233,312
1921	921,000	40.8	37,612,000	5.92	35,802,000	38.87	33,834,616	721,411
1922	1,055,000	39.2	41,405,000	93.1	38,562,000	36.55	21,583,818	1,332,360
1923 ³	892,000	37.3	33,256,000	110.3	35,886,000	41.13		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

² Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Domestic exports here include also shipments from the United States to Porto Rico and Hawaii; net imports are total imports minus reexports. Bushels are computed from pounds as reported in original by assuming 1 bushel of rough rice to yield 27½ pounds of cleaned rice.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE 168.—*Rice, rough: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
South Carolina.....	7	8	8	175	206	200	170	239	240
Georgia.....	3	8	3	78	72	68	72	84	90
Florida.....	4	8	2	88	75	46	85	98	62
Mississippi.....	1	1	1	20	19	18	24	21	21
Louisiana.....	480	555	480	17,280	19,980	15,840	14,861	17,782	16,949
Texas.....	166	191	159	5,963	5,959	6,360	6,063	5,363	7,314
Arkansas.....	125	154	133	6,688	7,392	5,254	6,153	6,506	5,884
California.....	135	140	106	7,290	7,700	5,470	8,384	8,470	6,126
	921	1,055	892	37,612	41,405	33,256	35,802	38,562	36,686

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 169.—*Rice, rough: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A v. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A v. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
South Carolina.....	24.0	25.6	21.0	11.7	25.0	30.0	22.7	26.0	24.3	14.0	25.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	26.0	25.0
Georgia.....	25.0	23.9	22.0	26.8	30.0	32.0	26.9	28.0	29.3	20.0	30.0	26.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	24.1	22.7
Florida.....	25.0	25.0	21.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	24.0	26.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	25.0	23.0
Mississippi.....	31.0	30.0	30.0	36.0	35.0	28.0	31.8	30.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	23.0	29.0	131.0	28.0	20.0	19.0	18.0
Louisiana.....	33.0	33.8	34.4	31.5	33.5	29.0	32.4	32.1	34.2	46.0	31.0	28.8	35.2	36.0	34.8	36.0	36.0	33.0
Texas.....	34.5	34.0	33.0	34.3	35.5	32.0	33.8	33.8	30.5	45.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	34.0	33.9	36.1	31.2	24.0
Arkansas.....	41.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	37.5	36.0	38.5	39.8	48.4	50.5	41.0	37.9	46.0	49.0	44.7	53.5	48.0	39.5
California.....	33.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	48.0	...	53.3	66.7	59.0	68.0	65.5	60.0	51.0	60.5	54.0	55.0	51.6	...
United States.....	33.4	33.8	33.9	32.0	34.7	31.1	33.3	34.1	36.1	47.0	35.4	34.5	39.5	39.0	37.9	40.8	39.2	37.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 170.—*Rice, rough: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1894-1923.*

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Bush.
1894.....	91.1	91.0	89.4	89.8	...	1912.....	86.3	86.3	88.8	89.2	34.7
1895.....	84.4	84.1	94.5	90.3	53.0	1913.....	88.4	88.7	88.0	80.3	31.1
1896.....	82.9	77.2	76.5	68.0	35.7	A v. 1909-1913.....	87.9	87.1	87.5	84.8	33.3
1897.....	94.3	83.4	86.2	83.4	29.8	1914.....	86.5	87.6	88.9	88.0	34.1
1898.....	...	101.7	99.3	93.2	29.8	1915.....	90.5	90.0	82.3	80.9	36.1
1899.....	...	92.6	88.4	91.4	34.1	1916.....	92.7	92.2	91.2	91.5	47.0
1900.....	...	96.3	80.5	85.7	20.9	1917.....	85.1	85.0	78.4	79.7	35.4
1901.....	...	92.3	91.0	91.0	32.5	1918.....	91.1	85.7	85.7	85.4	34.5
1902.....	82.2	77.6	80.0	72.2	26.9	1919.....	89.5	90.4	91.9	91.3	39.5
1903.....	93.5	92.0	93.6	90.6	32.7	1920.....	90.0	88.7	88.3	88.1	39.0
1904.....	88.2	90.2	89.7	87.3	31.9	A v. 1914-1920.....	89.3	88.5	86.7	86.4	37.9
1905.....	88.0	92.9	92.2	89.3	28.1	1921.....	88.0	86.5	83.8	84.6	40.8
1906.....	82.9	83.1	86.8	87.2	31.1	1922.....	88.6	86.9	85.5	85.3	39.2
1907.....	88.7	88.6	87.0	88.7	29.9	1923.....	86.4	84.8	82.9	83.0	37.3
1908.....	92.9	94.1	93.5	87.7	33.4						
1909.....	90.7	84.5	84.7	81.2	33.8						
1910.....	80.3	87.6	88.8	88.1	33.9						
1911.....	87.7	88.3	87.2	85.4	32.0						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 171.—*Rice: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909–1922.*

Year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods	Frost and freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909	4.6	0.1				1.1	6.6	12.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	17.0
1910	7.2	1.7		0.1		.1	1.0	10.1	3.4	.4	1.2	.3	17.3
1911	6.5	3.2		.2		.7		10.6	.7	.6	.5	.1	14.5
1912	3.1	1.1	6.2			.6	.5	11.6	2.5	2.0	.5	.6	10.6
1913	3.9	14.3	5.8			(²)		24.1	.1	.7			28.5
1914	5.3	2.3	.1		(³)	.6	.6	10.1	.1	1.3	(³)	.3	17.5
1915	7.0	.6	.1	.3		.4	8.1	16.7	.4	.2		(³)	19.4
1916	4.8	.2		.4		.3	.2	6.2	1.1	.3		.2	9.5
1917	17.3	.7	.1	1.5	0.1	.1	.1	20.0	.5	.2	.5	.1	25.4
1918	7.2	7.2	2.5	.2		.4	1.5	18.8	.3	1.0	(³)		21.7
1919	1.0	12.8	1.1	.3		.1	2.6	18.4	.3	.5	.7	.1	20.0
1920	.5	8.0	.4	1.2	.2			10.3	3.2	1.6			16.7
1921	4.5	.2		.3		.2	.1	5.3	1.6	2.7		.1	11.8
1922	3.8	4.2		.1		.1		8.2	3.4	1.0	.1		14.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.TABLE 172.—*Rice: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.*

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Av. 1909–1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Av. 1909–1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
United States	716	1,336	921	1,055	892	922	1,053	1,134	1,090	1,036
Mexico	162			84		605			822	
Hawaii	9									
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.										
Guatemala		7	8	8	8					
Salvador				14	14					
Costa Rica	7			15						
British Guiana	36	66	56	49		1,496	848	1,198	916	
Dutch Guiana										
Porto Rico	16					269				
Trinidad and Tobago	12									
EUROPE.										
France	1		(³)							
Spain	94	120	113	114	114	3,188	3,281	3,150	3,275	2,896
Portugal			14	15				1,046	1,851	
Italy	358	277	286	294	302	1,806	2,217	2,243	2,151	2,283
Yugoslavia		4	5	6						
Bulgaria	7	6	7	7	6					
Russia (northern Caucasus)	2									
AFRICA.										
French Guinea		1,384					551			
French Senegal		173					326			
Sierre Leone		400	400	400			622	605	588	
Egypt	257	165	324	300	200	2,132	1,714	1,456		

¹ Three years only.² Two years only.³ One year only.⁴ Four years only.⁵ Less than 500 acres.⁶ Old boundaries.

TABLE 172.—Rice: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries—Contd.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	A. v. 1909- 1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelimi- nary.	A. v. 1909- 1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, prelimi- nary.
ASIA.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Turkey.....	¹ 151					¹ 1,099				
India.....	67,004	78,952	81,662	81,533	¹ 75,455	¹ 957	785	912	911	
Andaman and Nico- bar.....		2	3	4						
British North Borneo- French establish- ments in India.....			54	58				438		
Russia (Asiatic).....	40	43	43	46		657	934	610	704	
Japanese Empire:	572					584				
Japan.....	7,300	7,662	7,680	7,697		2,163	2,591	2,257	2,477	
Chosen (Korea)	2,905	3,812	3,753	3,818	¹ 3,582	1,133	1,227	1,202	1,239	1,363
Formosa (Tai- wan).....	1,193	1,236	1,860	1,253		1,183	1,231	840	1,450	
Kwangtung.....	¹ 1	² 2	² 2							
French Indo-China.....	¹ 8,550	11,761	11,984	¹⁰ 12,000	¹⁰ 11,000	¹ 858	534	662		
Siam.....	¹¹ 4,666	¹¹ 5,890	¹¹ 6,000	¹² 7,000	¹² 6,000	1,167	1,130	1,038		
Federated Malay States.....	¹ 118	197	200	196		¹ 637	626	593	655	
Unfederated Malay States.....	¹ 93	157	202	236			64	163	144	
Straits Settlements.....	153									
Philippine Islands.....	2,753	3,609	4,135	4,105		423	612	620	653	
Ceylon.....	695	757	799	850	800	686	635	618	615	370

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	A. v. 1909- 1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, prelimi- nary.	A. v. 1909- 1913.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, prelimi- nary.
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Peru.....	¹ 131			70		² 639				
Brazil.....		905		599			1,446			
Argentina.....	¹ 11									
Belgian Congo.....		8	7							
Madagascar.....	¹ 979					¹ 916				
Java and Madura.....										
Irrigated.....	5,953	6,835	6,472			1,206	1,129	1,073		
Non-irrigated.....		1,129	751				559	556		
Total Java and Madura.....	5,953	7,964	7,223	¹¹ 8,236	¹¹ 8,402					
Australia.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)							
Fiji Islands.....	11	10	11							
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	104,956									
Total compar- able with 1923.....	91,205	111,030	113,072	114,937	106,753					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Yield per acre not calculated where total acreage is below 15,000 acres.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Two years only.

² One year only.

³ Four years only.

⁴ Less than 500 acres.

⁵ Total area estimated from area reported for the summer or main crop which was 154,000 acres in 1923 compared with 24,000 acres in 1922. This crop in 1921 was 93 per cent of the total area devoted to rice in Egypt.

⁶ Second forecast compared with 78,455,000 acres at the same time last year.

⁷ Unofficial source.

⁸ Total area estimated from that reported for Annam, Cochin-China, Laos, and the first crop of Tonking as 8,416,000 acres in 1923 compared with 8,881,000 acres in 1922.

⁹ Area cultivated.

¹⁰ Total area estimated from that reported for Bismuloke and the six inner Provinces where rice for export is chiefly grown. The area in these Provinces was 3,230,000 acres for 1923 compared with 3,689,000 in 1922. In 1921 the area under rice in these Provinces amounted to roughly about 50 per cent of the total area devoted to rice in Siam.

TABLE 178.—*Rice: Production in undermentioned countries (in terms of cleaned rice).*

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-13.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
United States.....	1,000 lbs. 660,272	1,000 lbs. 964,972	1,000 lbs. 1,072,389	1,000 lbs. 1,166,250	1,000 lbs. 1,446,278	1,000 lbs. 1,044,778	1,000 lbs. 1,160,139	1,000 lbs. 923,778
Mexico.....	¹ 98,016		24,787			9,790	44,489	
Hawaii.....	² 25,820			18,254				
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.								
Guatemala.....	³ 2,208	20,733	16,997	5,180	2,226	2,651	3,882	4,080
Salvador.....			8,328	8,895				
British Guiana.....	53,865	108,894	49,616	100,330	55,999	67,072	44,957	
Dutch Guiana.....	2,254	5,449	3,832	11,623	10,000	12,041	13,202	
Porto Rico.....	⁴ 4,298			3,308				
Trinidad and Tobago.....								
EUROPE.								
France.....	2,017					41		
Spain.....	299,703	322,130	282,581	411,924	393,752	355,967	373,339	330,000
Portugal.....		22,835	31,656	27,955	32,251	14,650	27,771	
Italy.....	646,465	716,359	712,412	662,333	614,022	641,375	631,985	680,438
Yugoslavia.....				3,640		3,414	2,944	
Bulgaria.....	⁵ 8,215	14,513	8,306	5,178	6,776	7,403	7,381	8,290
Russia (northern Caucasia).....	1,218							
AFRICA.								
French Guinea.....					762,084			
French Senegal.....					50,426			
Sierra Leone.....				138,270	248,886	241,973	235,059	
Egypt.....	547,972	487,163	691,966	243,604	282,667	471,903	⁶ 40,000	⁷ 333,030
Kenya Colony ⁸				578	842	404		
ASIA.								
Turkey.....	¹ 165,846							
India.....	64,144,192	80,637,760	54,526,080	71,742,720	61,962,880	74,446,400	74,294,080	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....		2,419	2,343	1,283	1,628	2,431	2,780	
French establishments in India.....	26,268	33,589	32,388	18,758	40,160	26,250	32,378	
British North Borneo.....		23,280	24,399	12,230		23,587		
Russia (Asiatic).....	⁹ 334,061							
China.....		70,218,667			52,788,000			
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	15,787,020	17,142,858	17,184,019	19,106,360	19,849,197	17,335,796	19,066,742	18,302,547
Chosen (Korea).....	3,292,776	4,300,128	4,804,729	3,992,354	4,675,374	4,511,834	4,730,531	4,883,142
Formosa (Taiwan).....	1,412,504	1,518,869	1,455,232	1,546,603	1,521,250	1,563,330	1,827,711	1,633,609
Kwantung.....	1,074	1,563	3,193	2,496	2,911	3,131		
French Indo-China.....	¹⁰ 7,332,350	6,313,430	6,801,999	6,532,000	6,283,084	7,931,000	7,777,000	7,000,000
Siam.....	¹¹ 6,447,671	¹² 6,823,374	¹³ 6,413,748	¹⁴ 6,859,588	¹⁵ 6,688,107	6,225,000	7,000,000	
Federated Malay States.....	79,015		92,689	82,605	123,254	118,665	128,168	
Unfederated Malay States.....					10,138	33,005	33,910	
Straits Settlements.....								
Philippine Islands.....	1,165,293	1,745,489	2,213,435	2,088,934	2,247,308	2,564,881	2,681,303	2,702,835
Ceylon.....	476,536	494,108	449,869	457,914	480,388	493,792	522,706	266,206

¹Three years only.²One year only.³Two years only.⁴Old boundaries.⁵Total production estimated from production reported for the summer or main crop which amounted to 286,012,000 pounds in 1923, compared with 33,409,000 in 1922.⁶Cultivated by natives only.⁷Total production estimated from production reported for Annam, Cochinchina, and the first crop in Tonking as 4,735,696,000 pounds, compared with 5,179,342,000 pounds in 1922. This amounted approximately to 70 per cent of the total 1922 crop.⁸Production estimated from official average yields for different grades of land as classified for revenue purposes according to fertility. These production figures are probably a little too high as the area cultivated is always greater than that actually harvested.⁹Total production estimated from that reported for Bismuloke and the six inner provinces where rice for export is chiefly grown. These produced 3,266,974,000 pounds in 1923, compared with 3,271,114,000 pounds in 1922. This appears to be roughly about 50 per cent of the total rice production of Siam.

TABLE 173.—*Rice: Production in undermentioned countries (in terms of cleaned rice)*—Continued.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909- 1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, preliminary.
Peru.....	1,000 lbs. 83,700	1,000 lbs. 92,679	1,000 lbs. 79,441	1,000 lbs. 68,640	1,000 lbs. 1,308,433	1,000 lbs. 68,343	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Brazil.....	89,798			1,131,552	1,308,433	1,003,436		
Argentina.....	8,302		28,578					
Belgian Congo.....		3,674	2,974	2,787	3,157	3,463		
Nyasaland.....	1,191	1,210		212	872	548		
Madagascar.....	886,300	867,032	953,973			1,014,942		
Java and Madura:								
Irrigated.....	7,180,998	8,323,123	8,433,155	9,178,654	7,716,400	6,942,768		
Non-irrigated.....		570,165	644,951	619,426	631,024	418,133		
Total Java and Madura.....	7,180,998	8,893,288	9,078,106	9,798,080	8,347,424	7,360,901	6,450,586	6,904,438
Australia.....	19	6	31	8	3	2		
Fiji Islands.....	23,377	11,274	10,050		7,969	4,728	8,520	
Total comparable with 1909-13.....	110,300,614							
Total comparable with 1923.....	38,812,312	42,923,740	44,172,040	46,046,774	40,150,400	44,285,611	45,263,305	43,960,552

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ Three years only.

² One year only.

³ Two years only.

TABLE 174.—*Rice: World production, 1900-1922 (in terms of cleaned rice)*.

Years.	Production for countries reporting all years, 1900-1922. ¹	Production as reported.	Estimated world totals exclusive of China.	Production in the chief producing countries. ²		
				India.	Japan.	Java and Madura.
1900-1901.....	1,000 pounds. 68,249,828	1,000 pounds. 68,456,675	1,000 pounds. 79,000,000	1,000 pounds. 46,312,750	1,000 pounds. 13,026,905	1,000 pounds. 6,570,318
1901-2.....	65,336,796	65,363,899	77,000,000	43,040,939	14,738,427	5,680,809
1902-3.....	71,319,301	74,174,773	85,000,000	52,582,298	11,602,474	5,372,666
1903-4.....	72,177,655	76,648,201	87,000,000	49,199,438	14,599,842	6,229,076
1904-5.....	75,101,790	79,117,049	90,000,000	50,227,520	16,157,087	6,430,371
1905-6.....	67,519,575	72,528,630	84,000,000	48,511,680	10,421,342	6,267,897
1906-7.....	71,298,387	75,988,426	87,000,000	47,906,880	14,546,194	6,630,068
1907-8.....	67,049,878	72,523,092	84,000,000	42,598,060	15,409,976	6,532,935
1908-9.....	69,553,467	74,895,930	87,000,000	43,877,120	16,315,318	6,802,969
1909-10.....	90,793,800	90,328,460	108,000,000	63,869,120	16,473,579	7,065,690
1910-11.....	88,487,400	99,935,172	108,000,000	64,552,320	14,650,132	7,084,033
1911-12.....	90,161,338	103,627,182	111,000,000	63,943,040	16,245,745	7,016,393
1912-13.....	88,972,299	109,162,633	111,000,000	63,801,920	15,777,077	7,187,265
1913-14.....	90,998,842	113,696,746	115,000,000	64,554,560	15,787,969	7,951,044
1914-15.....	89,373,481	114,376,495	116,000,000	61,100,440	17,908,918	7,826,026
1915-16.....	101,439,746	124,876,819	128,000,000	73,315,200	17,569,018	7,963,749
1916-17.....	107,298,131	129,140,272	131,000,000	78,520,960	18,359,997	7,911,997
1917-18.....	109,236,413	120,777,415	134,000,000	80,637,760	17,142,858	8,893,288
1918-19.....	83,142,262	106,431,570	109,000,000	54,526,060	17,184,019	8,978,106
1919-20.....	103,278,803	128,678,366	128,000,000	71,742,720	19,106,360	9,798,080
1920-21.....	92,698,525	120,217,972	118,000,000	61,962,880	19,849,197	8,347,424
1921-22.....	101,715,810	127,576,151	129,000,000	74,446,400	17,335,796	7,360,901
1922-23.....	102,657,645	127,997,797	131,000,000	74,294,080	19,066,742	6,450,586

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The figures for each year include the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere within the calendar year and the following harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ India, Japan, Java and Madura, Formosa, Dutch Guiana, Spain, and Italy.

² China would rank among the three chief rice producing countries, but owing to lack of official statistics has been omitted.

³ Large increase due to the fact that an estimate was available for China, i. e., 52,788,000,000 pounds in 1920 and 70,218,667,000 in 1917.

⁴ Includes non-irrigated rice, for which statistics were first given in 1917.

TABLE 175.—Rice: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1922.

Country.	Average 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.								
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Brazil.....	24, 753	1 102	14	296, 758	16	124, 780	.....	83, 477
British India.....	278, 272	5, 337, 516	176, 082	2, 390, 397	280, 334	2, 740, 806	302, 760	4, 836, 325
Chosen (Korea).....	17, 830	130, 446	17, 882	520, 015	5, 919	1, 900, 407	54, 919	827, 980
French Indo-China.....	41	2, 288, 040	643	2, 604, 906	.....	3, 393, 428	.....	2, 382, 823
Italy.....	4, 415	142, 239	8	1, 325	17, 511	55, 400	1, 484	230, 017
Siam.....	.....	1, 928, 507	5	621, 398	186	2, 709, 053	21	2, 810, 004
Spain.....	5, 467	18, 003	5	119, 328	15	145, 831	86	53, 756
United States.....	209, 514	16, 215	131, 047	392, 613	76, 237	600, 059	62, 371	411, 542
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	183, 411	461	28, 912	483	55, 616	309	47, 068	1, 220
Austria-Hungary.....	180, 830	99, 948	116, 777	6, 227	166, 289	60, 069	69, 324	10, 487
Belgium.....	1, 999, 672	1, 299, 475	1, 153, 282	2, 396, 543	1, 008, 640	470, 360	1, 682, 177	937, 127
Canada.....	32, 109	2, 354	52, 623	4, 891	38, 174	1, 997	41, 403	335
Ceylon.....	821, 054	.....	678, 555	.....	719, 017	(¹)	850, 981	9
China.....	704, 992	.....	153, 567	41, 578	874, 835	2, 857	1, 576, 640	3, 713
Cuba.....	262, 207	.....	482, 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	53, 371	271	116, 213	107	90, 352	124
Dutch East Indies.....	1, 178, 111	132, 400	491, 783	4, 066	1, 685, 518	4, 961	883, 593	43, 285
Egypt.....	98, 690	53, 700	272	10, 067	59, 923	43, 977	86, 511	38, 376
France.....	517, 861	79, 087	197, 119	36, 991	353, 746	62, 804	372, 002	71, 558
Germany.....	913, 772	396, 628	280, 041	2, 207	688, 588	65, 800	417, 858	33, 399
Hongkong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 614, 836	2, 316, 167
Hungary.....	.....	.....	5, 921	.....	30, 000	.....	26, 515	336
Japan.....	655, 676	61, 938	157, 028	25, 682	531, 793	31, 414	1, 006, 591	13, 425
Mauritius.....	132, 543	1, 446	142, 047	.....	101, 044	.....	145, 635	.....
Netherlands.....	778, 682	476, 270	49, 618	2, 490	189, 948	27, 899	162, 152	29, 249
Philippine Islands.....	412, 781	74	170, 491	69	131, 235	715	93, 243	892
Russia.....	250, 461	5, 740	2, 219	.....	22, 385	.....	52, 327	.....
United Kingdom.....	768, 853	90, 564	422, 231	32, 263	759, 058	18, 606	77, 345	19, 041
Other countries.....	1, 007, 053	158, 682	917, 117	136, 490	1, 066, 177	101, 457	846, 338	124, 253
Total.....	11, 439, 950	12, 720, 845	5, 881, 516	7, 653, 653	9, 018, 417	11, 660, 206	11, 664, 632	15, 278, 928

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

Mostly cleaned rice. Under rice is included paddy, unhulled, rough, cleaned, polished, broken, and cargo rice, in addition to rice flour and meal. Rice bran is not included. Rough rice, or paddy, where specifically reported, has been reduced to terms of cleaned rice at ratio of 162 pounds of rough or unhulled to 100 pounds of cleaned. "Rice, other than whole or cleaned rice." In the returns of United Kingdom is not considered paddy, since the chief sources of supply indicate that it is practically all hulled rice. Cargo rice, a mixture of hulled and unhulled, is included without being reduced to terms of cleaned. Broken rice and rice flour and meal are taken without being reduced to terms of whole cleaned rice.

¹ Three-year average.

² Eight months, May–December.

³ International Institute of Agriculture.

⁴ Two-year average.

⁵ Less than 500 pounds.

⁶ One year only.

⁷ Java and Madura only.

TABLE 176.—Rice, rough: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908–1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
S. C.....	106	91	75	75	93	90	85	92	90	90	195	195	300	290	179	97	115	120	80.00
Ga.....	109	87	75	77	90	83	82	89	88	87	195	176	276	225	102	92	117	132	29.96
Fla.....	92	80	72	75	90	60	75	70	75	75	195	149	263	175	142	97	130	135	81.05
Miss.....	83	80	70	77	90	70	77	85	88	80	190	150	190	200	140	118	110	115	20.70
La.....	78	79	67	79	93	84	80	93	90	90	190	195	271	110	148	86	89	107	35.31
Tex.....	83	78	68	80	94	86	81	92	89	86	200	107	280	125	153	101	90	115	46.00
Ark.....	92	90	70	82	94	90	85	90	95	96	190	180	240	131	146	92	88	112	44.24
Calif.....			65	75	91	100		100	90	78	175	190	267	121	146	115	110	112	57.79
U. S.....	81.2	79.4	67.8	79.7	93.5	85.8	81.2	92.4	90.6	88.9	189.6	191.8	266.6	119.1	148.4	95.2	93.1	110.3	41.13

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 177.—Rice: Wholesale price per 100 pounds, 1900–1923.

LAKE CHARLES (ROUGH).

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
1900-1901						\$2.48	\$2.48					
1901-2		\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.50	2.38	2.38					
1902-3		2.70	2.68	2.60	2.52	2.58	2.58	\$2.68				
1903-4		2.80	2.68	2.42	2.25	2.25	2.12	1.88	\$1.75	\$1.62	\$1.62	\$1.62
1904-5	\$1.62	1.62	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.68	1.62	1.75	1.75	1.75
1905-6	2.12	2.62	2.62	2.88	2.92	3.05	3.05	3.05				
1906-7	3.18	3.18	3.05	2.88	2.62	2.75	2.75	2.88	2.38			
1907-8		2.98	3.22	3.25	2.95	3.00	3.12	3.29				
1908-9	3.00	2.80	2.75	2.92	2.58	2.75	2.82	2.94	2.92	2.70	2.88	
1909-10		2.38	2.75	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.10	2.05	2.18	2.12
1910-11	2.22	2.42	2.28	2.45	2.25	2.25	2.18	2.18	2.25	2.25		
1911-12	2.45	2.45	2.58	2.62	2.82							
1912-13						3.16	3.10					
1913-14		2.65	2.98	2.88	2.82	2.90	2.40	2.50	2.75	3.02	3.22	3.28
1914-15	3.78	4.02	3.50	3.00	2.78	3.48	3.75	3.81				
1915-16	3.26	3.26	3.08	3.41	3.32	3.00	3.28	3.32	3.51	3.64	4.00	
1916-17		2.99	3.02	3.50	3.42	3.05	3.38	3.72	4.90	5.55		5.75
1917-18	6.00	6.00	6.72	6.52	6.27							
1918-19						7.00	6.75		6.50	6.50	6.75	7.50
1919-20	13.00	11.00										
1920-21							2.00	1.75	1.50	2.50	2.00	2.50
1921-22	2.75	4.00	4.25	2.75	3.50	3.05	3.50	3.90	4.00	3.75	3.85	4.00
1922-23	4.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.50	3.40	3.10	3.40	3.35
1923-24	3.50	4.21	4.00	4.00	3.90							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 178.—Rice: Wholesale price per pound, 1900–1923.

NEW YORK (DOMESTIC, FANCY HEAD).

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1900-1901	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
1901-2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9
1902-3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
1903-4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2
1904-5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5
1905-6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.7
1906-7	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.3
1907-8	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7
1908-9	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6
1909-10	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8
1910-11	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1
1911-12	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.6
1912-13	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
1913-14	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Av. 1909-1913	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
1914-15	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
1915-16	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
1916-17	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	7.1	8.8	8.6	8.4	6.3
1917-18	7.9	7.8	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.0
1918-19	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7	11.7	13.7	10.8
1919-20	14.3	14.1	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4
1920-21	14.0	13.2	11.1	7.4	8.5	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.5	8.4
Av. 1914-1920	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.5
1921-22	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.1
1922-23	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7
1923-24	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from daily quotations in the New York Journal of Commerce.

TABLE 178.—Rice: Wholesale price per pound, 1900-1923—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS (HONDURAS, CLEAN, FANCY).

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1900-1901	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7
1901-2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0
1902-3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.0
1903-4	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.2
1904-5	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.1
1905-6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8
1906-7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.9
1907-8	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.2
1908-9	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0
1909-10	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
1910-11	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.2
1911-12	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8
1912-13	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0
1913-14	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Av. 1909-1913	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
1914-15	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0
1915-16	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8
1916-17	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.3	4.5
1917-18	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.3
1918-19	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.0	9.2	10.1	7.9
1919-20	10.9	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.2
1920-21	10.6	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.6	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.5
Av. 1914-1920	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.6
1921-22	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9
1922-23	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
1923-24	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4								

Compiled from the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

HOUSTON (HEAD, CLEANED).

1900-1901						4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
1901-2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4
1902-3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1
1903-4	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.4
1904-5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4
1905-6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3
1906-7	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.2
1907-8	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4
1908-9	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.3
1909-10	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5
1910-11	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8
1911-12	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.5
1912-13	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.8
1913-14	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.7
Av. 1909-1913	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5
1914-15	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8
1915-16	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
1916-17	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	5.5
1917-18	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.0								7.6
1918-19						9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	11.1	13.2	10.0
1919-20	13.9	13.1	10.6	10.5	11.2	12.8	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.2	12.0
1920-21	10.0	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	5.8
Av. 1914-1920	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.1
1921-22	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6
1922-23	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1								
1923-24													

Houston Cotton Exchange. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Average for 5 months.² Average for 7 months.³ Average for 6 years.

BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE 179.—*Buckwheat: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., in the United States, 1849-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage.			Production.			Average farm price Dec. 1.			Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Calendar year.	Acreage.			Production.			Average farm price Dec. 1.			Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre.	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1. ²
	1,000 acres.	Bush. of 48 lbs.	1,000 bush.	Cts.	1,000 dolls.	Dolls.							1,000 acres.	Bush. of 48 lbs.	1,000 bush.	Cts.	1,000 dolls.	Dolls.						
1849			8,857									1896	853	18.5	15,805	39.3	6,211	7.28						1,677,102
1850			17,672									1897	838	20.6	17,260	42.1	7,259	8.66						1,370,402
1856	1,046	21.8	22,792	67.6	15,413	14.74						1898	811	17.2	13,961	45.0	6,278	7.71						1,533,980
1867	1,238	17.4	21,359	78.7	16,812	13.69						1899	807	16.1	13,001	55.9	7,263	9.00						426,823
1868	1,114	17.8	19,864	78.0	15,490	13.90						1900	795	14.9	11,810	55.8	6,588	8.29						123,540
1869	1,029	16.9	17,431	71.9	12,535	12.18						1901	852	18.4	15,693	56.4	8,857	10.40						719,615
1870	537	18.3	9,842	70.5	6,937	12.92						1902	856	17.9	15,286	59.6	9,110	10.64						117,953
1871	414	20.1	8,329	74.5	6,206	15.00						1903	870	17.5	15,248	60.8	9,277	10.66						31,006
1872	448	18.1	8,134	73.5	5,979	13.35						1904	878	18.6	16,327	62.5	10,208	11.65						316,399
1873	454	17.3	7,838	75.0	5,879	12.95						1905	840	18.8	15,797	58.6	9,261	11.02						696,513
1874	453	17.7	8,017	72.9	5,844	12.90						1906	865	18.2	15,734	59.7	9,396	10.85						199,429
1875	576	17.5	10,082	62.0	6,244	10.86						1907	838	17.7	14,858	70.0	10,397	12.41						116,127
1876	666	14.5	9,669	66.6	6,436	9.66						1908	853	19.4	16,541	75.7	12,518	14.68						186,702
1877	650	15.7	10,177	66.9	6,808	10.47						1909	878	20.5	17,983	70.2	12,628	14.38						158,160
1878	673	18.2	12,247	52.6	6,441	9.57						1910	800	20.5	17,598	66.1	11,635	13.53						223
1879	848	20.7	17,530	60.3	10,575	12.47						1911	833	21.1	17,549	72.6	12,735	15.29						180
1880	823	17.8	14,618	59.4	8,682	10.55						1912	841	22.9	19,249	66.1	12,720	15.12						1,347
1881	829	11.4	9,486	86.5	8,206	9.90						1913	805	17.2	13,833	75.5	10,445	12.98						586
1882	847	13.0	11,019	73.0	8,039	9.49						A v.												
1883	857	8.9	7,609	82.2	6,304	7.36						1909-13.	843	20.5	17,242	69.8	12,033	14.27						32,069
1884	879	12.6	11,116	58.9	6,549	7.45						1914	792	21.3	16,881	76.4	12,892	16.28						413,643
1885	914	13.8	12,626	55.9	7,057	7.72						1915	769	19.6	15,056	78.7	1,843	15.40						515,304
1886	918	12.9	11,869	54.5	6,465	7.01						1916	828	14.1	11,662	112.7	13,147	15.88						260,102
1887	911	11.9	10,844	56.5	6,122	6.72						1917	924	17.8	16,022	160.0	25,631	27.74						5,567
1888	913	13.2	12,050	63.3	7,028	8.36						1918	1,027	16.5	16,965	166.5	28,142	27.40						119,516
1889	857	14.5	12,109	50.5	6,115	7.31						1919	700	20.6	14,396	146.1	21,032	30.05						214,785
1890	863	14.7	12,078	57.3	7,264	8.42						1920	701	18.7	13,142	128.3	16,863	24.06						590,437
1891	867	15.0	13,013	57.0	7,423	8.56						A v.												
1892	899	14.1	12,443	52.0	6,573	7.31						1914-20	820	18.1	14,867	121.5	13,507	22.57						279,706
1893	873	14.7	12,866	58.3	7,503	8.59						1921	680	20.9	14,207	81.2	11,540	16.97						484,769
1894	864	15.9	13,721	55.7	7,638	8.84						1922	764	19.1	14,564	88.5	12,889	16.87						171,547
1895	842	19.9	16,748	45.3	7,583	9.01						1923 ³	737	18.9	13,920	93.3	12,984	17.62						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Including buckwheat flour: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922.³ Preliminary.

TABLE 180.—Buckwheat: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	13	8	9	351	216	207	351	238	197
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	21	25	22	18	31	22
Vermont.....	4	4	4	88	96	72	79	88	72
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	18	21	20	22	29	23
Connecticut.....	2	2	2	35	36	32	49	50	35
New York.....	193	208	214	4,150	4,368	4,066	3,444	4,368	3,903
New Jersey.....	8	10	10	168	220	210	168	253	200
Pennsylvania.....	225	225	227	5,175	4,725	4,890	3,881	3,780	4,441
Delaware.....	7	8	8	98	153	144	74	122	131
Maryland.....	9	9	9	171	185	199	145	159	199
Virginia.....	17	18	18	357	351	347	293	288	330
West Virginia.....	31	33	33	682	693	660	559	589	634
North Carolina.....	5	7	8	85	140	176	72	136	190
Ohio.....	21	25	23	525	500	400	551	400	432
Indiana.....	6	6	6	114	90	102	114	90	97
Illinois.....	4	6	6	70	84	90	77	71	91
Michigan.....	39	62	53	624	868	753	487	694	633
Wisconsin.....	40	25	28	596	360	392	447	313	349
Minnesota.....	28	75	49	448	1,050	637	314	840	573
Iowa.....	5	5	5	75	70	75	60	88	70
Missouri.....	1	1	1	14	13	13	21	16	15
South Dakota.....	8	12	9	112	96	126	90	67	108
Nebraska.....	1	1	1	16	16	18	13	14	15
Kentucky.....	8	9	9	160	144	162	160	130	162
Tennessee.....	3	3	3	54	44	57	51	35	62
United States.....	680	764	737	14,207	14,564	13,920	11,540	12,889	12,984

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 181.—Buckwheat: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908							A. V. 1909-1913							A. V. 1914-1920						
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....	30.0	28.9	33.2	30.0	29.4	32.0	30.4	29.0	26.0	24.0	21.5	20.0	24.0	27.0	24.5	27.0	27.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
New Hampshire.....	21.5	22.0	23.1	22.7	23.1	23.1	23.0	28.5	25.0	30.0	20.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	20.9	21.0	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Vermont.....	22.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.1	28.0	27.0	17.5	20.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Massachusetts.....	18.0	19.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	17.0	20.1	18.5	18.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	19.0	17.2	18.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Connecticut.....	18.2	19.5	19.5	19.0	20.0	17.0	19.1	18.5	20.0	19.0	17.3	19.0	18.0	17.0	18.4	17.5	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
New York.....	21.4	24.0	23.0	21.3	23.8	14.3	21.3	23.0	19.0	12.0	18.0	15.0	22.0	20.0	18.4	21.5	21.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
New Jersey.....	20.0	21.8	21.5	20.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	21.0	21.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Pennsylvania.....	19.2	19.5	19.5	21.9	24.2	18.5	20.7	20.5	21.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	21.0	16.8	18.7	23.0	21.0	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Delaware.....	30.0	19.0	18.0	25.0	19.0	16.0	17.0	18.5	19.0	18.5	19.0	20.0	20.5	18.0	19.0	14.0	19.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Maryland.....	18.5	16.6	18.5	18.0	20.0	17.5	17.8	18.5	20.0	19.0	21.0	15.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
Virginia.....	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.0	21.5	23.1	19.3	19.4	20.0	19.2	21.0	19.0	21.0	21.6	20.2	21.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
West Virginia.....	18.0	22.7	23.0	24.0	24.0	21.0	22.9	21.5	22.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	20.0	20.0	21.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
North Carolina.....	16.4	19.0	19.0	17.5	19.3	15.9	18.9	19.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	20.0	20.0	21.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Ohio.....	18.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	15.8	19.5	24.0	23.0	17.7	17.7	21.6	23.0	22.0	20.9	20.3	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Indiana.....	17.0	17.3	17.7	21.8	19.0	18.5	18.2	17.5	23.0	15.0	18.0	15.0	16.0	16.5	20.0	16.6	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Illinois.....	18.2	18.2	22.0	18.1	22.0	17.0	19.1	17.7	17.0	17.0	19.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.4	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Michigan.....	13.5	14.3	15.3	18.0	17.0	15.0	15.9	18.5	14.5	11.0	9.0	10.0	13.8	14.5	13.0	16.0	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Wisconsin.....	15.2	12.3	14.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.5	17.5	13.0	14.0	12.2	15.9	16.2	16.0	15.0	14.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
Minnesota.....	18.2	15.5	16.0	18.0	21.0	16.5	17.3	17.0	17.5	15.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	16.0	16.5	16.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Iowa.....	15.5	15.0	14.0	17.5	19.0	14.0	16.1	18.3	13.0	15.0	12.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	17.0	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Missouri.....	20.1	21.0	16.5	10.0	15.0	11.0	14.7	15.5	15.0	14.0	15.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	14.8	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
South Dakota.....	18.0	16.0	20.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	18.5	20.0	17.0	16.0	14.0	16.0	16.0	16.8	16.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Nebraska.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	15.8	22.3	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	15.5	16.5	17.9	18.0	14.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Kentucky.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	15.8	22.3	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	15.5	16.5	17.9	18.0	14.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Tennessee.....	15.3	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	15.8	22.3	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	15.5	16.5	17.9	18.0	14.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
United States.....	19.4	20.5	20.5	21.1	22.9	17.2	20.4	21.3	19.6	14.1	17.3	16.5	20.6	18.7	18.3	20.9	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 182.—*Buckwheat: Condition of crop, first of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1867-1923.*

Calendar year.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1867.....	98.2	95.3	94.9	17.4	1897.....	94.9	95.1	90.8	20.6
1868.....	92.3	95.1	95.0	17.8	1898.....	87.2	88.8	76.2	17.2
1869.....	101.5	93.3	93.1	16.9	1899.....	93.2	75.2	70.2	16.1
1870.....	94.4	95.4	89.8	18.3	1900.....	87.9	80.5	72.8	14.9
1871.....	97.5	90.7	90.4	20.1	1901.....	91.1	90.9	90.5	18.4
1872.....	100.9	90.5	95.1	18.1	1902.....	91.4	86.4	80.5	17.9
1873.....	95.9	98.4	94.9	17.3	1903.....	93.9	91.0	83.0	17.5
1874.....	96.7	91.8	95.0	17.7	1904.....	92.8	91.5	88.7	18.6
1875.....	98.6	98.0	97.0	17.5	1905.....	92.6	91.8	91.6	18.8
1876.....	97.3	81.6	86.6	14.5	1906.....	93.2	91.2	84.9	18.2
1877.....	100.5	98.0	-----	15.7	1907.....	91.9	77.4	80.1	17.7
1878.....	98.2	96.0	-----	18.2	1908.....	89.4	87.8	81.6	19.4
1879.....	97.6	98.0	-----	20.7	1909.....	86.4	81.0	79.5	20.5
1880.....	94.2	94.0	-----	17.8	1910.....	87.9	82.3	81.7	20.5
1881.....	94.9	70.0	-----	11.4	1911.....	82.9	83.8	81.4	21.1
1882.....	99.0	92.4	-----	13.0	1912.....	88.4	91.6	89.2	22.9
1883.....	99.0	88.0	63.6	8.9	1913.....	85.5	75.4	65.9	17.2
1884.....	96.0	93.1	87.0	12.6	A. v. 1909-1913.....	86.2	82.8	79.5	20.4
1885.....	94.0	96.1	92.0	13.8	1914.....	88.8	87.1	83.3	21.3
1886.....	94.1	89.8	86.5	12.9	1915.....	92.6	88.6	81.9	19.6
1887.....	93.3	89.1	76.6	11.9	1916.....	87.8	78.5	66.9	14.1
1888.....	92.5	93.7	79.1	13.2	1917.....	92.2	90.2	74.8	17.3
1889.....	95.2	92.1	90.0	14.5	1918.....	88.6	83.3	75.6	16.5
1890.....	90.1	90.5	90.7	14.7	1919.....	88.2	90.1	88.0	20.6
1891.....	97.3	96.6	92.7	15.0	1920.....	90.5	91.1	85.6	18.7
1892.....	92.9	89.0	85.6	14.1	A. v. 1914-1920.....	89.8	87.0	79.4	18.3
1893.....	88.8	77.5	73.5	14.7	1921.....	87.2	85.6	87.4	20.9
1894.....	82.3	89.2	72.0	15.9	1922.....	89.7	85.7	83.8	19.1
1895.....	85.2	87.5	84.8	19.9	1923.....	82.7	80.5	77.6	18.9
1896.....	96.0	93.2	86.0	18.5					

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.TABLE 183.—*Buckwheat: Farm price per bushel, first of month, United States, 1908-1923.*

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Weighted av., crop year.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1908-9.....	80.0	77.2	77.1	75.6	74.3	74.2	75.5	76.2	78.8	83.4	86.9	82.9	77.6
1909-10.....	76.9	75.0	71.6	70.1	70.0	72.0	70.6	73.4	71.0	73.7	78.0	74.8	72.4
1910-11.....	72.6	71.3	65.9	66.1	65.8	64.4	64.1	65.3	65.8	70.1	72.4	76.0	67.6
1911-12.....	74.0	69.6	73.0	72.6	73.7	78.6	76.9	76.9	79.9	84.8	86.2	83.6	75.2
1912-13.....	76.6	69.7	65.5	66.1	66.8	69.4	67.0	68.3	71.4	70.8	72.9	72.4	68.4
1913-14.....	70.0	74.1	75.5	75.5	76.6	75.6	75.1	76.9	77.3	79.0	85.5	81.2	76.3
A. v. 1909-1913.....	74.0	71.9	70.3	70.1	70.6	71.0	70.7	72.2	73.1	75.7	79.0	77.6	72.0
1914-15.....	79.8	78.7	78.0	70.4	77.9	83.7	85.5	85.8	84.6	86.9	92.1	89.2	80.9
1915-16.....	81.4	73.7	78.5	78.7	81.5	80.7	83.2	83.1	84.4	87.0	93.1	89.0	81.1
1916-17.....	86.4	90.4	102.9	112.7	117.2	114.6	124.8	128.3	150.6	183.7	209.2	189.3	123.2
1917-18.....	164.3	154.4	154.2	160.0	162.7	161.9	168.2	170.1	176.0	191.0	200.8	192.7	165.8
1918-19.....	190.3	180.0	173.0	166.5	162.9	155.1	148.4	149.6	147.3	165.6	160.8	166.9	166.5
1919-20.....	159.8	162.0	151.0	146.1	150.7	154.9	155.7	163.1	168.8	180.2	202.7	181.3	159.0
1920-21.....	176.3	159.4	131.0	128.3	125.4	118.7	116.3	109.3	115.9	116.1	115.3	119.7	129.7
A. v. 1914-1920.....	134.0	128.4	124.1	124.1	125.5	124.7	120.0	127.0	132.6	144.4	153.4	146.7	129.5
1921-22.....	114.4	106.0	83.9	81.2	83.5	85.4	85.8	92.6	93.3	97.5	102.6	95.7	90.3
1922-23.....	80.3	84.1	80.3	68.5	89.5	87.5	89.8	95.4	94.5	102.2	102.4	100.3	89.0
1923-24.....	98.5	94.7	93.6	93.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 184.—*Buckwheat: Farm price per bushel, December 1, calendar years, 1908–1923, and value per acre, 1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909– 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914– 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
Me.....	75	70	68	70	70	66	67	60	70	95	150	150	175	153	122	100	110	95	21.85
N. H.....	80	76	62	81	72	66	71	70	81	100	183	200	166	122	130	88	125	100	22.00
Vt.....	70	76	70	85	72	80	77	82	82	105	150	160	170	135	126	90	92	100	18.00
Mass.....	80	75	85	89	85	80	83	84	95	140	166	196	160	140	140	125	138	115	23.00
Conn.....	80	100	83	95	88	95	92	95	96	120	200	210	200	160	154	139	140	110	17.60
N. Y.....	76	69	65	73	64	81	70	76	80	122	160	175	145	140	128	83	100	90	18.24
N. J.....	75	74	69	75	72	76	73	83	83	108	158	170	150	150	129	100	115	95	19.95
Pa.....	75	68	62	69	64	73	67	76	78	111	163	160	140	120	121	75	80	91	13.56
Del.....	72	60	65	65	66	69	65	76	75	118	148	143	160	120	120	75	80	91	16.38
Md.....	76	74	66	67	71	75	71	81	72	110	165	168	155	133	126	85	86	100	22.10
Va.....	72	76	77	70	75	80	76	84	80	95	150	163	155	140	124	82	82	95	18.34
W. Va.....	81	76	77	85	75	78	78	83	80	101	170	173	170	140	131	82	85	95	16.20
N. C.....	78	80	80	80	85	78	81	83	82	85	130	150	140	110	111	85	97	104	23.76
Ohio.....	82	78	75	78	70	76	75	76	77	110	153	156	155	105	119	105	80	94	18.80
Ind.....	78	77	70	74	73	75	74	78	80	112	155	160	150	120	122	100	100	95	16.15
Ill.....	90	80	90	95	80	80	85	95	90	130	170	180	180	136	140	110	85	101	15.15
Mich.....	71	66	62	71	65	70	67	71	72	115	147	170	137	109	117	78	80	84	11.93
Wis.....	76	78	75	75	66	69	73	76	83	116	174	165	150	120	126	75	87	89	12.46
Minn.....	73	71	72	76	65	64	70	70	75	112	135	170	130	106	114	70	80	90	11.70
Iowa.....	78	85	83	90	75	81	83	77	80	125	200	180	169	134	138	80	125	94	14.10
Mo.....	85	90	87	105	95	85	92	93	90	133	144	180	184	155	140	150	125	118	15.34
S. Dak.....																80	70	85	12.04
Nebr.....	83	90	90	95	90	79	80	84	95	110	150	165	180	100	126	80	85	85	15.30
Ky.....											145			100		100	90	100	18.00
Tenn.....	80	79	86	79	78	75	79	78	76	100	150	140	150	130	118	95	80	109	20.71
U. S.....	75.7	70.2	66.1	72.6	66.1	75.5	70.1	76.4	78.7	112.7	160.0	166.5	146.1	128.3	124.1	81.2	88.5	93.3	17.62

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.TABLE 185.—*Buckwheat: Average price per 100 pounds.*BUFFALO.¹

Year beginning Oct. 1.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Average.
1914–15.....	\$1.60	\$1.55	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$2.21	\$2.07	\$1.84
1915–16.....	1.50	1.81	1.81	1.85	1.80	1.70	1.74
1916–17.....	1.86	2.92	3.15	2.86	3.00	3.03	2.80
1917–18.....	3.22	3.50	3.52	3.60	3.73	4.50	3.68
1918–19.....	3.84	3.70	3.32	2.93	2.50	2.35	3.11
1919–20.....	2.98	2.84	3.16	3.25	3.45	3.47	3.19
1920–21.....	2.73	2.52	2.51	2.48	2.40	2.60	2.54
Average, 1914–1920.....	2.53	2.69	2.75	2.69	2.73	2.82	2.70
1921–22.....	1.75	1.64	1.78	1.94	2.08	2.59	1.96
1922–23.....	1.79	2.04	2.13	2.05	2.10	2.12	2.04
1923–24.....	2.20	2.12	2.06				

MINNEAPOLIS.¹

Year beginning Oct. 1.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Average.
1922–23.....	\$1.70	\$2.12	\$2.20	\$2.06	\$2.07	\$2.03	\$2.03
1923–24.....	2.04	2.17	1.98				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ From the Weekly Northwestern Miller. Average of weekly quotations. 1922–23 and after from Commercial Bulletin, Buffalo Corn Exchange.² From Minneapolis Daily Market Record. Average of daily quotations.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.¹TABLE 186.—*Grain sorghums: Acreage, production, and total farm value, United States, 1915-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.*

Calendar year, and State.	Thousands of acres.		Average yield in bushels per acre.		Production, thousands of bushels.		Average farm price, Nov 15, cents per bushel.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1915.....	4, 153		27. 6		114, 460		44. 7		51, 157	
1916.....	3, 944		13. 7		53, 858		105. 9		57, 027	
1917.....	5, 153		11. 9		61, 409		161. 9		99, 433	
1918.....	6, 036		12. 1		73, 241		150. 0		109, 881	
1919.....	5, 060		25. 8		130, 734		127. 4		166, 510	
1920.....	5, 120		26. 8		137, 408		92. 9		127, 829	
1921.....	4, 635		24. 6		113, 960		30. 1		44, 575	
Leading States.	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	5, 064	5, 776	17. 9	18. 3	90, 524	105, 619	87. 8	94. 1	79, 503	99, 353
Iowa.....	6	6	24. 0	33. 0	144	198	55	100	79	198
Missouri.....	15	13	20. 0	21. 0	300	273	85	100	255	273
Nebraska.....	19	26	18. 0	25. 6	342	666	74	88	253	586
Kansas.....	1, 039	1, 598	19. 5	17. 7	20, 260	28, 285	74	82	14, 992	23, 194
Texas.....	1, 970	1, 891	20. 0	22. 0	39, 400	41, 602	100	106	39, 400	43, 682
Oklahoma.....	1, 450	1, 523	13. 5	12. 0	19, 575	18, 276	80	92	15, 660	16, 514
Colorado.....	247	336	15. 0	20. 0	3, 705	6, 720	70	80	2, 594	5, 376
New Mexico.....	158	205	11. 0	18. 0	1, 738	3, 690	80	90	1, 390	3, 321
Arizona.....	30	35	30. 0	34. 0	900	1, 100	80	100	720	1, 100
California.....	130	143	32. 0	33. 0	4, 160	4, 719	100	100	4, 160	4, 719

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Kafir, milo maize, feterita.¹ Preliminary.TABLE 187.—*Grain sorghums: Condition of crop, first of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1906-1923.*

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1906.....	90.2	91.3	92.4	-----	-----	1914.....	84.4	84.5	-----	-----	-----
1907.....	84.8	85.6	83.1	-----	-----	1915.....	87.1	89.1	90.8	90.5	27.6
1908.....	85.3	80.5	85.1	-----	-----	1916.....	83.2	73.1	62.3	65.2	13.7
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1917.....	69.8	58.2	70.6	67.8	11.9
1909.....	89.4	85.0	72.8	-----	-----	1918.....	78.7	65.8	50.1	49.0	12.1
1910.....	82.7	71.1	79.2	-----	-----	1919.....	91.1	90.4	88.0	86.3	25.8
1911.....	64.5	72.9	74.4	-----	-----	1920.....	89.5	87.5	91.0	94.7	26.8
1912.....	80.4	85.0	85.4	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1913.....	84.7	73.1	57.9	-----	-----	Av. 1914-1920.....	84.3	78.4	76.8	75.6	19.6
Av. 1906-1913.....	82.1	77.4	73.9	-----	-----	1921.....	88.9	88.5	84.6	85.3	24.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1922.....	87.2	79.3	65.5	64.9	17.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1923.....	85.3	74.7	64.6	67.5	18.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 188.—*Kafir, No. 2 White: Weighted average price per 100 pounds of reported cash sales, Kansas City, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
1909-10.....	\$1.20	\$1.31	\$1.53	\$1.42	\$1.37	\$1.32	\$1.46	\$1.50	\$1.53	\$1.81	\$1.78	\$1.19	\$1.45
1910-11.....	1.12	.96	.96	.93	.94	.94	1.06	1.24	1.42	1.34	1.27	1.21	1.12
1911-12.....	1.06	.99	1.19	(¹)	1.29	1.43	1.44	1.25	1.63	1.68	1.36	1.13	1.31
1912-13.....	.98	.86	.85	.83	.81	.82	.88	1.11	1.09	1.41	1.53	1.61	1.06
1913-14.....	1.57	1.63	1.72	1.72	1.76	(¹)	2.00	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----
Av. 1909-1913.....	1.19	1.15	1.25	-----	1.23	-----	1.37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1914-15.....	1.04	1.14	1.33	1.38	1.28	1.18	1.14	1.20	1.16	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.17
1915-16.....	.91	.99	.99	.96	.93	1.06	1.05	1.11	1.22	1.58	1.71	1.84	1.19
1916-17.....	2.34	2.11	2.43	2.48	2.66	3.17	3.79	3.30	4.00	4.48	4.34	3.69	3.24
1917-18.....	3.40	3.25	3.33	3.69	3.84	3.37	2.93	2.65	3.03	3.40	3.40	3.27	3.28
1918-19.....	2.96	2.61	2.60	2.70	2.56	2.67	2.97	3.42	3.51	3.61	2.41	2.31	2.86
1919-20.....	2.67	2.93	2.49	2.17	2.31	2.38	2.65	2.52	2.36	2.43	2.24	1.81	2.41
1920-21.....	1.39	1.17	.98	.91	.85	.80	1.03	1.12	1.21	1.13	1.13	1.02	1.06
Av. 1914-1920.....	2.10	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.09	2.22	2.20	2.36	2.53	2.32	2.15	2.17
1921-22.....	.85	.90	.90	1.29	1.32	1.20	1.28	1.38	1.66	1.72	1.98	1.83	1.36
1922-23.....	1.78	1.63	1.59	1.60	1.66	1.72	1.76	1.67	1.50	1.48	(¹)	(¹)	-----
1923-24.....	(¹)	1.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Price Current and Market Review.

¹ No quotations.

TABLE 189.—*Kafir: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1916-1923.*

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1916-17.....	102.4	101.5	119.1	129.0	147.0	152.0	188.0	206.3	214.0	243.3	187.7	174.1	152.6
1917-18.....	180.6	166.7	170.8	185.7	193.5	204.0	211.0	179.6	165.6	177.2	181.0	175.9	182.3
1918-19.....	150.5	154.8	153.7	156.9	150.9	102.1	173.6	174.1	175.9	176.9	153.7	139.7	160.4
1919-20.....	133.6	144.3	137.3	138.7	129.8	145.4	154.5	153.9	135.2	150.0	124.8	95.5	140.4
1920-21.....	95.5	81.7	65.6	57.8	67.3	53.8	51.5	62.0	51.0	58.0	54.9	48.3	63.6
1921-22.....	35.8	33.8	41.4	48.0	60.5	63.2	61.2	63.8	68.7	87.7	77.1	85.6	54.8
1922-23.....	89.2	89.3	89.0	92.1	98.6	108.2	96.4	100.2	109.8	102.2	94.1	100.8	96.6
1923-24.....	95.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 190.—*Kafir: Monthly and yearly receipts at Kansas City, 1909-1922.*

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yearly total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	5,940	2,820	7,020	8,400	9,000	2,520	1,800	1,140	660	420	300	200	40,220
1910-11.....	6,000	16,050	12,550	10,050	4,800	2,900	4,000	3,150	1,700	2,350	1,050	3,450	68,050
1911-12.....	11,300	18,100	14,291	22,945	10,718	11,088	10,410	6,776	4,189	2,587	3,450	5,790	121,644
1912-13.....	24,948	36,098	34,188	18,665	6,222	8,439	7,207	12,505	5,051	616	1,848	1,478	157,265
1913-14.....	1,232	2,957	7,464	4,004	1,417	862	924	862	185	62	493	2,341	22,793
Av., 1909-1913.....	9,884	15,205	15,101	12,813	6,431	5,162	4,868	4,887	2,357	1,207	1,428	2,652	81,994
1914-15 ¹	17,435	40,286	37,022	34,619	10,595	27,227	14,106	10,410	11,619	11,396	6,283	7,269	28,165
1915-16 ¹	20,574	62,524	32,088	32,424	35,616	33,376	30,352	33,880	21,604	9,576	5,600	2,016	319,530
1916-17 ¹	1,612	5,432	10,780	15,338	4,004	2,526	2,156	493	431	431	308	308	43,719
1917-18 ¹	4,928	15,585	25,995	21,560	28,336	18,049	5,482	5,975	2,218	1,602	493	870	130,593
1918-19 ¹	2,534	9,117	8,562	9,425	21,498	18,418	21,006	5,298	8,932	3,634	4,866	4,497	118,087
1919-20 ¹	1,232	13,059	41,703	40,410	51,619	25,133	30,246	45,769	42,997	13,182	8,932	6,890	321,081
1920-21 ¹	6,283	36,652	54,886	25,934	31,847	16,078	16,878	36,036	13,121	16,386	6,714	11,704	272,519
Av., 1914-1920.....	7,828	26,094	30,148	25,673	26,202	20,115	17,175	19,694	14,389	8,030	4,742	4,723	204,813
1921-22 ¹	14,722	19,589	28,365	30,061	21,930	17,494	11,149	11,889	8,378	4,682	1,971	6,714	174,944
1922-23.....	9,425	24,886	25,670	14,246	10,849	8,467	4,637	3,024	4,234	2,151	1,142	1,075	109,306

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Annual Statistical Report, Board of Trade, and Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

¹ Kafir, milo maize, and feterita included from January, 1915-December, 1921.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.

TABLE 191.—Apples: Production in the United States, 1889-1923.

Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1889	143, 106, 000	1898	118, 061, 000	1907	119, 560, 000	1916	193, 905, 000
1890	80, 142, 000	1899	176, 587, 000	1908	148, 940, 000	1917	166, 749, 000
1891	198, 907, 000	1900	205, 930, 000	1909	146, 122, 000	1918	169, 625, 000
1892	120, 536, 000	1901	135, 500, 000	1910	141, 640, 000	1919	142, 086, 000
1893	114, 773, 000	1902	212, 330, 000	1911	214, 020, 000	1920	223, 677, 000
1894	134, 648, 000	1903	195, 680, 000	1912	235, 220, 000	1921	99, 002, 000
1895	219, 600, 000	1904	233, 630, 000	1913	145, 410, 000	1922	202, 702, 000
1896	232, 600, 000	1905	136, 220, 000	1914	263, 200, 000	1923	196, 770, 000
1897	163, 728, 000	1906	216, 720, 000	1915	230, 011, 000		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Census figures are in italics.

TABLE 192.—Apples: Production and farm prices December 1, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Total crop, thousands of bushels.					Farm price per bushel Dec. 1 (cents).				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maine	4, 829	1, 680	4, 060	1, 250	2, 360	117	120	115	107	96
New Hampshire	1, 364	1, 200	700	775	800	160	150	175	135	140
Vermont	960	993	600	960	592	175	150	195	160	170
Massachusetts	3, 187	3, 575	1, 125	3, 010	3, 015	200	120	240	145	150
Rhode Island	334	390	63	200	450	195	200	250	110	135
Connecticut	1, 395	2, 375	758	1, 300	1, 700	170	125	240	120	150
New York	14, 350	47, 067	13, 500	36, 000	24, 000	200	75	205	81	120
New Jersey	1, 666	2, 942	667	2, 610	2, 203	200	120	270	95	140
Pennsylvania	5, 513	18, 584	2, 208	11, 400	10, 855	225	90	260	96	100
Delaware	606	822	68	1, 414	1, 200	200	95	220	90	100
Maryland	1, 519	2, 600	225	1, 500	2, 300	200	78	195	90	86
Virginia	8, 943	13, 744	570	8, 960	9, 800	160	90	255	90	94
West Virginia	4, 189	8, 040	420	5, 625	8, 320	180	125	260	102	100
North Carolina	2, 060	6, 320	583	6, 000	2, 700	187	105	250	90	140
South Carolina	216	440	293	383	274	280	184	230	140	180
Georgia	417	1, 270	698	1, 135	864	245	165	200	100	150
Ohio	2, 976	13, 960	3, 390	7, 298	12, 395	262	115	225	130	106
Indiana	1, 190	4, 596	1, 029	4, 148	5, 035	267	143	230	123	115
Illinois	4, 673	5, 866	2, 381	0, 720	7, 370	230	140	250	105	115
Michigan	5, 844	16, 500	6, 317	11, 850	13, 159	220	77	195	88	85
Wisconsin	1, 545	2, 250	1, 050	2, 024	2, 340	220	170	242	118	115
Minnesota	1, 336	1, 350	900	1, 020	1, 520	250	200	260	200	130
Iowa	1, 810	4, 410	630	4, 410	3, 750	275	191	274	117	118
Missouri	5, 132	4, 724	480	9, 400	7, 072	190	170	255	82	92
South Dakota	168	180	126	263	212	300	260	280	170	177
Nebraska	907	797	125	1, 620	880	250	230	270	120	145
Kansas	1, 835	1, 144	172	3, 280	2, 166	210	220	250	100	120
Kentucky	1, 281	5, 022	636	5, 070	2, 625	250	160	250	180	149
Tennessee	1, 259	4, 280	754	4, 250	1, 311	225	142	245	116	160
Alabama	577	1, 186	890	1, 068	731	250	175	200	145	170
Mississippi	218	190	145	216	120	235	190	240	170	158
Louisiana	44	34	35	37	31	200	200	200	225	200
Texas	487	274	274	264	270	190	200	190	150	155
Oklahoma	1, 600	585	486	1, 140	1, 240	175	230	210	135	120
Arkansas	7, 164	3, 900	120	2, 400	3, 025	170	140	200	102	110
Montana	850	825	975	610	990	175	180	150	100	130
Wyoming	30	18	19	40	35	350	200	250	200	180
Colorado	3, 418	2, 830	3, 200	4, 250	3, 010	185	140	170	75	95
New Mexico	1, 100	434	483	750	1, 400	200	180	200	180	180
Arizona	125	80	47	77	128	225	250	250	205	180
Utah	760	1, 064	1, 037	1, 065	1, 119	170	120	130	80	78
Nevada	53	36	24	35	56	300	275	260	160	140
Idaho	3, 800	3, 420	4, 500	3, 900	5, 600	180	145	130	72	75
Washington	25, 205	21, 502	29, 062	25, 775	31, 357	155	140	125	100	77
Oregon	6, 921	4, 158	6, 667	6, 300	8, 000	140	125	115	95	85
California	8, 200	6, 000	6, 500	7, 850	8, 450	145	160	135	90	75
United States	142, 086	223, 677	99, 002	202, 702	196, 770	183. 6	114. 8	168. 0	98. 6	102. 2

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 193.—Apples (commercial crop): Production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	State.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.		1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 barrels.
Mo.	675	230	657	232	425	Iowa.	211	420	25	220	188
N. H.	187	170	130	119	120	Mo.	1,010	924	80	1,260	850
Vt.	208	190	116	128	89	S. Dak.	3	5	0	4	8
Mass.	335	875	172	461	800	Nebr.	180	120	47	130	103
R. I.	95	75	8	20	50	Kans.	450	286	29	546	400
Conn.	119	215	70	108	160	Ky.	57	218	31	169	70
N. Y.	2,975	6,900	3,900	6,000	3,900	Tenn.	88	204	45	95	30
N. J.	496	846	132	552	470	Ala.	9	30	15	18	12
Pa.	799	1,547	221	1,216	1,366	Tex.	37	31	31	15	15
Del.	155	219	14	380	340	Okla.	43	29	21	89	42
Md.	177	399	20	280	480	Ark.	1,400	734	16	520	656
Va.	1,653	1,928	80	1,400	1,850	Mont.	140	128	175	115	123
W. Va.	648	1,340	130	881	1,350	Colo.	828	786	812	1,094	803
N. C.	92	250	25	236	100	N. Mex.	264	108	123	150	315
Ga.	35	106	58	95	60	Ariz.	15	10	6	9	14
Ohio.	280	1,445	360	608	1,083	Utah.	121	196	198	198	260
Ind.	137	542	109	277	300	Idaho.	1,008	756	1,359	1,180	1,600
Ill.	712	1,389	897	1,450	1,351	Wash.	7,167	5,734	8,300	7,341	9,198
Mich.	1,030	3,167	1,208	1,699	2,118	Oreg.	1,357	832	1,667	1,260	1,750
Wis.	108	161	64	101	138	Calif.	1,200	1,280	1,352	1,399	1,732
Minn.	61	78	64	41	81	United States	26,159	33,905	21,557	31,945	34,303

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Included in "Apples" (preceding table).

By commercial crop is meant that portion of the total crop which is sold for consumption as fresh fruit. One barrel is equivalent to three boxes.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 194.—Apples: Condition of crop, first of month, United States, 1866-1923.

Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Per cent of a full crop.	Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Per cent of a full crop.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1866	98.9	92.8				89.1	1896	71.0	64.6	65.3	67.0	66.7	68.5
1867	120.7	108.2	100.0	100.5		97.2	1897	74.8	68.6	60.3	56.9	57.2	58.3
1868	99.4	94.6	89.9	71.8		80.1	1898	73.0	57.5	46.8	42.0	36.6	35.6
1869	105.8	101.9	96.6	94.7		101.9	1899	75.2	58.7	56.8	52.0	46.4	44.2
1870	87.3	88.1	83.9	89.3		80.8	1900	83.4	75.4	71.0	67.8	61.2	50.3
1871	87.1	81.2	80.4	82.1		82.6	1901	80.3	65.7	45.8	44.9	40.4	44.0
1872	106.6	102.1	100.2	101.6		109.7	1902	67.9	62.3	59.3	61.6	63.8	61.3
1873	84.5	72.3	64.0	62.7		57.9	1903	62.9	56.5	54.3	56.2	56.4	53.0
1874	106.6	91.4	85.4	78.0		85.9	1904	79.5	71.5	63.8	64.7	65.4	64.2
1875	67.2	61.2	56.6	59.6		58.4	1905	70.6	61.1	53.4	50.3	50.0	41.1
1876	95.0	93.5	88.4	92.4		107.0	1906	76.6	70.5	68.2	70.6	69.2	69.1
1877	84.4	76.2	73.7	73.5			1907	50.1	44.0	39.4	34.7	33.8	32.1
1878	87.1	84.7	79.7	78.4			1908	66.0	67.6	52.2	52.1	48.4	43.4
1879	71.7	66.8		65.6			1909	61.4	54.6	40.3	44.5	43.9	52.5
1880	93.6	94.7	95.4	94.8			1910	53.0	49.6	47.8	46.8	46.4	43.5
1881	80.2	73.0	65.7	58.6			1911	68.5	57.9	53.9	50.2	59.8	62.4
1882	86.0	88.3	77.7	75.9		74.5	1912	72.3	67.9	66.8	67.9	67.8	60.9
1883	75.5	70.2	58.2	52.5		52.8	1913	67.1	59.4	52.2	47.7	46.6	44.6
1884	93.2	83.6	79.7	78.9		78.5	A. v. 1900-1913	64.5	57.9	53.2	52.6	52.9	52.6
1885	88.4	77.8	73.0	70.7		73.0	1914	78.7	64.2	61.3	61.9	69.1	72.9
1886							1915	70.1	63.3	61.5	62.7	63.0	65.0
1887	89.2	83.8	79.0	75.9		67.7	1916	76.0	68.1	62.3	58.7	57.2	57.5
1888	73.7	63.4	58.0	50.9		47.8	1917	73.9	64.0	55.4	51.1	50.7	50.4
1889	87.4	84.0	81.3	80.7		80.7	1918	69.8	59.9	54.3	54.3	54.7	54.2
1890	82.7	76.7	74.6	68.5		67.0	1919	67.8	56.6	52.2	51.0	52.1	48.1
1891	76.3	60.8	48.1	40.7		42.2	1920	70.3	70.7	70.4	72.4	74.7	77.3
1892	64.4	81.0	76.8	77.2		77.3	A. v. 1914-1920	72.9	63.8	59.9	58.9	60.2	60.8
1893	83.2	65.2	55.4	48.9		45.3	1921	42.2	35.3	34.8	34.5	35.0	33.0
1894	60.7	47.6	44.0	40.8		41.7	1922	72.7	66.8	67.4	68.2	67.6	68.5
1895	76.0	70.2	71.2	72.8	70.6	71.1	1923	75.5	67.0	63.8	63.6	64.2	65.6

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 195.—Apples: Percentage reduction from full yield, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1912-1922.

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost and freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Total ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1912	2.5	0.9	0.3	10.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	18.9	4.2	3.1	0.1	32.4
1913	10.2	.4	.4	25.3	.6	.9	.6	59.9	1.0	5.2	(²)	53.5
1914	0.5	.3	(³)	6.4	.6	.4	.6	15.1	.8	5.0	.1	28.2
1915	1.2	1.9	.2	15.8	.9	.1	1.2	21.8	5.2	3.0	.1	35.4
1916	5.4	3.2	.2	9.9	.9	.6	1.4	22.8	5.6	3.0	.1	38.6
1917	4.1	3.9	.1	15.2	1.1	.8	1.1	27.0	4.7	2.8	.1	44.2
1918	7.5	.7	.2	19.1	.8	1.0	.7	80.7	4.2	2.9	.2	44.9
1919	4.3	2.9	.1	29.1	.6	.6	1.0	39.1	5.1	2.7	.1	52.7
1920	2.2	.8	.2	10.2	.8	.2	.7	16.5	4.4	1.9	.1	25.9
1921	5.0	.7		49.0	.6	.3	.6	57.7	3.0	1.9	.1	65.1
1922	4.1	1.3		13.4	.8	.4	.7	21.3	4.8	2.4	.1	28.6

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 196.—Apples: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1922.

State.	Year beginning June 1.					
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
WESTERN AREA.						
Montana	Cars. 171	282	500	430	696	351
Colorado	2,064	1,964	3,225	2,861	3,886	3,585
New Mexico	636	467	859	279	615	438
Utah	355	441	199	619	735	718
Idaho	3,528	536	3,043	2,881	5,811	4,222
Washington	15,837	16,232	27,169	21,627	32,961	28,285
Oregon	3,448	2,246	5,443	3,170	6,543	3,893
California	1,030	3,473	4,153	4,503	5,055	4,966
Total	27,669	25,581	45,691	36,370	56,292	46,268
EASTERN AREA.						
Maine	1,248	237	2,343	414	4,308	278
New Hampshire	276	120	507	240	821	137
Massachusetts	358	232	407	627	159	286
New York	5,867	22,900	10,286	33,960	17,735	29,966
New Jersey	1,001	936	737	850	179	447
Pennsylvania	913	1,794	1,266	3,402	226	2,034
Delaware	349	375	498	751	126	1,751
Maryland, Eastern Shore	¹ 436	29	30	139	46	419
Maryland, other	(²)	685	564	1,494	92	700
Virginia	4,539	4,227	7,075	8,762	323	6,975
West Virginia	1,240	2,919	2,849	4,880	801	2,242
Ohio	274	448	235	976	615	424
Illinois	5,554	2,676	2,935	3,471	445	4,810
Michigan	1,385	2,862	3,435	6,212	5,992	6,015
Missouri	2,000	1,167	2,155	1,725	(³)	3,079
Kansas	1,131	398	635	738	62	1,083
Arkansas	1,545	1,065	4,553	2,666	(³)	2,620
All other	1,931	949	1,008	1,084	594	2,644
Total	30,737	44,049	41,444	72,910	32,022	65,999
Total, United States	58,406	69,630	87,035	109,280	88,314	112,267

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ Includes Maryland "other."² Included in Maryland Eastern Shore.³ Included in all other.

TABLE 197.—Apples: Monthly carlot shipments, by States, 1917-1923.

State, and crop movement season. ¹	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total
New York:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917-18.....	---	---	19	397	1,339	1,149	439	444	693	685	470	186	46	5,867
1918-19.....	---	8	486	2,026	7,602	4,199	2,388	2,215	1,951	1,130	564	228	43	22,900
1919-20.....	---	23	160	978	3,195	1,171	829	632	992	1,218	576	447	56	10,286
1920-21.....	---	4	747	2,488	9,128	7,060	3,376	2,600	3,254	2,655	1,074	449	92	83,860
1921-22.....	---	98	970	3,064	8,855	1,206	839	1,090	1,485	1,472	970	563	123	17,735
1922-23.....	---	68	1,360	3,502	7,988	5,711	1,968	2,193	2,241	2,390	1,482	888	166	29,966
1923-24.....	---	5	280	1,572	4,159	3,099	1,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania:														
1917-18.....	---	---	12	36	526	145	62	28	42	18	39	5	---	913
1918-19.....	---	25	89	253	839	247	124	143	73	45	6	---	---	1,794
1919-20.....	---	2	14	170	690	121	76	93	62	21	3	5	---	1,266
1920-21.....	---	27	27	190	1,379	674	382	299	202	151	10	1	---	3,422
1921-22.....	---	19	23	270	840	372	220	177	71	21	17	8	---	2,038
1922-23.....	---	20	39	350	1,398	892	276	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1923-24.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia:														
1917-18.....	---	6	36	115	1,001	1,887	548	131	131	250	211	156	27	4,589
1918-19.....	---	29	100	807	1,569	740	235	283	171	83	92	49	9	4,227
1919-20.....	---	43	238	1,933	2,732	592	394	313	336	308	114	72	---	7,075
1920-21.....	---	46	102	1,523	3,143	1,275	811	680	468	354	219	116	25	8,762
1921-22.....	---	---	9	126	87	17	34	16	10	16	8	---	---	823
1922-23.....	---	5	32	300	1,741	2,349	1,139	465	342	133	94	98	160	6,975
1923-24.....	---	49	131	1,887	3,610	1,385	740	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia:														
1917-18.....	---	9	24	231	478	223	98	37	87	66	27	---	---	1,280
1918-19.....	---	23	71	504	1,254	718	202	78	34	32	---	3	---	2,919
1919-20.....	---	23	90	620	1,267	365	160	95	82	71	61	15	---	2,849
1920-21.....	---	63	75	744	2,269	874	209	179	118	116	109	84	10	4,880
1921-22.....	---	4	18	412	176	19	27	15	42	59	27	2	---	801
1922-23.....	---	10	28	75	451	1,005	310	141	84	37	36	38	27	2,242
1923-24.....	---	78	120	1,020	3,064	1,477	301	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Illinois:														
1917-18.....	---	12	353	140	1,242	3,001	664	3	12	49	33	37	8	5,554
1918-19.....	---	24	244	81	518	1,210	219	46	66	100	69	46	39	2,976
1919-20.....	---	36	340	79	807	1,142	131	11	73	90	111	47	55	2,335
1920-21.....	---	50	528	217	789	1,268	296	8	45	28	113	69	26	3,471
1921-22.....	---	35	24	51	114	94	8	9	33	46	12	7	12	445
1922-23.....	---	312	526	253	1,204	1,557	492	58	65	85	88	61	48	4,840
1923-24.....	---	22	429	145	1,043	2,125	554	66	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan:														
1917-18.....	---	---	127	271	432	511	23	6	5	10	---	---	---	1,383
1918-19.....	---	88	414	480	1,532	307	27	5	4	4	1	---	---	2,862
1919-20.....	---	12	608	1,040	1,687	175	7	2	---	1	1	2	---	3,435
1920-21.....	---	55	1,152	1,188	2,102	1,300	175	51	92	70	26	1	---	6,212
1921-22.....	---	516	1,219	1,772	2,327	112	15	12	11	7	1	---	---	5,992
1922-23.....	---	307	913	997	2,717	854	95	42	33	35	20	2	---	6,016
1923-24.....	---	30	1,189	1,334	3,432	1,719	178	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington:														
1917-18.....	---	---	56	409	5,280	4,582	1,447	1,043	1,461	967	513	77	2	15,637
1918-19.....	---	22	138	1,023	9,209	4,481	2,139	700	814	420	211	60	15	16,232
1919-20.....	---	35	164	1,763	9,401	6,682	1,875	1,854	1,881	1,864	1,133	498	19	27,169
1920-21.....	---	33	111	653	7,521	4,967	2,069	1,123	1,699	1,498	1,056	700	197	21,627
1921-22.....	---	33	120	2,606	12,758	7,749	3,124	2,070	2,368	994	636	491	112	32,961
1922-23.....	---	33	78	2,187	6,792	5,596	3,298	4,194	3,007	2,004	780	297	20	28,295
1923-24.....	---	65	202	2,492	13,106	7,819	2,772	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon:														
1917-18.....	---	---	4	43	629	1,207	627	219	260	335	117	7	---	3,448
1918-19.....	---	2	9	59	723	746	359	126	128	72	15	7	---	2,246
1919-20.....	---	4	10	192	1,354	1,478	781	798	406	232	108	80	---	5,443
1920-21.....	---	1	3	36	961	1,079	452	260	207	116	43	12	---	3,170
1921-22.....	---	9	11	300	2,340	1,897	1,032	496	298	109	44	6	1	6,543
1922-23.....	---	1	1	98	897	1,238	706	451	314	191	23	3	---	3,893
1923-24.....	---	19	20	459	2,239	1,914	628	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California:														
1917-18.....	---	112	173	514	404	216	62	22	34	36	30	25	2	1,630
1918-19.....	---	6	86	408	496	797	585	501	198	226	81	42	6	3,473
1919-20.....	---	5	273	441	877	908	709	370	155	148	173	48	6	4,153
1920-21.....	---	6	244	723	967	1,018	765	373	105	84	73	79	56	4,503
1921-22.....	---	13	352	680	1,224	1,494	669	181	120	117	101	42	21	5,055
1922-23.....	---	2	220	998	782	918	887	494	179	103	168	107	78	4,966
1923-24.....	---	61	1,290	996	1,256	1,415	772	221	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ The crop movement season normally begins in June and extends through June of the following year, with irregular shipments continuing into July.

² Includes 3 cars in July.

³ Includes 2 cars in July.

⁴ Includes 10 cars in July.

TABLE 197.—Apples: Monthly carlot shipments, by States, 1917-1923—Contd.

State, and crop movement season. ¹	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	Total.
All other:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917-18.....	36	241	638	1,485	7,919	4,920	1,101	420	351	521	238	12	1	17,903
1918-19.....	148	642	853	1,854	4,885	1,321	209	230	178	127	29	32	3	10,301
1919-20.....	61	592	899	3,879	10,381	4,430	798	378	422	379	138	61	6	22,424
1920-21.....	107	854	704	2,465	8,498	3,861	994	703	486	519	134	50	18	19,393
1921-22.....	^a 28	171	295	3,008	9,817	2,748	723	340	364	124	26	22	6	17,732
1922-23.....	545	1,358	922	3,048	8,932	4,028	1,371	846	587	466	181	89	13	22,986
1923-24.....	70	1,314	812	4,117	11,407	5,766	1,431							
Total:														
1917-18.....	54	751.1	306	5,719	21,895	14,165	3,903	2,362	3,232	2,882	1,647	347	51	58,406
1918-19.....	178	1,149	2,359	8,070	26,680	13,563	6,320	4,044	3,479	2,083	1,006	430	89	69,630
1919-20.....	102	1,347	2,712	12,259	32,666	15,854	5,301	4,393	4,419	4,378	2,229	1,276	99	87,035
1920-21.....	163	1,855	3,861	11,043	37,284	23,087	8,875	6,046	6,698	5,695	2,819	1,495	^b 359	109,280
1921-22.....	^c 76	1,207	3,384	12,653	35,057	14,464	5,991	4,199	4,756	2,903	1,763	1,117	243	87,813
1922-23.....	874	2,592	4,923	14,970	33,965	20,627	8,816	8,573	6,611	5,502	2,807	1,600	356	112,216
1923-24.....	153	3,308	3,924	15,542	45,955	25,397	7,759							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ The crop movement season normally begins in June and extends through June of the following year, with irregular shipments continuing into July.

^a Includes 1 car in May.

^b Includes 15 cars in July.

TABLE 198.—Apples: Cold storage holdings in United States, 1915-1923.¹

Year beginning Oct. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.
	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>	<i>1,000 barrels.</i>
1915-16.....		3,689	5,441	4,813	4,230	3,242	1,984	1,035	304
1916-17.....		3,260	4,492	4,132	3,385	2,442	1,545	808	265
1917-18.....		3,296	4,680	4,599	3,957	2,830	1,783	678	159
1918-19.....		3,752	4,928	4,294	3,105	1,772	956	380	125
1919-20.....	971	4,523	5,923	5,529	4,524	3,162	1,699	806	213
1920-21.....	544	4,475	6,787	6,386	5,105	3,650	2,210	1,119	445
1921-22.....	792	3,643	5,739	5,429	4,313	3,090	1,930	944	314
1922-23.....	1,452	5,521	6,743	6,481	5,376	3,877	2,314	1,070	277
1923-24.....	927	6,914	10,099	9,641					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Apples in barrels, boxes and baskets combined; 3 boxes or bushels equivalent to 1 barrel.

TABLE 199.—Apples: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Year beginning June 1.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Weighted av.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1910-11.....	119.6	94.4	75.4	73.7	75.5	83.4	89.6	108.0	117.2	121.6	131.8	139.2	85.6
1911-12.....	137.5	115.1	83.9	71.6	68.0	66.4	72.1	89.4	95.6	101.2	109.2	121.8	76.6
1912-13.....	118.4	95.2	75.9	64.8	61.8	62.4	60.3	73.4	76.4	80.4	83.7	89.5	67.2
1913-14.....	97.6	93.6	80.6	75.8	81.0	90.0	98.1	107.1	116.8	126.0	133.0	141.8	89.7
Av. 1910-1913.....	118.3	99.6	78.7	71.5	71.6	76.3	81.5	94.5	101.6	107.3	114.4	123.1	79.8
1914-15.....	141.0	113.4	79.9	65.1	58.5	56.6	59.4	68.0	71.2	73.2	76.8	85.4	64.4
1915-16.....	90.4	84.4	70.1	59.9	62.0	69.2	69.0	79.7	88.0	92.0	94.9	98.0	68.9
1916-17.....	105.4	108.1	80.4	77.7	83.1	87.6	91.2	101.1	110.0	123.3	133.0	149.8	89.7
1917-18.....	157.2	151.1	107.0	107.8	106.8	117.5	121.5	128.8	140.1	145.3	151.9	154.8	117.5
1918-19.....	158.2	150.4	128.1	123.7	133.5	138.6	132.8	147.7	160.4	175.4	201.6	224.5	139.2
1919-20.....	237.3	197.7	174.7	162.0	171.1	182.8	183.6	213.8	214.7	231.8	260.1	285.5	183.6
1920-21.....	297.0	280.7	198.4	137.4	132.8	130.0	114.8	118.6	128.4	130.5	134.4	142.2	138.3
Av. 1914-1920.....	169.5	155.1	122.7	104.8	106.9	111.8	110.3	122.5	130.4	138.8	150.4	162.9	114.5
1921-22.....	169.2	170.0	171.2	163.6	186.9	213.9	168.0	180.6	181.7	197.4	199.4	209.1	186.0
1922-23.....	213.4	199.3	133.6	109.8	109.6	98.5	98.6	114.8	124.0	136.0	147.1	161.0	114.2
1923-24.....	173.9	182.1	131.2	111.4	115.1	105.0	102.2						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 200.—Apples: Monthly average jobbing prices per barrel and per box, at 10 markets, 1920-1923.

BARRELS.

Market, and year beginning Sept. 1.	September.		October.		Novem- ber average.	Decem- ber average.	January average.	February average.	March average.	April.		May.	
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.						Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.
New York:													
1920-21	\$2.75-88.00	\$4.86	\$2.00-80.00	\$5.23	\$5.66	\$4.71	\$4.80	\$5.01	\$5.01	\$3.50-810.00	\$6.79	\$4.00-813.50	\$8.08
1921-22	5.50-13.00	8.09	5.00-11.00	7.72	7.18	7.82	8.23	8.62	7.44	5.00-12.00	7.44		
1922-23	1.50-7.50	3.53	2.00-8.50	4.63	4.94	4.67	5.08	5.09	5.37	3.00-8.50	6.08	3.75-8.50	6.75
1923-24	2.00-7.50	5.16	2.00-10.00	4.80	4.58	4.71							
Chicago:													
1920-21	3.50-8.00	5.86	3.50-9.00	6.28	6.29	5.23	5.28	5.15	5.38	4.50-8.00	5.55	5.00-9.00	6.83
1921-22	7.00-10.00	8.26	6.00-10.50	8.00	7.97	8.10	8.48	9.07	8.49	6.00-8.00	7.48		
1922-23	3.00-6.00	3.58	2.25-7.00	4.41	4.68	4.90	4.58	4.84	5.17	4.00-7.00	5.43	4.00-9.50	6.40
1923-24	2.75-7.00	4.60	3.50-6.25	5.06	5.12	4.96							
Philadelphia:													
1920-21	2.00-7.50	5.00	2.50-8.50	4.93	4.49	4.13	4.05	4.17	4.44	2.85-7.00	5.07	4.00-7.50	6.00
1921-22	4.50-10.50	7.44	4.00-12.00	6.63	6.57	6.65	7.38	7.44	7.01	4.25-8.00	6.64		
1922-23	1.50-5.50	3.89	2.00-7.00	3.65	3.86	4.13	4.33	4.72	4.91	4.00-6.50	5.24	4.25-8.50	5.81
1923-24	1.75-7.00	4.28	1.75-6.50	3.77	3.93	3.84							
Pittsburgh:													
1920-21	3.00-6.50	4.99	3.00-6.00	4.46	4.81	4.68	4.89	4.73	5.06	3.75-6.50	5.34	4.50-8.50	6.31
1921-22	5.25-9.00	7.22	5.00-9.00	7.16	6.55	6.25	7.63	7.49	7.07	5.75-8.00	7.02		
1922-23	2.50-4.00	3.25	2.50-5.00	3.51	3.99	4.38	4.29	4.38	4.84	3.00-5.00	4.80	4.00-7.00	5.44
1923-24	2.50-5.50	4.06	3.00-5.50	3.54	3.49	4.05							
St. Louis:													
1920-21	3.00-7.25	5.34	2.75-7.50	4.67	4.97	4.83	4.68	4.88	5.23	4.75-8.50	5.92	5.50-10.00	6.86
1921-22	4.85-8.25	6.48	4.85-8.25	6.48	5.44								
1922-23	2.00-4.85	3.40	1.75-4.75	3.36	3.15	4.33	4.61	4.53	4.89	3.50-7.50	4.89		
1923-24	1.75-5.25	4.07	1.75-5.25	3.60	3.29	4.15							
Cincinnati:													
1920-21	4.00-6.00	5.40	2.75-6.00	4.63	4.45	4.87	4.46	4.65	5.31	4.25-8.00	6.02	5.00-7.75	6.70
1921-22	7.00-9.00	8.12	5.00-8.50	7.64	6.98	6.72	7.44	7.62	7.56	6.00-8.50	7.78		
1922-23	2.50-4.00	3.15	2.00-4.75	3.32	4.15	4.41	4.46	4.72	5.08	4.00-6.50	5.46	4.65-6.50	5.96
1923-24			3.00-5.50	4.07	4.30	4.88							
St. Paul:													
1920-21	7.00-12.50	8.79	5.50-10.00	7.81	5.85	5.53	5.31	5.69	5.87	4.75-7.50	6.39		
1921-22			7.00-8.50	7.37	7.73	7.97							
1922-23			4.00-6.50	5.11	4.55	4.34	4.59	5.30	4.65	5.00-5.50	5.19	5.00-5.50	5.46
1923-24			5.50-6.50	6.11	5.40	5.61							
Minneapolis:													
1920-21	6.50-11.50	9.63	5.75-11.00	8.83	7.85	5.84	6.13	6.17	6.14	6.00-7.50	6.78	7.00-8.25	7.51
1921-22			7.50-10.00	8.78	9.77	8.99	8.57	9.59	9.87				
1922-23	3.25-6.00	4.73	3.50-6.50	5.12	4.80	5.05	5.29	5.37	5.49	5.00-6.25	5.59	5.25-6.00	5.75
1923-24			4.00-8.00	6.16	5.08	5.14							

Kansas City:

1920-21	7.50-9.00	8.45	5.00-8.00	7.25	5.95	5.66	5.58	5.97	5.73	5.75-7.00	5.91	5.75-6.00	5.88
1921-22	10.00-12.00	11.00		4.33	4.50	4.38	4.53	4.38	5.05	4.50-7.50	5.82	4.75-5.00	4.88
1922-23	3.00-4.00	3.62	3.75-5.00	4.78	4.30	4.35							
1923-24	4.00-6.50	5.02	3.25-5.50										
Washington:													
1920-21	3.50-7.50	5.00	3.00-14.00	5.74	5.46	5.52	4.68	4.71	5.19	3.50-7.50	5.56	4.00-10.00	6.61
1921-22	5.00-11.00	6.88	7.50-11.00	9.23	8.42	8.12	8.28	8.24	8.43	6.00-9.00	8.38		
1922-23	2.00-5.75	2.96	2.00-6.50	4.76	4.76	4.42	4.41	4.43	4.96	4.00-7.50	5.61	3.75-8.00	6.23
1923-24	4.00-9.00	5.20	3.50-7.50	4.83	4.40	3.95							

BOXES.

New York:													
1920-21	\$4.00-\$5.25	\$4.40	\$2.25-\$5.50	\$3.68	\$3.29	\$3.88	\$3.70	\$3.90	\$3.77	\$2.50-\$6.00	\$3.98	\$2.75-\$5.00	\$3.87
1921-22	2.25-6.00	4.06	2.00-5.50	3.36	2.80	3.12	3.01	3.35	3.41	2.75-4.75	3.54		
1922-23	1.50-4.50	2.65	1.40-6.25	2.85	2.36	2.42	2.41	2.35	2.57	1.90-3.75	2.74	2.25-4.75	3.45
1923-24	1.50-4.50	2.95	1.15-5.00	2.41	2.09	2.13							
Chicago:													
1920-21	4.00-5.25	4.62	2.00-4.75	3.43	3.67	3.75	3.14	3.30	3.62	2.25-5.25	3.23	2.50-4.50	3.23
1921-22			1.50-3.75	2.69	3.05	3.00	3.16	3.24	3.26	2.00-4.50	3.45		
1922-23	1.00-2.80	1.93	1.50-3.75	2.39	2.48	2.61	2.69	2.71	3.07	2.25-5.00	2.96	1.85-3.00	2.91
1923-24	2.50-4.00	3.10	1.50-3.75		2.42	2.55							
Philadelphia:													
1920-21			2.00-4.75	3.16	2.72	2.62	3.44	3.83	3.06			2.00-4.00	3.11
1921-22			1.38-5.00	2.88	2.41	2.49	2.77	2.96	3.33	3.25-3.75	3.13		
1922-23			1.25-3.50	2.34	1.93	2.10	2.07	2.06	2.39	2.00-3.25	2.65		
1923-24			1.00-3.25	1.82	1.77	1.76							
Pittsburgh:													
1920-21			3.50-5.50	4.26	3.64		2.60		3.11	3.25-3.75	3.04	2.25-4.00	3.18
1921-22			2.00-4.75	3.22	2.85		3.07	3.26	3.50	2.25-4.50	3.13		
1922-23			1.50-3.00	2.17	2.00	2.32	2.22	2.28	2.49	2.00-3.50	2.71	2.25-3.50	2.96
1923-24			1.25-4.50	2.39	2.06	2.27							
St. Louis:													
1920-21							2.70	3.00	2.97				
1921-22													
1922-23													
1923-24													
Cincinnati:													
1920-21						2.05	2.40						
1921-22													
1922-23													
1923-24													
St. Paul:													
1920-21			3.25-3.75	3.50	3.34	3.23	3.09	3.54	3.28	3.00-3.75	3.29	3.00-3.50	3.27
1921-22	2.25-3.75	2.81	3.00-4.25	3.62	3.36	3.62	3.32	3.15	3.33	3.00-3.50	3.26		
1922-23	2.25-2.50	2.35	1.80-3.50	2.20	2.64	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.41	2.40-2.75	2.56	2.50-2.85	2.73
1923-24			2.00-3.00	2.42	2.50	2.59							

1 Last quotation May 12, 1923.

2 Sales direct to retailers.

3 First quotations in 1922-23 were, Sept. 26 for Chicago, Sept. 21 for St. Paul, and Sept. 20 for Minneapolis

TABLE 200.—Apples: Monthly average jobbing prices per barrel and per box, at 10 markets, 1920-1923—Continued.

BOXES—Continued.

Market, and year beginning Sept. 1.	September.		October.		November average.	December average.	January average.	February average.	March average.	April.		May. ¹	
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.						Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.
Minneapolis:													
1920-21			\$3.40-\$4.40	\$3.80	\$3.74	\$3.59	\$3.18	\$3.45	\$3.41	\$3.00-\$3.75	\$3.38	\$3.00-\$3.75	\$3.38
1921-22	\$2.25-\$4.75	\$3.22	2.90-4.75	3.75	3.57	3.77	3.46	3.39	3.57	3.00-4.00	3.46		
1922-23	2.40-3.37	2.59	1.75-3.50	2.50	2.70	2.62	2.58	2.40	2.58	2.50-3.00	2.79	2.50-3.00	2.78
1923-24			1.30-3.15	2.55	2.49	2.37							
Kansas City:													
1920-21			3.00-4.50	3.61	3.60	3.07	2.84	3.29	3.53	3.50-4.50	4.00	3.50-4.50	4.00
1921-22		3.75	2.75-4.50	3.54	3.63	3.52	3.49	3.56	3.73	3.00-4.50	3.48		
1922-23			1.75-3.50	2.76	2.78	2.75	2.74	2.70	3.18	2.75-4.00	3.32	2.75-3.25	3.00
1923-24	2.50-3.25	2.74	1.25-4.00	2.69	2.38	2.38							
Washington:													
1921-22			2.25-5.00	3.75	3.64	3.38	3.06	3.52	3.44	3.00-4.50	3.54		
1922-23					2.79	2.54	2.62	2.38	2.39	2.00-3.25	2.66	2.50-4.25	3.05
1923-24	1.50-3.50	2.65	1.25-3.75	2.77	2.66	2.62							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices.

¹ Last quotation May 12, 1921. ² Sales direct to retailers. ³ First quotations in 1922-23 were, Sept. 23 for Chicago, Sept. 21 for St. Paul, and Sept. 20 for Minneapolis.

TABLE 201.—Apples: Monthly average wholesale prices per barrel at New York, 1900-1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
1900-1	\$1.93	\$1.97	\$2.53	\$3.10	\$2.75	\$3.15	\$3.55	\$3.81	\$3.72
1901-2	3.41	3.62	4.78	5.00	5.00	5.06	4.90	4.25	4.40
1902-3	1.91	1.97	2.20	2.00	2.37	2.59	2.12	2.00	2.52
1903-4	2.69	2.43	2.94	2.71	2.90	2.97	3.06	3.02	2.91
1904-5	2.00	2.03	1.96	2.25	2.38	2.44	2.75	2.43	2.97
1905-6	3.18	2.97	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.50	4.82	6.06	5.59
1906-7	2.67	3.32	3.06	2.62	2.88	3.25	3.22	3.66	5.00
1907-8	3.72	3.56	3.55	3.34	3.46	3.52	3.22	3.00	2.60
1908-9	2.68	3.04	3.16	3.50	4.09	4.53	4.68	5.00	5.02
1909-10	3.72	4.22	3.81	3.69	3.82	3.21	3.28	3.48	3.71
1910-11	3.50	3.65	3.75	4.14	4.12	4.50	4.75	5.35	5.31
1911-12	2.55	3.06	2.71	3.12	2.84	2.96	3.39	4.20	4.00
1912-13	2.66	3.06	2.75	2.62	2.71	2.78	2.70	3.12	4.00
1913-14	3.29	4.43	3.75	4.00	4.06	4.79	4.75	5.34	5.14
Average 1900-1913	3.14	3.49	3.35	3.51	3.51	3.65	3.77	4.30	4.43
1914-15	2.38	2.22	2.78	3.12	2.80	2.91	2.84	3.56	3.65
1915-16	2.38	2.95	3.12	3.06	3.05	3.19	3.33	3.12	2.96
1916-17	3.30	3.38	4.18	4.60	5.00	5.38	5.91	5.53	5.28
1917-18	4.08	4.44	4.94	5.10	5.00	4.88	4.92	5.75	6.75
1918-19	5.38	6.03	5.98	6.31	6.50	7.88	9.55	10.00	10.80
1919-20	6.12	7.81	7.55	7.50	7.00	6.06	7.50	7.08	9.25
1920-21	5.38	6.25	6.33	0.38	5.40	4.88	5.56	6.32	5.38
Average 1914-1920	4.15	4.73	4.98	5.15	4.90	5.31	5.66	5.91	6.30
1921-22	6.06	8.10	6.91	6.80	6.62	7.67	6.98	7.06	7.06
1922-23	4.16	4.62	4.48	5.50	5.78	5.22	6.47	6.56	7.06
1923-24	4.94	5.92	5.55	4.42					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the American Agriculturist.

TABLE 202.—Apples: Wholesale prices per barrel at New York for October 15, January 1, and March 1, 1881-1923.

Year	Oct. 15.	Jan. 1.	Mar. 1.	Year	Oct. 15.	Jan. 1.	Mar. 1.	Year	Oct. 15.	Jan. 1.	Mar. 1.
1881-82	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.75	1890-1900	\$2.38	\$2.62	\$3.12	1914-15	\$2.50	\$2.88	\$3.21
1882-83	2.25	2.88	3.40	1900-1	1.88	3.12	3.12	1915-16	2.88	3.00	3.03
1883-84	2.25	3.25	3.48	1901-2	3.50	5.00	5.25	1916-17	3.12	4.88	5.02
1884-85	1.38	1.88	2.85	1902-3	1.88	2.25	2.25	1917-18	4.50	5.00	5.00
1885-86	1.50	1.94	1.56	1903-4	2.50	2.75	3.00	1918-19	5.38	6.50	9.25
1886-87	2.00	4.00	3.00	1904-5	1.88	2.38	2.62	1919-20	6.75	6.50	8.25
1887-88	1.68	2.88	2.50	1905-6	3.00	3.75	4.62	1920-21	6.75	5.00	4.25
1888-89	2.25	1.88	1.38	1906-7	3.38	2.55	3.12	Average 1914-1920	4.55	4.82	5.52
1889-90	2.75	3.00	3.25	1907-8	3.75	3.38	3.50	1921-22	8.25	6.75	6.50
1890-91	3.00	4.00	4.25	1908-9	3.25	3.75	4.75	1922-23	5.00	5.50	6.50
1891-92	1.50	1.50	1.72	1909-10	4.00	4.12	3.25	1923-24	7.25	4.75	-----
1892-93	2.00	3.00	2.50	1910-11	3.75	4.00	4.50				
1893-94	2.25	3.88	4.52	1911-12	3.25	2.75	2.88				
1894-95	2.00	2.50	4.00	1912-13	3.00	2.75	2.88				
1895-96	1.02	2.50	3.02	1913-14	3.50	4.25	4.88				
1896-97	1.38	1.31	2.38	Average 1900-1913	3.50	3.57	3.68				
1897-98	2.88	3.75	3.25								
1898-99	3.00	3.75	4.25								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the American Agriculturist.

TABLE 203.—Oranges: Production and value, 1915-1923.

Year	United States.			Florida.			California.		
	Production.	Average price per box Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Production.	Average price per box Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Production.	Average price per box Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	1,000 boxes.	Dollars.	1,000 dollars.	1,000 boxes.	Dollars.	1,000 dollars.	1,000 boxes.	Dollars.	1,000 dollars.
1915	21,200	2.39	50,692	6,150	1.88	11,562	15,050	2.60	39,130
1916	24,433	2.52	61,463	6,933	2.05	14,213	17,500	2.70	47,250
1917	10,503	2.60	27,556	3,500	2.30	8,050	7,083	2.75	19,506
1918	24,200	3.49	84,480	5,700	2.65	15,105	18,500	3.75	69,375
1919	22,528	2.67	60,202	7,000	2.50	17,500	15,528	2.75	42,702
1920	28,700	2.19	64,908	8,100	2.20	17,820	21,600	2.18	47,088
1921	20,300	2.51	51,000	7,300	2.00	14,600	13,000	2.80	36,400
1922	30,200	2.10	63,310	9,700	2.30	22,310	20,500	2.00	41,000
1923	34,800	1.84	64,080	12,000	1.35	16,200	22,800	2.10	47,880

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1 See Note 3 of Table 210.

TABLE 204.—*Citrus fruits: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, calendar years. 1918-1923.*

GRAPEFRUIT.

State.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
Florida.....	5, 289	6, 326	11, 496	11, 796	13, 626	18, 073
Alabama.....						
Mississippi.....						
Texas.....		17	54	54	65	69
Arizona.....	9					98
California.....	352	279	477	426	491	497
Total.....	5, 650	6, 624	12, 029	12, 275	14, 182	18, 727

LEMONS.

Florida.....			2			
Alabama.....						
Mississippi.....						
Texas.....						
Arizona.....					1	
California.....	6, 913	8, 823	9, 371	11, 887	9, 874	8, 430
Total.....	6, 913	8, 823	9, 373	11, 887	9, 875	8, 430

ORANGES.

Florida.....	12, 184	13, 264	19, 273	18, 914	17, 435	25, 285
Alabama.....	6	5	71	145	401	577
Mississippi.....						19
Texas.....						
Arizona.....	71	98	49	73	75	98
California.....	16, 188	35, 957	30, 906	46, 759	28, 615	46, 001
Total.....	28, 444	49, 324	50, 299	65, 891	46, 528	71, 971

TOTAL CITRUS FRUITS (GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, AND ORANGES).

Florida.....	17, 473	19, 592	30, 773	30, 709	31, 061	43, 354
Alabama.....	6	5	71	145	401	577
Mississippi.....						19
Texas.....						59
Arizona.....	80	115	103	127	141	168
California.....	23, 448	45, 059	40, 754	59, 072	38, 980	54, 328
Total.....	41, 007	64, 771	71, 701	90, 053	70, 583	99, 128

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 205.—*Grapefruit, Floridas (excluding russets): Monthly average wholesale prices per box at New York, 1908-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.....	\$5.40	\$5.75	\$5.94	\$5.50	\$4.90			\$3.88	\$3.62	\$3.33
1909.....	3.16	3.12	3.12	3.90	5.25	\$5.25		3.21	3.47	3.50
1910.....	3.50	4.34	4.26	4.38	4.39			5.00	4.50	3.65
1911.....	3.50	3.53	3.69	3.34	3.75	4.09		6.41	4.69	4.78
1912.....	4.00	4.75	4.95	6.44	7.38			4.00	3.62	3.47
1913.....	2.95	3.50	3.12	3.38	3.80	5.75		5.08	4.78	3.62
Average 1909-1913 ..	3.42	3.85	3.83	4.20	4.91			4.74	4.23	3.80
1914.....	3.90	3.81	3.78	4.06	3.45	3.06		3.06	2.78	2.53
1915.....	2.38	2.38	2.25	2.62	2.81	3.88		5.25	4.16	3.45
1916.....	3.50	3.38	3.50	3.62	3.50	4.38	\$4.75		4.50	4.35
1917.....	3.75	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.50	4.75			
1918.....			4.62	4.62	4.62				4.75	4.75
1919.....	4.75	4.75	4.88	6.56	7.25	7.75			4.75	4.75
1920.....	4.75	4.06	4.00	4.40	5.56	4.38	4.15		6.25	6.25
Average 1914-1920 ..			3.88	4.29	4.47					
1921.....	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	5.25	5.38	5.38	5.38
1922.....	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12				
1923.....										

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Friday or Saturday issues, New York Journal of Commerce.

TABLE 206.—*Lemons, California: Monthly average wholesale prices per box at New York, 1908-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.....	\$3.10	\$3.25	\$3.06	\$2.91	\$3.02	\$3.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$4.72	\$3.19
1909.....	3.70	3.88	3.20	3.42	3.62	3.12	\$5.80	-----	-----	-----	5.75	5.25
1910.....	4.62	3.84	3.44	3.78	4.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$8.97	6.17	3.98
1911.....	3.50	4.22	3.88	3.94	4.75	5.88	4.75	-----	\$4.94	5.97	5.91	4.40
1912.....	3.62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.00	7.06	7.60	6.22
1913.....	4.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1914.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.75	4.56	4.25	3.00
1915.....	2.52	2.59	2.75	2.84	3.30	3.28	2.08	\$2.69	3.03	3.90	4.31	4.18
1916.....	4.19	3.62	2.90	3.19	3.50	4.15	5.69	8.12	7.62	7.38	6.56	4.70
1917.....	3.12	3.50	3.72	4.62	4.62	5.25	6.75	8.85	10.25	7.34	-----	5.98
1918.....	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.56	6.08	8.28	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	4.81
1919.....	3.62	4.59	4.06	4.41	4.62	3.97	4.53	5.50	5.88	8.75	6.00	6.00
1920.....	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	4.50	2.75	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
1921.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	7.43	9.82	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
1922.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	8.60
1923.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.05	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Friday or Saturday issues, New York Journal of Commerce.

TABLE 207.—*Oranges, California Navels: Monthly average wholesale prices per box at New York, 1908-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Dec.
1908.....	\$3.22	\$3.25	\$2.97	\$3.02	\$3.50	\$1.38	\$1.38	\$2.38
1909.....	3.28	3.25	3.03	3.28	3.00	3.16	3.62	-----
1910.....	2.88	3.19	3.12	3.18	3.56	3.72	4.00	3.62
1911.....	3.22	3.32	4.12	3.42	3.78	3.82	-----	-----
1912.....	-----	3.72	3.30	3.44	3.22	3.60	3.56	3.50
1913.....	2.54	3.55	4.16	4.72	5.15	-----	-----	3.38
Average 1909-1913.....	-----	5.41	3.55	3.61	3.74	-----	-----	-----
1914.....	3.28	3.09	3.03	3.12	3.50	2.81	-----	3.19
1915.....	2.73	2.90	2.79	2.96	3.19	3.44	-----	3.79
1916.....	3.38	3.38	3.02	3.66	3.50	4.00	-----	3.06
1917.....	3.25	3.72	3.98	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.25
1918.....	4.25	5.00	5.95	6.75	6.75	-----	-----	-----
1919.....	-----	4.91	5.69	5.75	5.62	-----	-----	5.00
1920.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.25
1921.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	-----	7.75
1922.....	6.31	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-----	-----	6.00
1923.....	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Friday or Saturday issues, New York Journal of Commerce.

TABLE 208.—*Oranges, California Valencias: Monthly average wholesale prices per box at New York, 1908-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908		\$5. 12	\$5. 25	\$5. 25	\$5. 25	\$5. 50	\$7. 00	
1909			4. 88	4. 94	5. 44	5. 98	6. 50	\$6. 50
1910			6. 22	6. 94	6. 95	7. 50	8. 41	9. 50
1911		4. 39	4. 91	5. 66	5. 72	6. 78	7. 03	9. 25
1912	\$9. 38	4. 75	5. 16	5. 15	5. 56	5. 91	6. 02	
1913		6. 22	7. 03	6. 60	6. 44	7. 80	8. 12	
Average 1909-1913			5. 64	5. 86	6. 02	6. 79	7. 34	
1914		3. 58	3. 95	4. 31	3. 94	4. 15	4. 97	6. 56
1915			4. 92	5. 41	6. 09	6. 88	7. 50	8. 38
1916		5. 00	5. 12	5. 44	6. 48	7. 12	6. 94	6. 75
1917				5. 75	5. 75	5. 47	6. 25	4. 81
1918	3. 38	7. 94	7. 75	7. 75	7. 75	9. 84	12. 72	11. 00
1919	11. 00	5. 56	5. 53	7. 35	7. 50	7. 65	7. 75	7. 75
1920	7. 75		8. 50	7. 56	7. 25	7. 75	8. 50	10. 50
Average 1914-1920				6. 22	6. 39	6. 97	7. 80	7. 96
1921		5. 25	5. 32	6. 25	6. 25	6. 25	6. 25	6. 25
1922		10. 75	10. 75	10. 75	10. 75	11. 00	11. 25	11. 25
1923			6. 50	6. 35	6. 12	6. 12	6. 12	6. 12

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Friday or Saturday issues, New York Journal of Commerce.

OLIVE OIL.

TABLE 209.—*Olive oil (including inedible): International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.*

Country.	Average, 1909-1913. ¹		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Algeria	¹ 974	¹ 11, 586	110	1, 720	288	4, 120	246	20, 831
Greece		22, 272	813	3, 916	206	25, 004	127	36, 464
Italy	¹ 6, 643	75, 190	2, 631	23, 374	25, 196	30, 908	9, 321	40, 510
Spain	30	80, 454	21	119, 754	1	105, 768	9	102, 472
Tunis	2, 020	18, 090	70	1, 311	8	58, 322	20	68, 319
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina	48, 248		31, 538					
Australia	510	11	523	(¹)	305	1		
Belgium	¹ 4, 295	¹ 582	1, 076	293	1, 373	186	2, 375	207
Brazil	8, 409		9, 733		1, 224			
Canada	1, 593		1, 459		1, 557		1, 744	
Chile	7, 255		5, 425		3, 941			
Cuba			11, 232					
Denmark	146		202	8	157	9		
Egypt	4, 803		1, 591	3	3, 164	18	3, 223	13
France	¹ 42, 502	12, 935	20, 250	4, 812	44, 847	10, 009	58, 300	13, 742
Germany	6, 085				¹ 1, 192		769	5
Japan	126		427		134			
Morocco	267	375	3, 647	(¹)	5, 514			
Netherlands	¹ 282	¹ 205	37	36	151	43	139	24
New Zealand	68		87		54			
Norway	3, 458	33	2, 227	1 11	873	¹ 4	4, 429	
Peru	¹ 684	¹ 77	1, 496		825		481	(¹)
Philippine Islands	360		125		115		177	
Sweden	889	2	305	33	253	5		
Switzerland	4, 138	71	1, 226	¹ 4	2, 554	¹ 9	2, 914	
United Kingdom	23, 950	823	9, 052	668	9, 854	164	17, 136	190
United States	39, 903		31, 087		53, 881		87, 974	
Uruguay	4, 249		¹ 5, 132		¹ 5, 477			
Other countries	53, 766	30, 132	9, 155	33	6, 837	320	150	
Total	264, 653	258, 758	151, 277	155, 976	169, 981	234, 890	189, 534	282, 777

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. (Conversions on basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon).

¹ International Institute of Agriculture, for Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.

² Four-year average.

³ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 210.—Fruits and nuts: Production and value in California and Florida, 1919-1923.

CALIFORNIA.

Crop and year.	Production.	Farm value, Dec. 1.		Crop and year.	Production.	Farm value, Dec. 1.	
		Per unit.	Total.			Per unit.	Total.
Apples:	<i>Bushels.</i>			Grapes (table):	<i>Tons.</i>		
1919.....	8,200,000	\$1.45	\$11,890,000	1919.....	200,000	75.00	15,000,000
1920.....	6,000,000	1.60	9,600,000	1920.....	190,000	75.00	14,250,000
1921.....	6,600,000	1.35	8,775,000	1921.....	210,000	75.00	15,750,000
1922.....	7,850,000	.90	7,065,000	1922.....	308,000	52.00	16,016,000
1923.....	8,450,000	.75	6,338,000	1923.....	340,000	35.00	11,900,000
Pears:	<i>Tons.</i>			Grapes (wine):			
1919.....	115,000	72.00	8,280,000	1919.....	400,000	50.00	20,000,000
1920.....	102,000	90.00	9,180,000	1920.....	375,000	75.00	28,125,000
1921.....	86,000	62.50	5,375,000	1921.....	310,000	82.00	25,420,000
1922.....	150,000	50.00	7,500,000	1922.....	450,000	65.00	29,250,000
1923.....	128,000	50.00	6,400,000	1923.....	428,000	40.00	17,120,000
Peaches:				Oranges:²	<i>Boxes.</i>		
1919.....	430,000	60.00	25,800,000	1919.....	15,528,000	2.75	42,702,000
1920.....	390,000	76.00	27,360,000	1920.....	21,600,000	2.18	47,088,000
1921.....	310,000	42.00	13,020,000	1921.....	13,000,000	2.80	36,400,000
1922.....	410,000	45.00	18,450,000	1922.....	20,500,000	2.00	41,000,000
1923.....	390,000	24.00	9,120,000	1923.....	22,800,000	2.10	47,880,000
Apricots:				Lemons:²			
1919.....	175,000	80.00	14,000,000	1919.....	3,499,000	2.00	6,998,000
1920.....	110,000	85.00	9,350,000	1920.....	4,955,000	2.92	14,469,000
1921.....	100,000	50.00	5,000,000	1921.....	4,050,000	3.45	13,973,000
1922.....	145,000	70.00	10,150,000	1922.....	3,400,000	3.30	11,220,000
1923.....	170,000	25.00	4,250,000	1923.....	4,800,000	1.90	9,120,000
Prunes:¹				Figs:	<i>Tons.</i>		
1919.....	135,000	240.00	32,400,000	1919.....	12,000	150.00	1,800,000
1920.....	97,250	130.00	12,643,000	1920.....	12,300	90.00	1,107,000
1921.....	100,000	130.00	13,000,000	1921.....	9,600	145.00	1,392,000
1922.....	110,000	140.00	15,400,000	1922.....	11,000	120.00	1,320,000
1923.....	80,000	100.00	8,000,000	1923.....	9,000	90.00	810,000
Plums:				Olives:			
1919.....	42,000	60.00	2,520,000	1919.....	8,800	160.00	1,408,000
1920.....	35,000	90.00	3,150,000	1920.....	8,000	95.00	760,000
1921.....	42,000	53.00	2,226,000	1921.....	8,200	90.00	738,000
1922.....	48,000	50.00	2,400,000	1922.....	10,000	125.00	1,250,000
1923.....	69,000	30.00	2,070,000	1923.....	17,000	65.00	1,105,000
Cherries:				Almonds:			
1919.....	12,400	150.00	1,860,000	1919.....	7,250	440.00	3,190,000
1920.....	17,500	200.00	3,500,000	1920.....	6,500	360.00	1,980,000
1921.....	13,000	125.00	1,625,000	1921.....	6,000	320.00	1,920,000
1922.....	14,000	180.00	2,520,000	1922.....	8,500	290.00	2,465,000
1923.....	14,500	160.00	2,320,000	1923.....	11,000	260.00	2,860,000
Raisins:¹				Walnuts:			
1919.....	182,500	210.00	38,325,000	1919.....	28,100	550.00	15,455,000
1920.....	177,000	235.00	41,595,000	1920.....	21,000	400.00	8,400,000
1921.....	145,000	190.00	27,550,000	1921.....	19,500	400.00	7,800,000
1922.....	237,000	105.00	24,885,000	1922.....	27,000	360.00	9,720,000
1923.....	237,000	80.00	18,960,000	1923.....	25,000	400.00	10,000,000

FLORIDA.

Oranges:	<i>Boxes.</i>			Limes:	<i>Boxes.</i>		
1919.....	7,000,000	2.50	17,500,000	1919.....	28,000	3.45	97,000
1920.....	8,100,000	2.20	18,820,000	1920.....	26,000	3.10	81,000
1921.....	7,300,000	2.00	14,600,000	1921.....	33,000	2.75	91,000
1922.....	9,700,000	2.30	22,810,000	1922.....	36,000	2.90	102,000
1923.....	12,000,000	1.35	16,200,000	1923.....	40,000	3.00	120,000
Grapefruit:				Pineapples:	<i>Crate.</i>		
1919.....	5,500,000	1.85	10,175,000	1919.....	26,000	4.25	111,000
1920.....	5,100,000	2.30	11,730,000	1920.....	47,000	4.30	202,000
1921.....	6,000,000	1.70	10,200,000	1921.....	11,000	5.00	55,000
1922.....	7,200,000	1.90	13,680,000	1922.....	22,000	4.75	105,000
1923.....	8,000,000	1.20	9,600,000	1923.....	57,000	4.00	228,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; California estimates in cooperation with California Department of Agriculture. 1923 estimates are preliminary.

¹ Dried basis.

² Representing the commercial crop year beginning Oct. 1; the numbers for 1923, for instance, represent the fruit that set during the season of 1923 and will be picked and marketed from Oct. 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1924.

³ Freeze during January, 1924, promises to reduce the stated figures for oranges by about one million boxes. Damage to lemons still undetermined.

CRANBERRIES.

TABLE 211.—Cranberries: Acreage, production, and farm value, United States, 1914-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.

Calendar year and State.	Acreage.		Average yield, in barrels, per acre.		Production, thousands of barrels.		Average farm price per barrel Dec. 1.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1914.....	22,000		31.7		697		\$3.97		2,766	
1915.....	23,100		19.1		441		6.59		2,908	
1916.....	26,200		18.0		471		7.32		3,449	
1917.....	18,200		13.7		249		10.24		2,550	
1918.....	25,400		13.9		352		10.77		3,791	
1919.....	25,600		22.0		549		8.37		4,597	
1920.....	25,600		18.0		449		12.28		5,514	
1921.....	25,000		15.4		384		16.99		6,326	
Leading States.	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	25,000	25,000	22.4	24.4	560	610	10.18	7.25	5,702	4,423
Massachusetts.....	12,000	12,000	25.4	29.2	305	350	10.50	6.50	3,202	2,275
New Jersey.....	11,000	11,000	18.2	20.0	200	220	9.75	8.00	1,950	1,760
Wisconsin.....	2,000	2,000	27.5	20.0	55	40	10.00	9.70	550	388

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

GRAPES.

TABLE 212.—Grapes: Estimated production, by States, calendar years, 1922 and 1923.

State.	1922	1923 ¹	State.	1922	1923 ¹
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.		1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Maine.....	112	104	Kansas.....	6,768	5,400
New Hampshire.....	204	176	Kentucky.....	2,000	1,690
Vermont.....	90	74	Tennessee.....	4,574	2,065
Massachusetts.....	360	913	Alabama.....	1,400	1,470
Rhode Island.....	369	552	Mississippi.....	468	594
Connecticut.....	1,760	1,955	Louisiana.....	57	50
New York.....	210,000	122,229	Texas.....	1,674	2,325
New Jersey.....	4,505	4,488	Oklahoma.....	3,713	2,940
Pennsylvania.....	50,000	35,000	Arkansas.....	2,400	1,920
Delaware.....	1,620	1,539	Colorado.....	576	594
Maryland.....	1,000	1,760	New Mexico.....	910	1,170
Virginia.....	2,900	4,032	Arizona.....	630	640
West Virginia.....	1,944	2,183	Utah.....	1,269	1,378
North Carolina.....	11,760	11,664	Nevada.....	300	
South Carolina.....	2,706	2,952	Idaho.....	570	600
Georgia.....	3,040	3,000	Washington.....	3,784	3,949
Ohio.....	45,000	34,710	Oregon.....	3,060	2,990
Indiana.....	8,836	7,980	California.....	3,602,000	3,622,000
Illinois.....	12,740	10,988			
Michigan.....	127,500	88,500	United States.....	4,152,342	4,015,609
Wisconsin.....	693	576			
Minnesota.....	150	148			
Iowa.....	13,000	11,880			
Missouri.....	14,700	12,000			
Nebraska.....	2,700	2,640			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 213.—Grapes: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
New York.....	3,621	2,017	3,751	6,079	2,451	7,728	4,239
Pennsylvania.....	801	367	861	1,245	390	1,558	854
Ohio.....	198	50	87	50	68	80	76
Michigan.....	3,298	1,635	3,783	4,607	1,237	6,020	4,034
Iowa.....	85	68	108	106	68	236	207
Missouri.....	28	21	36	26	4	128	72
Washington.....	31	59	37	8	67	47	50
California.....	13,251	16,639	21,605	26,974	32,879	43,884	53,477
All other.....	66	59	61	110	38	177	202
Total.....	21,379	20,915	30,349	39,205	37,202	59,888	63,217

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

PEACHES.

TABLE 214.—*Peaches: Production, United States, 1899-1923.*

Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1899.....	16,433,000	1908.....	48,146,000	1916.....	37,805,000
1900.....	49,438,000	1909.....	35,470,000	1917.....	48,705,000
1901.....	46,445,000	1910.....	48,171,000	1918.....	33,094,000
1902.....	37,831,000	1911.....	34,880,000	1919.....	53,178,000
1903.....	28,850,000	1912.....	52,343,000	1920.....	45,620,000
1904.....	41,070,000	1913.....	39,707,000	1921.....	32,602,000
1905.....	36,634,000	1914.....	54,109,000	1922.....	55,852,000
1906.....	44,104,000	1915.....	64,067,000	1923.....	45,702,000
1907.....	22,627,000				

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Census figures in italics.

TABLE 215.—*Peaches: Production and farm prices, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.*

State.	Total crop, thousands of bushels.					Farm price per bushel Sept. 15—				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
						<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
New Hampshire.....	39	0	29	82	40	210	400	317	248	162
Massachusetts.....	213	4	185	200	205	220	400	357	262	270
Rhode Island.....	29	3	9	28	31	350	415	357	270	195
Connecticut.....	195	10	290	262	232	250	425	371	285	264
New York.....	1,262	2,600	1,700	3,400	1,700	270	225	255	110	181
New Jersey.....	1,653	2,134	347	2,000	2,642	270	220	335	185	209
Pennsylvania.....	1,100	2,000	350	1,560	1,907	300	250	345	180	183
Delaware.....	227	203	7	320	225	190	225	300	80	150
Maryland.....	564	692	59	495	631	190	210	300	170	150
Virginia.....	682	1,092	52	764	504	200	185	300	170	210
West Virginia.....	760	992	48	715	526	220	225	300	200	205
North Carolina.....	575	1,539	644	1,010	290	210	184	215	170	200
South Carolina.....	360	832	666	845	550	220	200	145	150	240
Georgia.....	5,865	3,796	6,550	4,900	5,248	250	171	160	146	178
Florida.....	148	180	130	130	120	250	300	210	350	192
Ohio.....	618	3,238	335	1,584	1,386	330	215	365	176	187
Indiana.....	82	405	26	650	445	330	254	352	178	231
Illinois.....	450	770	76	1,100	675	270	317	371	175	264
Michigan.....	448	1,500	358	1,440	1,125	310	230	290	150	179
Iowa.....	2	100	30	200	40	330	347	341	172	200
Missouri.....	1,263	1,427	0	2,300	1,040	200	254	-----	119	174
Nebraska.....	0	5	0	81	45	310	403	-----	150	270
Kansas.....	214	187	24	630	78	260	400	320	170	252
Kentucky.....	460	988	80	1,218	450	240	225	300	140	164
Tennessee.....	1,285	1,600	320	2,002	460	180	180	230	108	190
Alabama.....	1,083	974	1,280	810	770	170	175	165	120	188
Mississippi.....	776	412	822	375	260	150	175	150	200	195
Louisiana.....	382	269	294	180	175	190	275	250	167	200
Texas.....	4,621	800	2,260	1,920	1,700	180	310	165	220	217
Oklahoma.....	2,924	180	860	2,070	1,290	140	250	150	115	159
Arkansas.....	3,340	117	435	2,040	1,110	160	235	180	100	163
Colorado.....	722	670	810	900	792	250	250	175	100	171
New Mexico.....	204	6	8	68	189	200	250	325	200	300
Arizona.....	140	48	54	128	90	180	350	300	190	250
Utah.....	864	471	768	885	802	160	250	171	50	129
Nevada.....	6	6	4	6	5	270	300	250	75	200
Idaho.....	298	42	150	244	282	180	290	175	155	108
Washington.....	1,545	155	772	950	1,333	170	280	182	106	134
Oregon.....	504	160	105	300	500	140	330	280	125	198
California.....	17,200	18,200	12,910	17,080	15,830	150	190	100	108	58
United States.....	53,178	45,620	32,602	55,852	45,702	199.0	210.4	158.7	133.8	140.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 216.—*Peaches: Condition of crop, United States, 1st of month, 1868-1923.*

Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Per cent of a full crop.	Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Per cent of a full crop.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1868.....	113.0	103.2	105.0	91.5	1898.....	70.8	61.8	-----	63.6
1869.....	97.8	97.4	90.9	91.0	1899.....	25.6	23.6	-----	19.6
1870.....	79.2	80.3	72.1	68.4	1900.....	88.2	85.4	-----	78.0
1871.....	96.1	96.1	87.6	92.2	1901.....	88.5	82.5	-----	70.1
1872.....	91.8	90.7	85.4	86.3					
					1902.....	66.0	62.8	59.0	57.8
1873.....	59.0	55.4	47.0	44.6	1903.....	48.2	44.9	42.7	40.8
1874.....	95.3	94.5	86.2	84.8	1904.....	63.1	60.7	59.1	58.9
1875.....	57.5	54.6	50.3	46.2	1905.....	59.0	55.8	54.4	54.3
1876.....	60.3	57.5	49.6	48.3					
1877.....	90.8	89.8	84.9	82.8	1906.....	72.3	66.2	66.1	64.0
					1907.....	37.4	35.7	33.4	30.7
1878.....	97.9	96.2	87.7	91.3	1908.....	73.0	69.7	67.1	67.5
1879.....	62.3	56.4	-----	52.4					
1880.....	85.4	81.9	80.6	80.6	1909.....	54.1	50.0	46.4	43.6
1881.....	65.6	63.2	54.7	48.0	1910.....	62.0	62.1	61.3	64.0
1882.....	80.0	85.7	79.9	77.7	1911.....	52.1	44.6	42.7	44.3
					1912.....	63.7	68.5	65.7	68.4
1883.....	67.0	67.0	59.3	55.6	1913.....	55.7	52.3	48.2	47.6
1884.....	73.0	71.3	66.5	56.1					
1885.....	76.7	71.1	65.7	72.7	1909-1913.....	57.5	55.5	52.7	53.6
1886.....	60.5	67.2	60.2	60.4					
1887.....	70.9	66.9	60.3	54.1	1914.....	61.7	56.2	55.0	63.0
					1915.....	75.8	73.0	72.2	78.6
1888.....	83.6	79.8	78.3	79.2	1916.....	55.4	52.2	48.5	45.5
1889.....	85.4	85.0	81.5	74.4	1917.....	60.5	55.2	52.9	52.6
1890.....	47.8	37.5	28.0	26.0					
1891.....	78.2	79.9	77.4	79.3	1918.....	52.0	46.5	45.6	44.7
1892.....	68.2	58.6	54.6	49.5	1919.....	73.1	69.0	66.7	70.8
					1920.....	64.9	61.8	60.7	61.2
1893.....	77.0	71.0	62.0	58.7					
1894.....	39.9	24.3	22.3	21.1	1914-1920.....	63.3	59.1	57.5	59.5
1895.....	66.0	66.4	83.3	84.1					
1896.....	64.7	51.8	48.1	42.8	1921.....	45.6	42.8	42.6	46.7
1897.....	67.0	62.5	58.0	60.5	1922.....	77.1	74.3	74.7	78.1
					1923.....	66.7	63.5	61.3	61.2

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 217.—*Peaches: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.*

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	7,308	1,057	1,434	4,066	2,840	6,802	2,764
New Jersey.....	1,218	748	1,148	1,307	5	1,595	1,758
Pennsylvania.....	879	257	366	316	45	268	554
Virginia.....	125	63	137	370	-----	205	70
West Virginia.....	990	322	425	458	-----	19	177
North Carolina.....	65	56	66	343	580	1,452	250
Georgia.....	4,008	7,995	7,236	5,663	10,636	7,388	8,717
Michigan.....	445	76	270	2,275	198	1,650	994
Tennessee.....	10	152	116	149	218	248	53
Texas.....	825	1,579	1,940	62	964	25	102
Oklahoma.....	278	244	866	-----	42	155	94
Arkansas.....	1,597	190	2,335	20	596	1,521	747
Colorado.....	1,347	1,111	1,334	773	1,219	1,420	1,264
Utah.....	1,146	577	1,102	402	839	1,261	1,174
Washington.....	1,920	647	2,219	204	1,097	990	1,611
California.....	2,858	4,518	7,846	7,354	7,606	9,085	10,059
All other.....	2,128	817	2,083	2,605	406	4,107	2,766
Total.....	27,237	20,409	30,923	26,967	27,300	38,291	33,164

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 218.—*Peaches: Monthly carlot shipments, by States, 1917-1923.*

State and calendar year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
New York:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,292	3,016	7,306
1918	-----	-----	-----	18	999	40	1,057
1919	-----	-----	5	97	1,289	43	1,434
1920	-----	-----	-----	22	3,442	1,202	4,666
1921	-----	-----	-----	1,693	1,173	4	2,840
1922	-----	-----	3	106	5,953	800	6,862
1923	-----	-----	-----	10	2,138	616	2,764
Georgia:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	37	1,076	2,983	2	-----	-----	4,098
1918	1,036	3,511	3,438	10	-----	-----	7,995
1919	295	3,073	3,863	5	-----	-----	7,236
1920	41	1,315	4,157	180	-----	-----	5,693
1921	1,402	3,659	5,564	11	-----	-----	10,636
1922	682	3,002	3,681	3	-----	-----	7,368
1923	1	2,238	5,898	580	-----	-----	8,717
Arkansas:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	-----	10	1,009	485	3	-----	1,597
1918	-----	-----	179	11	-----	-----	190
1919	2	-----	1,375	956	2	-----	2,335
1920	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	20
1921	2	3	501	-----	-----	-----	500
1922	-----	5	1,264	252	-----	-----	1,521
1923	-----	2	198	547	-----	-----	747
Colorado:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	-----	-----	-----	51	922	374	1,347
1918	-----	-----	5	679	434	2	1,111
1919	-----	-----	-----	800	470	4	1,334
1920	-----	-----	-----	62	708	3	773
1921	-----	-----	-----	554	659	6	1,219
1922	-----	-----	-----	455	965	-----	1,420
1923	-----	-----	-----	567	695	2	1,264
California:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	1	154	173	2,136	361	33	2,858
1918	1	201	762	2,306	1,122	36	4,518
1919	4	205	1,520	4,363	1,753	1	7,846
1920	2	222	2,314	3,186	1,624	6	7,354
1921	-----	43	1,672	4,231	1,652	8	7,600
1922	-----	64	127	5,258	3,332	284	9,065
1923	-----	110	4,367	3,842	1,691	49	10,059
All other:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	3	54	804	3,060	5,453	556	10,029
1918	82	309	1,952	2,080	1,070	45	5,538
1919	27	235	2,453	4,996	2,971	56	10,738
1920	2	51	410	2,844	4,754	430	8,491
1921	25	307	1,560	865	1,632	14	4,403
1922	13	113	2,465	5,812	3,506	124	12,035
1923	-----	34	392	4,205	4,882	90	9,603
Total shipments:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917	41	1,204	5,149	5,743	11,031	3,979	27,237
1918	1,119	4,021	6,336	5,185	3,625	123	20,409
1919	328	3,513	9,216	11,277	6,485	104	30,923
1920	45	1,588	6,881	6,244	10,528	1,641	26,967
1921	1,429	4,012	9,387	7,324	5,116	32	27,300
1922	695	3,184	7,540	11,886	13,778	1,208	38,291
1923	1	2,384	10,855	9,751	9,406	757	33,154

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ Includes 8 cars in November. ² Includes 3 cars in November. ³ Includes 11 cars in November.

TABLE 219.—*Peaches: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Weighted average.	Calendar year.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Weighted average.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1910	-----	-----	110.9	115.1	122.8	113.3	1917	170.3	144.8	143.3	143.8	160.6	148.0
1911	135.0	151.0	138.0	129.0	131.0	138.2	1918	165.1	160.4	178.9	185.3	193.2	176.6
1912	119.2	112.1	108.3	110.0	105.0	111.2	1919	191.1	201.6	199.6	205.7	211.7	200.9
1913	-----	130.5	126.2	130.3	145.0	131.3	1920	236.8	226.9	235.0	219.8	244.2	228.9
1914	-----	120.4	105.0	202.2	105.3	108.7	1921	189.3	205.3	216.3	227.5	244.3	213.5
1915	-----	99.5	85.4	81.1	85.2	88.2	1922	172.0	161.4	143.7	143.5	150.4	152.3
1916	119.6	109.1	114.9	118.3	112.1	115.0	1923	178.6	181.4	171.8	173.0	183.0	175.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

85813°—YBK 1923—48

TABLE 220.—*Peaches: Average jobbing prices per 8-basket carrier and per bushel at 10 markets, 1921-1923.*

Market, and calendar year.	8-basket carriers.				Bushels.					
	May. ¹	June.	July.	Aug.	May. ¹	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ²
New York:										
1921.....		\$3.34	\$3.04	\$5.00			\$2.62			
1922.....		3.05	2.57	2.16			2.29	\$1.90	\$1.78	\$1.43
1923.....	\$3.72	3.31	2.10	2.03			2.18	2.16	2.48	1.94
Chicago:										
1921.....		2.47	2.95	4.23		\$2.74	3.20			
1922.....	3.60	2.73	2.65			2.76	2.51	1.91	1.70	1.38
1923.....		2.70	2.39	2.56			2.76	3.06	2.11	2.25
Philadelphia:										
1921.....		2.73	2.86	4.28			2.07			
1922.....	2.81	2.65	2.44	2.14				1.88	1.60	1.67
1923.....		2.98	2.24	2.70					2.08	2.18
Pittsburgh:										
1921.....		2.59	2.87	4.20			3.88			
1922.....	3.60	2.78	2.58	2.20			2.89	2.47	1.62	1.84
1923.....		3.15	2.22	2.75			2.32	2.79	2.01	2.09
St. Louis:										
1921.....		2.84	3.12	4.74			3.27			
1922.....		2.74	2.48			2.50	2.59	1.89	1.95	1.54
1923.....		2.35	2.17	3.01			2.65	3.39	2.46	
Cincinnati:										
1921.....		2.27	2.78			2.42	3.02			
1922.....		2.21	2.13		\$2.50	2.06	2.59	2.17	1.69	1.90
1923.....		2.55	1.96	2.20			2.28	3.21	2.35	2.31
St. Paul:										
1921.....										
1922.....								2.17	2.03	1.70
1923.....										
Minneapolis:										
1921.....			2.49							
1922.....								2.21	1.90	1.56
1923.....									2.53	2.20
Kansas City:										
1921.....		2.59				4.04	3.29			
1922.....		2.00	2.58				2.48	2.15	1.90	1.01
1923.....			2.55					3.24	2.25	1.98
Washington:³										
1921.....		3.04	3.29	4.75						
1922.....		3.07	2.43	2.27				2.55	2.30	2.07
1923.....		3.90	2.64	2.68				3.12	2.48	2.20

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices.

¹ Quotations began May 25, 1922.

² Last quotation Oct. 11, 1922, and Oct. 13, 1923.

³ Sales direct to retailers, except September and October, 1923, for bushels.

PEARS.

TABLE 221.—*Pears: Production, United States, 1909-1923.*

Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.	Calendar year.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
1909.....	8,841,000	1914.....	12,080,000	1919.....	15,006,000
1910.....	10,431,000	1915.....	11,216,000	1920.....	16,805,000
1911.....	11,450,000	1916.....	11,874,000	1921.....	11,207,000
1912.....	17,843,000	1917.....	13,281,000	1922.....	20,705,000
1913.....	10,108,000	1918.....	13,362,000	1923.....	17,390,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Census figures in italics.

TABLE 222.—Pears: Production and farm prices, by States, calendar years, 1919–1923.

State.	Total crop, thousands of bushels.					Farm price per bushel Nov. 15—				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maine.....	14	10	15	14	7	<i>Cents.</i> 240	<i>Cents.</i> 225	<i>Cents.</i> 200	<i>Cents.</i> 200	<i>Cents.</i> 200
New Hampshire.....	17	18	17	24	12	240	225	250	200	200
Vermont.....	10	10	6	10	6	240	280	330	220	225
Massachusetts.....	84	83	45	84	58	240	250	300	147	220
Rhode Island.....	11	11	6	12	10	240	250	150	100	250
Connecticut.....	57	61	50	60	37	240	250	200	100	225
New York.....	1,830	2,700	1,650	3,200	1,090	240	105	170	65	188
New Jersey.....	402	690	185	405	602	140	110	150	80	100
Pennsylvania.....	421	845	220	576	612	230	130	245	100	121
Delaware.....	98	140	9	153	370	150	25	200	25	50
Maryland.....	287	421	35	256	374	130	60	200	50	100
Virginia.....	288	438	30	270	200	160	95	200	100	136
West Virginia.....	40	66	2	38	41	230	175	300	160	130
North Carolina.....	120	208	100	110	65	210	161	192	130	171
South Carolina.....	99	120	115	104	88	220	150	150	120	130
Georgia.....	178	173	171	202	192	180	145	165	105	116
Florida.....	43	24	40	50	35	180	150	125	100	125
Ohio.....	157	478	126	450	332	200	120	275	80	106
Indiana.....	107	375	70	300	334	180	99	196	75	75
Illinois.....	375	603	100	510	307	170	125	270	100	94
Michigan.....	405	1,041	532	1,500	900	180	90	175	80	107
Wisconsin.....	20	21	16	19	16	180	175	320	80	131
Iowa.....	30	90	5	75	62	190	145	600	124	111
Missouri.....	431	418	4	450	475	140	150	250	105	98
Nebraska.....	25	22	2	27	24	250	275	300	140	206
Kansas.....	221	41	7	243	134	170	215	275	140	161
Kentucky.....	55	132	4	150	70	180	195	233	155	132
Tennessee.....	115	200	65	180	83	200	165	205	120	162
Alabama.....	163	158	180	176	174	160	164	137	133	152
Mississippi.....	125	167	167	190	90	160	200	132	125	150
Louisiana.....	59	47	38	48	45	125	175	229	171	170
Texas.....	637	338	406	390	340	110	231	190	117	157
Oklahoma.....	250	42	36	197	100	190	200	200	150	175
Arkansas.....	123	42	39	100	45	170	190	180	140	200
Montana.....	6	6	7	8	8	300	200	300	100	200
Colorado.....	345	396	502	519	400	220	190	220	75	156
New Mexico.....	67	32	24	18	49	230	250	250	150	240
Arizona.....	20	12	16	18	18	380	250	300	125	240
Utah.....	76	87	81	98	64	250	250	250	106	132
Nevada.....	4	5	3	4	7	250	300	250	150	190
Idaho.....	49	58	55	72	72	175	276	200	175	176
Washington.....	1,781	1,140	1,710	1,740	2,600	170	130	170	134	110
Oregon.....	761	760	836	1,400	1,540	150	175	150	140	108
California.....	4,600	4,080	3,570	6,250	5,332	180	275	170	120	120
United States.....	15,006	16,805	11,297	20,705	17,390	184.0	165.8	170.6	108.0	121.1

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 223.—Pears: Condition of crop, United States, 1st of month, 1908–1923.

Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Per cent of a full crop.	Calendar year.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Per cent of a full crop.
1908.....	<i>P. ct.</i> 70.9	<i>P. ct.</i> 69.7	<i>P. ct.</i> 70.6	<i>P. ct.</i> 74.1	<i>P. ct.</i> 75.0	<i>P. ct.</i> 73.3	1916.....	<i>P. ct.</i> 66.6	<i>P. ct.</i> 60.8	<i>P. ct.</i> 59.0	<i>P. ct.</i> 61.2	<i>P. ct.</i> 61.8	<i>P. ct.</i> 61.8
1909.....	61.8	57.5	55.0	53.6	54.2	54.3	1917.....	77.1	66.2	61.9	65.3	66.8	68.2
1910.....	63.2	61.0	61.3	63.9	64.7	66.3	1918.....	62.7	58.2	56.4	60.3	60.6	62.1
1911.....	65.1	60.4	59.5	64.0	66.9	71.9	1919.....	66.3	60.6	60.5	66.8	68.0	68.2
1912.....	70.9	66.2	65.0	70.8	71.8	73.3	1920.....	73.4	68.4	71.0	76.1	78.5	82.9
1913.....	59.7	55.9	55.4	59.1	58.1	61.8	Average 1914–1920.....	69.1	62.7	61.7	66.3	67.5	69.0
Average 1909–1913.....	64.1	60.2	59.2	62.3	63.1	65.5	1921.....	43.8	40.9	41.7	45.3	48.1	48.2
1914.....	68.4	62.4	60.9	67.4	69.5	73.0	1922.....	72.8	69.8	73.0	77.4	80.2	80.3
1915.....	69.2	62.3	62.0	66.8	67.8	68.8	1923.....	68.6	63.2	61.8	64.0	66.4	68.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 224.—Pears: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1922.

State.	Year beginning June 1.					
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	1,740	1,226	1,566	3,962	2,855	5,418
New Jersey.....	62	52	121	42	21	40
Delaware.....	469	413	15	267	-----	151
Maryland.....	54	43	18	36	-----	36
Ohio.....	20	47	5	54	17	96
Idaho.....	45	11	49	78	-----	44
Illinois.....	334	97	324	1,140	-----	468
Michigan.....	996	343	127	1,142	610	1,860
Texas.....	18	127	100	88	96	47
Colorado.....	382	347	524	604	733	774
Utah.....	27	34	25	75	31	82
Washington.....	1,700	2,421	2,452	1,906	2,827	2,678
Oregon.....	699	799	930	847	974	1,862
California.....	5,191	4,002	3,061	4,594	4,431	6,461
All other.....	170	208	257	202	142	314
Total.....	11,614	10,170	10,154	15,037	12,737	20,331

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 225.—Pears: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Weighted aver. crop year.	Calendar year.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Weighted aver. crop year.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1910.....	118.0	100.9	98.6	100.8	122.4	100.9	1917.....	132.2	125.0	118.2	116.1	-----	127.4
1911.....	118.0	103.8	97.2	85.1	111.0	109.3	1918.....	108.4	157.8	147.5	140.1	156.6	161.1
1912.....	106.3	100.0	83.1	79.3	92.8	100.4	1919.....	188.4	183.0	181.3	182.0	219.5	185.7
1913.....	109.9	119.3	95.6	93.0	97.9	111.2	1920.....	195.5	197.9	184.2	170.0	164.5	194.1
1914.....	98.8	92.8	80.4	77.5	82.5	93.7	1921.....	165.2	175.1	186.4	194.9	198.7	172.2
1915.....	80.8	83.8	82.7	89.8	89.7	82.5	1922.....	147.1	-----	116.2	119.8	118.7	139.7
1916.....	109.0	102.7	96.9	93.3	105.6	104.8	1923.....	168.3	172.5	165.1	150.2	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

STRAWBERRIES.

TABLE 226.—Strawberries: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	210	242	112	362	244	328	290
New Jersey.....	829	445	326	559	425	274	187
Delaware.....	2,340	822	430	640	856	940	924
Maryland.....	2,193	838	611	797	1,069	1,646	1,916
Virginia.....	1,352	342	208	349	697	1,670	1,193
North Carolina.....	696	585	484	446	479	1,101	1,667
Florida.....	193	79	21	153	108	322	1,035
Illinois.....	347	125	80	98	74	260	249
Michigan.....	475	272	391	430	455	640	408
Missouri.....	673	620	1,081	318	466	1,963	872
Kentucky.....	676	410	132	239	387	772	826
Tennessee.....	1,781	1,234	1,099	1,182	1,693	3,607	3,289
Alabama.....	196	279	229	147	285	460	693
Louisiana.....	1,100	556	682	858	1,531	1,576	1,678
Arkansas.....	1,096	651	1,034	896	1,094	2,165	1,342
California.....	245	509	703	569	291	201	193
All other.....	663	443	482	448	541	791	1,134
Total.....	15,065	8,452	8,105	8,490	10,695	18,716	17,896

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 227.—*Strawberries: Average jobbing prices per quart at 10 markets, 1921-1923.*

Market, and calendar year.	Mar. ¹	Apr.	May.	June. ²	Market, and calendar year.	Mar. ¹	Apr.	May.	June. ²
New York:					Cincinnati:				
1921.....	\$0.47	\$0.41	\$0.27	-----	1921.....	\$0.33	\$0.27	\$0.23	-----
1922.....	.00	.37	.21	\$0.16	1922.....	.53	.18	.12	-----
1923.....	.05	.43	.20	.18	1923.....	.48	.30	.15	\$0.10
Chicago:					St. Paul:				
1921.....	.31	.37	.24	-----	1921.....	.38	.44	.28	-----
1922.....	.45	.29	.14	.12	1922.....	-----	.30	.19	.16
1923.....	.45	.41	.20	.15	1923.....	-----	.44	.25	.20
Philadelphia:					Minneapolis:				
1921.....	.33	.34	.23	-----	1921.....	.37	.41	.31	-----
1922.....	.53	.32	.18	.17	1922.....	-----	.29	.18	.14
1923.....	.55	.40	.18	.15	1923.....	.58	.45	.26	.19
Pittsburgh:					Kansas City:				
1921.....	.34	.34	.26	-----	1921.....	.33	.36	.23	-----
1922.....	.50	.34	.17	.18	1922.....	-----	.31	.16	.13
1923.....	.62	.41	.22	.16	1923.....	.40	.40	.21	.16
St. Louis:					Washington: ³				
1921.....	.31	.33	.23	-----	1921.....	.50	.35	.22	-----
1922.....	.54	.26	.14	.16	1922.....	.55	.27	.20	.14
1923.....	.49	.40	.18	-----	1923.....	.42	.34	.17	.11

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices. In some cases conversions have been made from larger to smaller units or vice versa, in order to obtain comparability.

¹ Quotations began Mar. 23, 1922, and Mar. 28, 1923.

² Last quotation June 6, 1922, and June 13, 1923.

³ Sales direct to retailers.

CABBAGE.

TABLE 228.—*Cabbage: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, in carloads containing 12.5 tons each, 1921-1923.*

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Early:									
California.....	7,320	7,320	5,300	7.0	6.0	7.0	4,099	3,514	2,908
Florida.....	5,370	11,280	2,070	6.0	7.0	8.0	2,578	6,317	1,325
Louisiana.....	1,580	1,670	1,640	6.4	6.0	4.5	809	802	690
Texas.....	11,210	14,880	4,070	4.0	5.0	5.0	3,587	5,952	1,623
Total.....	25,480	35,150	13,080	5.4	5.9	6.2	11,073	16,585	6,511
Intermediate:									
Alabama.....	1,600	2,200	2,200	8.0	8.5	7.5	1,024	1,496	1,320
Georgia.....	250	520	220	7.0	5.0	5.5	140	208	97
Illinois.....	1,620	1,880	1,400	5.0	8.0	5.0	848	1,203	560
Iowa.....	600	1,840	1,200	5.0	8.0	5.5	240	1,178	523
Kentucky.....	350	300	300	6.0	6.0	5.0	108	144	120
Maryland.....	2,000	2,750	2,000	4.8	5.0	6.0	791	1,100	930
Mississippi.....	1,420	4,640	4,240	6.0	5.0	3.5	682	1,856	1,187
Missouri.....	700	700	800	8.1	7.0	6.0	454	302	354
New Jersey.....	4,220	4,500	4,100	6.5	8.0	5.5	2,194	2,880	1,804
New Mexico.....	130	400	300	8.0	9.0	7.0	83	288	168
New York (L. I.).....	4,150	4,500	4,200	6.6	11.0	7.0	2,191	3,960	2,352
North Carolina.....	450	350	440	6.5	6.0	7.5	231	168	211
South Carolina.....	3,970	4,100	3,450	9.7	7.5	11.5	3,081	2,460	3,174
Tennessee.....	720	1,500	1,200	6.1	7.0	7.0	351	840	672
Virginia (Norfolk and Eastern Shore).....	4,200	3,500	3,750	8.8	8.0	6.0	2,957	2,240	1,800
Washington.....	920	950	890	8.0	9.0	8.0	589	684	670
Total.....	27,360	34,630	30,690	7.2	7.6	6.5	15,827	21,067	15,960
Late:									
Colorado.....	4,000	5,240	5,270	11.7	12.0	11.0	3,744	5,030	4,638
Indiana.....	1,090	1,690	1,300	6.0	7.0	10.0	523	930	1,040
Michigan.....	1,900	3,570	3,290	6.5	11.0	9.8	1,045	3,142	2,579
Minnesota.....	2,740	3,840	3,260	5.0	9.0	7.5	1,096	2,765	1,955
New York.....	22,900	24,900	22,680	6.5	9.0	7.5	11,908	17,928	13,608
Ohio.....	2,360	2,870	3,220	5.7	8.2	8.5	1,076	1,863	2,190
Oregon.....	780	900	900	9.5	7.0	5.0	593	504	350
Pennsylvania.....	2,720	2,800	2,750	6.0	7.0	5.0	1,306	1,068	1,100
Virginia (southwest).....	2,500	2,670	2,620	6.0	9.0	7.0	1,200	1,922	1,467
Wisconsin.....	10,660	16,560	13,340	6.0	11.0	9.5	5,117	14,573	10,138
Total.....	51,740	65,010	58,630	7	9.7	8.3	27,598	50,245	39,076
Grand total.....	104,580	134,790	112,400	6.5	8.2	7.5	54,498	87,927	61,547

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 229.—Cabbage: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, calendar years, 1917–1923.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York, Long Island.....	118	111		36		13	
New York, other.....	4,969	8,357	17,300	7,006	19,543	9,766	18,638
Pennsylvania.....	94	160	383	239	291	348	291
Maryland.....	171	63	254	290	325	448	220
Virginia.....	1,891	1,927	1,508	1,532	3,595	2,939	3,331
South Carolina.....	663	1,867	1,172	1,087	3,285	3,365	4,313
Florida.....	1,413	3,782	1,537	4,745	1,518	3,002	1,216
Ohio.....	546	578	293	342	335	590	497
Illinois.....	65	267	161	146	102	144	407
Michigan.....	524	420	385	335	472	871	614
Wisconsin.....	2,815	3,334	3,508	4,179	3,355	5,452	5,630
Minnesota.....	582	1,010	961	834	696	1,156	797
Iowa.....	453	380	205	374	144	560	351
Kentucky.....	96	121	185	128	98	73	106
Tennessee.....	51	117	175	141	176	563	271
Alabama.....	87	800	421	265	940	1,366	1,561
Mississippi.....	281	1,128	566	884	577	1,629	1,134
Louisiana.....	150	258	188	233	313	349	418
Texas.....	931	304	1,437	4,828	1,757	3,996	1,804
Colorado.....	2,465	1,960	2,323	1,656	2,580	1,869	3,103
California.....	1,412	1,078	1,395	1,247	845	737	683
All other.....	527	560	635	523	871	809	890
Total.....	20,354	28,661	24,982	31,020	31,718	40,065	36,098

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

1 Long Island included with New York, other, in 1919, 1921, and 1923

TABLE 230.—Cabbage: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910–1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
1910–11.....	2.27	1.80	1.94	1.58	1.36	1.49	1.56	1.48	1.26	1.33	1.38	2.46	1.57
1911–12.....	2.93	2.47	1.94	1.58	1.51	1.83	1.89	2.24	2.88	3.17	2.93	2.67	2.23
1912–13.....	2.29	1.88	1.25	1.08	1.04	1.15	1.26	1.17	1.03	1.15	1.58	2.18	1.28
1913–14.....	2.64	2.15	1.79	1.69	1.58	1.75	1.87	2.07	2.03	2.24	2.05	2.61	1.95
A v. 1910–1913.....	2.53	2.10	1.73	1.48	1.37	1.56	1.64	1.74	1.80	1.97	2.00	2.48	1.76
1914–15.....	2.66	1.74	1.59	1.31	1.14	1.26	1.36	1.41	1.38	1.59	2.53	2.34	1.60
1915–16.....	1.95	1.61	1.24	1.00	.97	1.07	1.17	1.21	1.38	1.50	1.93	2.27	1.33
1916–17.....	2.15	2.26	2.17	2.40	2.61	3.04	3.95	5.65	6.77	7.61	7.53	5.10	4.45
1917–18.....	3.23	2.19	1.76	1.79	2.66	2.28	2.74	3.26	2.86	2.98	3.23	3.55	2.62
1918–19.....	3.41	2.96	2.45	2.16	1.99	2.05	2.19	2.33	2.71	3.79	4.97	4.68	2.83
1919–20.....	4.23	3.73	3.08	2.88	2.74	3.49	4.31	5.05	5.25	6.59	6.75	5.47	4.31
1920–21.....	4.71	3.28	2.03	1.95	1.67	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.71	2.03	3.10	4.04	2.19
A v. 1914–1920.....	3.19	2.54	2.03	1.93	1.97	2.14	2.52	2.97	3.15	3.64	4.29	3.92	2.76
1921–22.....	3.95	3.16	2.61	2.39	2.42	2.77	3.05	3.09	3.02	3.10	3.68	3.36	2.92
1922–23.....	2.90	2.12	1.72	1.55	1.46	1.63	2.11	2.42	3.00	3.62	4.01	4.11	2.44
1923–24.....	3.86	3.20	2.90	2.59	2.12	2.30							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 231.—Cabbage, Danish: Range and average jobbing prices, per 100 pounds, at 10 markets, 1920-1923.

Market, and year beginning October 1.	October.		November.		December, average.	January, average.	February.		March.	
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.			Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.
New York:										
1920-21	\$0.88-\$1.00	\$0.99	\$0.75-\$1.13	\$0.94	\$0.76	\$1.00	\$0.68-\$0.83	\$0.73	\$0.68-\$0.95	\$0.81
1921-22	1.82-2.06	1.99	1.78-2.40	2.08	2.49	2.60	1.75-2.25	2.02	1.75-2.50	2.11
1922-23	.90-1.25	1.01	.50-1.25	.79	1.18	1.33	1.60-3.00	2.08	2.25-3.50	3.16
1923-24	1.10-1.60	1.33	.75-1.40	1.01	1.36					
Chicago:										
1920-21	.43-.73		.43-.73	.52	.70	.92	.47-.83	.71	.30-.78	.64
1921-22	1.75-2.25	2.02	2.00-3.25	2.47	2.59	2.21	1.50-2.15	1.83		
1922-23			.75-1.10	.83	1.21	1.61	1.90-3.75	2.40	1.70-3.50	3.01
1923-24			.50-1.20	.85	1.13					
Philadelphia:										
1920-21	.70-1.00	.81	.55-1.18	.82	.62	.93	.55-.80	.69	.55-.83	.69
1921-22	1.50-2.00	1.87	1.50-2.88	1.91	2.42	2.39	1.25-2.25	1.77	2.00-2.50	2.22
1922-23	.75-1.10	.87	.35-1.15	.71	1.09	1.25	1.25-3.00	1.78	1.00-3.75	2.38
1923-24	1.00-1.65	1.32	.75-1.25	.95	1.27					
Pittsburgh:										
1920-21	.88-1.40	1.12	.70-1.50	1.09	.69	1.04	.70-.95	.80	.55-.78	.66
1921-22	2.15-2.75	2.48	2.25-2.88	2.57	2.67	2.58	1.90-2.75	2.21	1.75-2.75	2.30
1922-23	1.50-2.50	1.91	.40-1.50	.86	1.57	1.25	1.25-3.50	2.06	2.50-4.50	3.16
1923-24	1.15-2.00	1.51	.75-1.40	1.10	1.34					
St. Louis:										
1920-21					.91	1.12	.75-1.25	.99	.63-1.25	.96
1921-22	1.69-2.75	2.15	1.81-2.50	2.30	2.65	2.57	1.50-2.25	2.02		
1922-23					1.30	1.37	2.00-4.25	2.84	2.75-4.50	3.32
1923-24			.60-1.50	1.08	1.39					
Cincinnati:										
1920-21			.55-1.33	.96	.72	1.03	.95-1.18	1.05	.50-1.13	.82
1921-22	1.50-2.62	2.14	1.50-2.50	2.10	2.73	2.59	1.75-2.50	2.32		
1922-23	.90-1.40	1.21	.50-1.00	.71	1.31	1.46	1.85-3.50	2.81	2.50-3.75	3.18
1923-24	1.25-1.90	1.58	.90-1.50	1.16	1.39					
St. Paul:										
1921-22						3.34	2.50	2.50		
Minneapolis:										
1921-22						3.32				
Kansas City:										
1920-21					1.05	1.39	.75-1.50	1.05	.50-1.00	.78
1921-22	1.50-2.50	2.00	1.75-3.25	2.61	3.15	3.26	2.00-2.75	2.43		
1922-23	.60-1.25	.90	.50-.85	.66	1.22	1.62	2.00-4.00	2.85	3.25-5.00	3.84
1923-24	.90-1.50	1.18	.90-1.50	1.07	1.24					
Washington:										
1920-21						1.98	1.25-1.50	1.47	1.00-1.50	1.25
1921-22			2.00-3.00	2.53	3.03	3.41	2.50-4.00	3.01		
1922-23	1.50-2.25	1.97	1.00-2.00	1.43	1.82	1.88	2.00-3.00	2.47		
1923-24	1.75-2.50	1.99	1.25-2.00	1.44	1.68					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices. In some cases conversions have been made from larger to smaller units or vice versa, in order to obtain comparability.

¹ Sales direct to retailers.

CANTALOUPE.

TABLE 232.—Cantaloupes: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
Delaware	702	429	590	581	943	843	818
Maryland	855	490	835	771	1,206	1,233	1,271
North Carolina	1,106	418	523	359	821	700	619
South Carolina	167	31	100	140	289	270	70
Georgia	789	551	314	389	640	1,632	222
Indiana	664	443	462	635	644	894	658
Michigan	42	37	204	208	176	465	303
Arkansas	797	699	1,106	986	1,501	990	336
Colorado	1,896	1,818	3,132	2,454	3,215	4,420	2,314
New Mexico	227	256	378	937	421	275	386
Arizona	1,215	1,169	1,832	1,164	1,474	1,558	1,208
Washington	145	110	100	329	209	371	190
California	8,258	6,848	12,010	13,100	13,177	15,304	16,390
All other	575	320	473	403	843	962	1,022
Total	17,430	13,619	22,089	22,377	25,569	29,917	25,791

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

CELERY.

TABLE 233.—*Celery: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.*

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	1,563	1,614	1,523	2,675	3,110	3,847	3,496
New Jersey.....	108	155	177	105	216	119	213
Pennsylvania.....	143	199	83	176	225	212	224
Florida.....	2,222	2,461	2,051	3,010	4,172	4,955	6,409
Michigan.....	436	461	598	604	1,013	1,612	1,372
Colorado.....	183	225	212	283	211	222	116
California.....	1,877	2,262	1,796	2,364	3,405	3,474	4,473
All other.....	45	35	59	71	131	210	285
Total.....	6,577	7,412	6,449	9,308	12,483	14,151	16,587

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

CANNED CORN.

TABLE 234.—*Corn, canned: Production in the United States, calendar years, 1905-1923.*

State.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>
Maine.....	1,348,751	939,698	1,090,624	970,000	698,000	1,487,000
Vermont.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
New York.....	1,583,959	1,422,012	686,361	620,000	634,000	1,145,000
Pennsylvania.....	221,022	198,920	68,570	(?)	(?)	(?)
Delaware.....	95,300	110,040	75,000	(?)	(?)	(?)
Maryland ¹	1,678,240	1,058,492	875,806	1,010,000	432,000	970,000
Ohio.....	1,140,631	648,796	361,560	933,000	677,000	936,000
Indiana.....	1,025,606	621,433	380,778	301,000	405,000	741,000
Illinois.....	1,963,617	1,243,106	1,319,525	856,000	1,134,000	2,027,000
Michigan.....	145,152	119,300	68,300	(?)	(?)	(?)
Wisconsin.....	443,055	441,711	169,120	343,000	422,000	222,000
Minnesota.....	272,000	190,933	123,945	124,000	78,000	200,000
Iowa.....	2,557,104	1,815,900	1,248,725	1,085,000	902,000	1,720,000
Missouri.....	47,100	29,100	18,600	(?)	(?)	(?)
Nebraska.....	441,000	251,300	164,000	(?)	(?)	(?)
Kansas.....	53,887	32,819	23,400	(?)	(?)	(?)
All other.....	5,231	12,400	7,000	542,000	405,000	610,000
United States.....	13,018,665	9,136,900	6,654,044	6,784,000	5,787,000	10,063,000

State.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Maine.....	1,545,000	801,000	650,000	1,114,000	942,000	782,000
New York.....	1,700,000	1,009,000	393,000	771,000	1,016,000	280,000
Maryland.....	1,673,000	1,517,000	1,023,000	1,364,000	1,609,000	1,448,000
Ohio.....	1,412,000	1,376,000	984,000	1,203,000	1,144,000	930,000
Indiana.....	796,000	1,235,000	785,000	694,000	785,000	797,000
Illinois.....	2,771,000	2,438,000	1,330,000	1,615,000	2,081,000	1,540,000
Wisconsin.....	351,050	519,000	377,000	842,000	208,000	322,000
Minnesota.....	301,000	221,000	188,000	224,000	121,000	278,000
Iowa.....	2,744,000	2,961,000	884,000	1,573,000	1,223,000	1,730,000
All other.....	1,044,000	932,000	699,000	599,000	995,000	1,021,000
United States.....	14,337,000	13,109,000	7,283,000	9,789,000	10,124,000	9,130,000

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maine.....	566,498	1,112,912	1,652,000	1,588,000	911,000	1,066,000	923,000
New York.....	257,296	488,912	1,014,000	820,000	564,000	616,000	434,000
Maryland.....	2,001,544	2,032,944	2,081,000	2,217,000	1,130,000	1,944,000	2,256,000
Ohio.....	1,200,131	1,584,064	1,360,000	1,544,000	850,000	1,073,000	1,390,000
Indiana.....	742,491	512,688	586,000	861,000	709,000	865,000	1,208,000
Illinois.....	2,421,953	2,199,344	2,225,000	2,271,000	1,711,000	1,939,000	2,533,000
Wisconsin.....	165,492	872,924	635,000	590,000	576,000	625,000	648,000
Minnesota.....	201,989	309,136	456,000	643,000	573,000	598,000	898,000
Iowa.....	2,280,366	2,300,241	2,496,000	3,246,000	1,190,000	1,950,000	2,382,000
All other.....	965,275	808,695	1,045,000	1,251,000	626,000	934,000	1,134,000
United States.....	10,803,015	11,721,860	13,550,000	15,040,000	8,843,000	11,419,000	14,106,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from National Cannery Association data.

¹ Stated in cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

² Included in all other.

³ Includes Virginia.

LETTUCE.

TABLE 235.—*Lettuce: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.*

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	1,423	1,334	1,761	2,138	3,361	3,167	3,611
New Jersey.....	215	171	245	515	478	571	454
North Carolina.....	181	226	319	265	448	622	718
South Carolina.....	161	375	395	356	583	967	877
Florida.....	1,116	2,352	2,134	3,120	2,286	3,323	3,054
Texas.....	53	17	90	176	114	113	102
Arizona.....	64	64	41	165	166	678	1,044
Washington.....			19	345	632	812	1,081
California.....	2,013	2,051	2,731	6,350	9,746	9,744	15,148
All other.....	202	369	283	391	802	2,223	3,297
Total.....	5,428	6,959	8,018	13,821	18,616	22,240	29,286

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

ONIONS.

TABLE 236.—*Onions: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1921-1923.*

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Cars.²</i>	<i>Cars.²</i>	<i>Cars.²</i>
Early (Bermuda):									
California.....	2,000	2,950	1,340	245	320	297	960	1,888	796
Louisiana.....	1,010	1,100	1,100	206	300	106	416	660	233
Texas.....	10,500	11,920	12,680	207	197	129	4,347	4,696	3,271
Total.....	13,510	15,970	15,120	213	227	142	5,743	7,244	4,300
Intermediate:									
Iowa.....	1,240	1,610	1,540	205	380	365	508	1,224	1,124
Kentucky.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	225	298	600	450	596
New Jersey.....	2,380	2,360	2,290	250	250	194	1,190	1,180	889
Virginia.....	1,120	1,320	1,290	280	225	254	627	594	655
Washington.....	1,280	1,530	1,500	300	320	450	768	979	1,350
Total.....	7,020	7,820	7,620	263	283	303	3,693	4,427	4,614
Late:									
California.....	7,900	6,720	7,010	225	250	300	3,555	3,360	4,206
Colorado.....	1,300	1,900	2,360	300	280	250	780	1,064	1,180
Idaho.....	140	300	300	470	490	425	132	276	255
Illinois.....	1,040	1,250	1,080	210	300	289	437	750	624
Indiana.....	4,180	5,620	5,900	265	413	276	2,215	4,642	3,257
Massachusetts.....	4,500	4,560	3,300	280	275	345	2,520	2,508	2,318
Michigan.....	1,350	1,750	1,840	225	511	267	608	1,788	963
Minnesota.....	1,430	1,470	1,050	200	350	220	572	1,029	462
New York.....	7,280	7,740	7,390	300	270	418	4,368	4,180	6,178
Ohio.....	5,080	5,080	5,700	225	400	253	2,286	4,544	2,884
Oregon.....	870	880	600	300	300	295	522	528	354
Pennsylvania.....	340	350	280	270	380	200	184	266	112
Utah.....	120	250	400	440	400	275	106	200	300
Wisconsin.....	1,010	1,030	1,090	300	350	279	606	721	606
Total.....	36,540	39,500	38,360	258	327	309	18,891	25,856	23,721
Grand total.....	57,070	63,290	61,100	248	296	267	28,327	37,527	32,635

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

² 500 bushels to car.

TABLE 237.—Onions: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1922.

State.	Crop movement season, March 1 through June of succeeding year.					
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Massachusetts	2,766	2,883	2,835	3,834	2,224	1,912
New York	2,104	2,784	2,702	3,089	2,801	2,812
New Jersey	567	597	634	635	427	479
Virginia	158	95	133	181	140	371
Ohio	1,475	2,008	1,913	3,212	1,743	4,402
Indiana	1,204	1,817	1,005	3,448	1,834	4,683
Illinois	230	334	123	300	233	457
Michigan	233	590	224	795	417	1,867
Wisconsin	240	309	95	406	89	330
Minnesota	626	822	439	276	172	500
Iowa	708	968	488	870	411	918
Kentucky	177	195	339	303	301	257
Louisiana	174	450	101	106	79	91
Texas ¹	5,896	3,575	2,876	5,086	4,208	4,620
Colorado	239	230	207	134	443	651
Washington	315	477	596	790	649	765
Oregon	196	238	202	10	347	263
California, northern district	2,835	3,627	4,887	3,160	2,657	2,376
California, southern district	663	400	523	1,263	928	1,266
All other	215	150	228	277	434	610
Total	21,011	22,540	20,549	28,223	20,707	29,759

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ Shipments from Texas and from the southern district of California were principally Bermudas. For Texas various common varieties comprised approximately 80 cars in 1917-18, 60 in 1918-19, 40 in 1919-20, 101 in 1920-21, 172 in 1921-22 and 215 in 1922-23; for the southern district of California they comprised 26 in 1918-19, 178 in 1919-20, 50 in 1920-21, 30 in 1921-22, and 13 in 1922-23.

TABLE 238.—Onions: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1910-11	104.5	99.8	99.4	93.2	94.6	98.8	101.0	104.0	105.0	119.0	129.0	134.0	100.8
1911-12	122.0	116.0	104.0	102.0	103.0	113.0	117.0	140.0	167.0	175.0	177.0	155.0	123.6
1912-13	114.0	109.0	89.0	85.0	84.0	84.0	81.6	77.5	70.0	79.0	87.2	95.6	88.2
1913-14	101.7	105.1	103.9	110.2	114.9	114.9	121.0	140.7	155.2	159.2	152.6	140.8	124.0
Av. 1910-1913	110.6	105.2	98.1	97.6	99.1	102.7	105.2	115.6	126.0	133.0	136.4	131.4	109.2
1914-15	170.4	137.9	103.3	88.3	84.4	92.3	88.9	97.6	95.3	104.4	102.9	102.9	106.1
1915-16	93.0	86.3	82.8	94.8	94.8	99.6	113.2	123.3	130.3	123.5	123.3	133.8	104.5
1916-17	147.3	133.5	122.9	131.4	153.8	175.7	208.4	357.9	476.2	495.6	398.0	308.0	241.7
1917-18	201.0	154.7	142.9	157.5	174.6	177.0	178.9	183.2	147.0	134.1	134.7	138.7	156.7
1918-19	162.6	164.7	163.3	143.2	143.1	131.7	133.5	154.7	169.8	202.1	220.0	234.1	171.3
1919-20	232.0	225.8	195.4	196.4	212.5	245.8	280.9	307.3	325.6	344.2	337.6	294.2	257.0
1920-21	204.8	176.4	172.9	158.9	143.8	132.0	135.2	131.2	114.2	98.4	106.7	138.2	145.6
Av. 1914-1920	173.0	154.2	140.5	133.6	143.9	150.6	162.7	194.0	212.6	214.6	204.7	188.6	169.0
1921-22	147.7	159.1	168.5	180.6	219.9	245.2	263.8	325.3	365.7	469.6	331.4	270.9	252.5
1922-23	204.6	150.9	126.9	118.8	125.6	131.7	150.8	173.0	173.8	196.5	200.7	220.6	180.7
1923-24	207.7	185.2	179.3	185.6	174.6	178.4							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 239.—Onions: Average jobbing prices per 100 pounds, at 10 markets, 1920–1923.

Market, and year beginning Aug. 1.	Various common varieties.								Bermudas.					
	Aug. ¹	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.		May.		June. ²	
									Yel- low.	Crystal White Wax.	Yel- low.	Crystal White Wax.	Yel- low.	Crystal White Wax.
New York:														
1920-21		\$2.24	\$1.56	\$1.55	\$1.23	\$1.31	\$0.96	\$0.80	\$4.34	\$3.46	\$3.15	\$3.79	\$2.93	\$3.01
1921-22	\$2.80	3.43	5.06	5.63	5.45	7.34	8.25	8.21	7.66	6.20	4.14	3.79	3.91	3.54
1922-23	2.08	1.52	1.72	2.00	2.99	2.83	2.45	2.98			5.31	5.19		
1923-24	2.68	3.21	3.26	2.75	2.76									
Chicago:														
1920-21		1.94	1.59	1.56	1.31	1.16	.98	.93	3.48	4.37	2.79	3.73	2.53	3.27
1921-22	2.58	3.61	4.47	5.11	5.62	7.09	7.64	8.53	6.21	6.47	4.05	4.20	3.43	3.89
1922-23	2.12	1.61	1.70	2.22	2.29	2.56	3.44	3.38	5.96		5.15	5.79		
1923-24	3.19	3.48	3.29	3.22	3.07									
Philadelphia:														
1920-21		2.03	1.49	1.51	1.23	1.27	.98	.87	4.04	3.88	3.26	3.70	2.75	2.61
1921-22	3.02	3.89	4.80	5.34	5.52	6.93	8.09	8.98	7.03	6.00	4.13	4.04	4.07	
1922-23	2.19	1.63	1.57	1.82	2.73	2.90	2.54	3.20	6.03					
1923-24	3.07	3.45	3.09	2.73	2.61									
Pittsburgh:														
1920-21		2.30	1.74	1.65	1.05	1.29	.89	.90	4.03	4.58	3.22	3.91	2.95	3.35
1921-22	3.05	3.82	4.80	5.44	5.57	6.73	7.89	8.89	6.81	7.17	4.52	5.29	3.54	3.89
1922-23	2.36	1.56	1.52	1.63	2.74	2.95	2.70	3.33	6.95		5.49	5.98		
1923-24	2.98	3.50	3.34	2.73	2.46									
St. Louis:														
1920-21		1.67	1.55	1.55	1.06	1.17	.91	.70	3.30	4.40	2.83	3.47		3.20
1921-22	2.93	3.70	4.88	5.45	5.94	6.97	7.90	8.52	5.95	5.67	3.17	4.19	3.37	
1922-23			1.89	2.20	2.30	2.92	2.52	3.14			5.05	5.20		
1923-24	2.55	3.45	3.45	3.23	3.05									
Cincinnati:														
1920-21		1.76	1.48	1.45	1.30	1.25	1.13	.85	3.43	4.49	3.17	3.95	2.72	3.73
1921-22	2.92	3.74	5.19	5.59	5.45	6.90	8.29	8.63	5.93	6.44	4.67		3.40	3.76
1922-23			1.78	1.96	2.67	3.08	2.93	3.94			5.38	5.71		
1923-24	2.94	3.43	3.04	2.60	2.50									
St. Paul:														
1920-21		1.99							3.55		3.23	4.05	2.50	3.83
1921-22	2.85	3.49	4.92	4.83	4.44	6.42	7.75	8.61			4.39	4.52	3.12	3.35
1922-23											5.65	6.15		
1923-24		3.35	3.66	3.11	2.71									
Minneapolis:														
1920-21		2.12							4.02	4.66	3.38	4.11	2.49	4.05
1921-22	2.70	3.34	4.76	4.81	4.60	6.62	8.11	8.83			4.62	4.96	3.17	3.55
1922-23											5.90	6.21		
1923-24	2.73	3.44	3.72	3.14	3.22									
Kansas City:														
1920-21		1.98	1.68	1.67	1.52	1.35	1.13	.66	3.60	4.27	2.78	3.46	2.39	3.41
1921-22	2.97	3.60	4.38	5.40	5.42	6.94	8.06	8.50	6.56	6.92	3.91	4.46	2.75	3.29
1922-23			2.12	2.02	2.56	3.25	3.45	3.22						
1923-24	2.62	3.48	3.65	3.30	2.96									
Washington:														
1920-21 ³		2.61	1.95	1.92	1.86	1.88	1.53	1.35	5.67		4.21		3.45	
1921-22 ³	3.64	4.27	4.93	5.93	5.78	7.10	8.61	9.55	8.00	7.36		5.17	4.36	4.36
1922-23 ³	2.64	2.07	1.75	2.72	2.77	3.38	3.30	3.58			6.07			
1923-24	3.44	3.90	3.62	3.32	3.11									

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple average of selling prices. In some cases conversions have been made from larger to smaller units or vice versa, in order to obtain comparability.

¹Quotations began Aug. 22, 1921, and August 14, 1923.

²Last quotation June 14, 1922.

³Sales direct to retailers.

CANNED PEAS.

TABLE 240.—*Peas, canned: Production in the United States, calendar years, 1906–1923.*

State.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>
New York.....	1,314,832	1,509,997	1,325,000	1,378,000	1,356,000	1,145,000	1,514,000	2,252,000	1,934,000
New Jersey.....	125,931	149,900	101,000	125,000	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	\$ 295,000
Delaware.....	46,900	141,036	110,000	107,000	⁴ 299,000	⁴ 192,000	⁴ 270,000	⁴ 173,000	.....
Maryland.....	333,590	468,073	343,000	226,000	200,000	305,000	380,000	318,000	802,000
Ohio.....	87,000	45,721	199,000	113,000	170,000	128,000	276,000	343,000	748,000
Indiana.....	364,085	766,972	492,000	447,000	261,000	259,000	323,000	419,000	470,000
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(³)
Michigan.....	342,901	578,000	492,000	373,000	422,000	323,000	769,000	830,000	459,000
Wisconsin.....	1,409,497	1,507,710	2,200,000	1,878,000	1,086,000	1,520,000	2,658,000	3,348,000	3,855,000
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(³)
All other.....	550,272	367,655	315,000	381,000	553,000	660,000	1,125,000	1,087,000	1,034,000
United States.....	4,575,008	5,535,064	5,577,000	5,028,000	4,347,000	4,532,000	7,307,000	8,770,000	9,347,000

State.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>
New York.....	2,218,000	1,084,000	1,394,171	1,870,161	1,040,000	2,381,000	1,382,000	2,137,000	2,541,000
New Jersey.....	371,000	312,000	567,432	331,869	248,000	549,000	345,000	153,000	190,000
Maryland.....	574,000	468,000	721,160	683,007	509,000	696,000	533,000	489,000	591,000
Ohio.....	289,000	131,000	321,624	441,842	306,000	282,000	241,000	220,000	384,000
Indiana.....	544,000	412,000	522,532	454,229	381,000	271,000	182,000	268,000	367,000
Illinois.....	381,000	248,000	421,213	978,434	433,000	460,000	331,000	516,000	586,000
Michigan.....	514,000	280,000	604,470	476,650	425,000	549,000	317,000	455,000	392,000
Wisconsin.....	3,469,000	2,763,000	3,569,185	4,519,934	4,317,000	5,804,000	4,063,000	7,042,000	6,961,000
Utah.....	303,000	275,000	754,673	491,963	395,000	595,000	376,000	751,000	918,000
California.....	210,000	228,000	349,910	252,836	205,000	(⁵)	84,000	496,000	239,000
All other.....	399,000	395,000	593,783	397,288	426,000	730,000	353,000	510,000	770,000
United States.....	9,272,000	6,586,000	9,820,151	10,808,213	8,685,000	12,317,000	8,207,000	13,042,000	13,948,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from National Cannery Association data.

¹ Stated in cases of 24 No. 2 cans.² Includes Delaware.³ Included in all other.⁴ Included in Delaware.⁵ Includes New Jersey.

POTATOES.

TABLE 241.—Potatoes: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869-1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹	Chicago cash price per hundredweight, fair to fancy. ²				Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
							Decem-ber.		Following May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000 acres.	Bush-els.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dollars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1869.....	1,222	109.5	133,886	42.9	57,481	47.04	---	---	---	---	596,968	75,336
1870.....	1,325	86.0	114,775	65.0	74,621	56.32	---	---	---	---	553,070	458,758
1871.....	1,221	98.7	120,462	53.9	64,905	53.16	---	---	---	---	621,537	96,259
1872.....	1,331	85.3	113,616	53.5	60,692	45.60	---	---	---	---	515,306	346,840
1873.....	1,295	81.9	106,089	65.2	69,154	53.40	---	---	---	---	497,413	549,073
1874.....	1,310	80.9	105,981	61.5	65,223	49.79	---	---	---	---	609,642	188,757
1875.....	1,510	110.5	166,877	34.4	57,358	37.99	---	---	---	---	704,379	92,148
1876.....	1,742	71.7	124,827	61.9	77,320	44.39	---	---	---	---	529,650	3,205,555
1877.....	1,792	94.9	170,092	43.7	74,272	41.45	---	---	---	---	744,409	528,584
1878.....	1,777	69.9	124,127	58.7	72,924	41.01	---	---	---	---	625,342	2,624,149
1879.....	1,837	98.9	181,626	43.6	79,154	43.09	---	---	---	---	696,080	721,868
1880.....	1,843	91.0	167,660	48.3	81,062	43.98	---	---	---	---	638,840	2,170,372
1881.....	2,042	83.5	169,145	91.0	99,291	48.62	---	---	---	---	408,286	8,789,890
1882.....	2,172	78.7	170,973	55.7	95,305	43.88	---	---	---	---	439,443	2,362,362
1883.....	2,289	90.9	208,104	42.2	87,840	38.38	---	---	---	---	554,613	425,408
1884.....	2,221	85.8	190,642	39.6	75,624	34.00	---	---	---	---	380,868	658,633
1885.....	2,267	77.2	175,029	44.7	78,153	34.49	---	---	55	83	494,948	1,937,416
1886.....	2,287	73.3	168,051	46.7	78,442	34.30	73	78	108	150	434,864	1,432,490
1887.....	2,357	66.9	134,103	68.2	91,507	38.82	117	138	108	142	403,880	8,250,538
1888.....	2,533	79.9	202,365	40.2	81,414	32.14	50	62	40	75	471,955	883,380
1889.....	2,601	77.4	201,200	35.4	71,294	27.41	55	75	50	100	406,618	3,415,578
1890.....	2,653	50.7	150,494	75.3	113,291	42.70	137	155	158	183	341,189	5,401,912
1891.....	2,732	93.7	256,122	35.6	91,229	33.39	50	67	50	83	557,022	186,871
1892.....	2,650	62.1	164,616	65.5	107,835	40.69	100	120	117	163	845,720	4,317,021
1893.....	2,722	71.7	195,040	58.4	113,886	41.84	85	100	107	147	803,111	3,002,578
1894.....	2,891	63.6	183,841	52.9	97,330	33.67	72	97	67	117	572,957	1,341,533
1895.....	3,101	102.3	317,114	26.2	83,151	26.81	30	40	17	38	680,049	175,240
1896.....	2,975	91.4	271,769	29.0	78,783	26.48	30	43	32	43	926,646	246,178
1897.....	2,813	67.9	191,025	64.2	103,442	36.77	83	103	100	145	605,187	1,171,378
1898.....	2,841	77.0	218,772	41.5	90,897	31.99	50	60	55	87	579,838	530,420
1899.....	2,939	88.6	260,257	39.7	103,365	35.17	68	77	45	65	809,472	155,861
1900.....	2,987	82.9	247,759	42.3	104,764	35.07	67	80	68	100	741,483	371,911
1901.....	2,990	66.3	198,626	76.3	151,602	50.60	125	137	97	167	528,484	7,656,162
1902.....	3,078	95.5	293,918	46.9	137,730	44.75	70	80	70	100	843,075	358,605
1903.....	3,080	85.1	262,053	60.9	159,620	51.82	100	110	158	193	484,042	3,161,581
1904.....	3,172	111.1	352,268	44.8	157,646	49.70	53	63	33	42	1,163,270	186,199
1905.....	3,195	87.3	278,885	61.1	170,340	53.31	92	110	80	122	1,000,320	1,948,160
1906.....	3,244	102.2	331,686	50.6	167,795	51.72	67	72	92	125	1,530,461	176,917
1907.....	3,375	95.7	322,984	61.3	197,863	58.63	77	97	83	133	1,203,894	408,952
1908.....	3,503	86.2	302,000	69.7	210,618	60.13	100	128	117	250	763,651	8,383,965
1909.....	3,669	107.5	394,553	54.2	213,679	58.24	33	97	27	57	999,476	353,208
1910.....	3,720	93.8	349,032	55.7	194,566	52.30	50	80	58	125	2,383,887	218,984
1911.....	3,619	80.9	292,737	79.9	233,778	64.60	117	167	150	333	1,237,276	13,734,695
1912.....	3,711	113.4	420,647	50.5	212,550	57.28	67	108	55	117	2,028,261	337,230
1913.....	3,668	90.4	331,625	68.7	227,903	62.13	83	117	100	150	1,794,073	3,645,993
Average 1909-1913.....	3,677	97.3	357,699	60.5	216,495	58.88	70	114	78	156	1,688,595	3,658,022
1914.....	3,711	110.5	409,921	48.7	199,460	53.75	50	110	57	250	3,135,474	270,042
1915.....	3,734	96.3	359,721	61.7	221,992	59.45	88	158	383	183	4,017,780	299,532
1916.....	3,565	80.5	286,953	146.1	419,333	117.62	208	317	333	625	2,489,001	3,079,025
1917.....	4,384	100.8	442,108	122.8	542,774	123.81	155	225	80	250	3,453,307	1,180,480
1918.....	4,295	95.9	411,860	119.3	491,527	114.44	90	225	125	250	3,688,840	3,534,076
1919.....	3,542	91.2	322,867	159.5	514,855	145.36	280	360	685	925	3,723,434	6,940,930
1920.....	3,657	110.3	403,296	114.5	461,778	126.27	120	225	40	500	4,803,159	3,423,189
Average 1914-1920.....	3,841	98.1	376,675	108.2	407,388	106.06	142	231	208	426	3,615,854	2,662,596
1921.....	3,941	91.8	361,659	110.1	398,362	101.08	110	245	190	235	2,327,147	2,109,537
1922.....	4,307	105.3	453,396	58.1	263,355	61.15	75	175	90	700	2,980,701	572,149
1923 ³	3,816	108.1	412,392	82.3	339,322	88.92	---	---	---	---	---	---

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² Burbank to 1910.³ Preliminary.

TABLE 242.—Potatoes: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	129	135	124	38,442	25,245	31,902	32,676	11,360	22,394
New Hampshire.....	14	14	13	2,249	1,400	2,405	3,024	1,479	2,766
Vermont.....	25	25	24	3,750	3,000	4,320	3,900	2,790	4,320
Massachusetts.....	29	29	26	3,335	2,610	4,550	5,069	2,480	6,142
Rhode Island.....	3	3	2	345	270	330	552	243	420
Connecticut.....	23	24	23	2,369	3,360	3,565	3,554	3,360	5,241
New York.....	330	340	323	33,990	37,400	39,729	36,709	22,440	37,743
New Jersey.....	95	95	80	9,025	16,435	7,600	12,816	11,833	9,500
Pennsylvania.....	251	254	249	21,586	27,432	26,145	28,709	20,574	27,452
Delaware.....	10	10	10	500	994	800	550	672	816
Maryland.....	49	51	49	3,185	5,151	3,920	3,504	3,091	3,920
Virginia.....	149	155	152	16,092	16,585	14,138	17,701	10,780	14,136
West Virginia.....	48	49	49	4,080	4,851	5,880	6,650	4,220	6,174
North Carolina.....	46	50	46	4,048	4,700	3,956	5,789	4,747	4,747
South Carolina.....	30	33	32	2,560	2,508	3,136	3,825	3,210	5,018
Georgia.....	23	25	22	1,725	1,700	1,540	2,840	2,380	2,404
Florida.....	17	26	19	1,564	2,860	1,748	2,972	5,005	5,721
Ohio.....	120	126	126	6,960	11,214	12,348	10,788	10,093	12,348
Indiana.....	70	74	75	3,570	5,624	7,875	5,176	4,724	6,772
Illinois.....	121	107	104	6,413	6,741	9,568	8,978	0,067	8,420
Michigan.....	340	357	314	27,200	37,842	35,796	25,840	12,866	17,998
Wisconsin.....	315	328	272	21,420	40,672	26,112	20,349	13,422	13,076
Minnesota.....	430	486	399	32,250	43,740	38,304	29,025	15,309	21,067
Iowa.....	96	85	81	4,128	8,925	6,804	5,779	5,080	5,239
Missouri.....	82	90	93	4,756	5,400	9,300	6,421	4,968	8,181
North Dakota.....	124	210	158	11,904	18,960	13,114	8,333	5,859	4,500
South Dakota.....	90	110	88	5,490	8,580	7,744	5,871	3,775	3,873
Nebraska.....	102	139	111	8,160	11,676	8,880	9,792	5,488	7,104
Kansas.....	65	65	60	4,160	4,160	5,160	5,616	3,827	5,108
Kentucky.....	58	59	58	3,770	4,720	4,930	6,220	4,720	5,916
Tennessee.....	35	32	32	1,820	2,560	2,880	3,003	2,816	3,226
Alabama.....	32	48	44	2,400	3,840	3,520	4,080	5,760	5,280
Mississippi.....	16	16	15	1,088	1,360	1,110	2,176	2,176	1,709
Louisiana.....	27	27	26	1,809	1,755	1,638	3,256	2,032	2,457
Texas.....	37	39	35	2,072	2,418	1,925	3,937	3,869	3,080
Oklahoma.....	36	40	42	2,088	2,720	2,772	3,863	3,345	3,518
Arkansas.....	33	35	33	1,815	2,380	1,947	3,267	3,091	2,618
Montana.....	41	45	36	4,715	6,670	3,960	3,772	2,268	2,801
Wyoming.....	19	22	18	2,052	2,420	1,710	2,421	1,210	1,560
Colorado.....	113	142	110	14,916	18,460	13,530	10,889	6,830	8,794
New Mexico.....	4	4	3	240	200	150	432	290	240
Arizona.....	4	6	4	460	510	240	644	459	336
Utah.....	15	21	16	2,415	4,137	2,688	2,053	1,655	1,882
Nevada.....	4	5	5	592	870	870	710	522	914
Idaho.....	64	81	67	11,840	14,985	11,725	9,117	4,645	5,862
Washington.....	60	65	62	8,100	9,425	8,060	8,019	4,241	5,642
Oregon.....	43	49	44	3,870	5,145	4,218	2,675	2,926	2,926
California.....	74	76	52	10,360	9,580	7,800	13,408	7,114	10,140
United States.....	3,941	4,307	2,816	301,659	453,306	412,392	398,362	203,355	339,322

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 243.—Potatoes: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Maine.....	225	225	220	180	198	220	209	260	179	204	125	206	230	177	196	298	187	258
New Hampshire.....	100	130	150	125	140	122	133	159	95	120	107	140	102	127	121	160	100	185
Vermont.....	73	155	130	105	140	127	131	108	108	112	100	130	208	130	121	150	120	180
Massachusetts.....	95	125	125	92	130	105	116	155	120	91	115	123	90	125	118	118	90	175
Rhode Island.....	159	125	136	110	113	130	123	165	110	74	135	130	100	110	118	115	90	165
Connecticut.....	80	120	125	85	107	92	106	140	95	95	110	95	75	115	104	103	140	155
New York.....	82	120	102	74	106	74	95	145	62	70	95	98	109	125	101	103	110	123
New Jersey.....	72	90	105	73	108	95	94	108	180	122	114	92	96	156	117	95	173	95
Pennsylvania.....	72	78	88	56	109	88	84	105	72	70	92	80	100	115	91	86	108	105
Delaware.....	82	90	108	00	100	87	89	80	95	90	95	87	83	100	91	50	96	80
Maryland.....	77	80	95	45	112	87	84	78	97	95	100	80	94	102	92	65	101	80
Virginia.....	98	92	98	45	87	94	83	65	125	130	99	94	114	120	107	108	107	93
West Virginia.....	84	98	92	45	112	83	86	84	117	88	115	87	90	120	96	86	99	120
North Carolina.....	79	74	89	48	85	80	75	52	80	95	80	95	89	81	85	88	94	86
South Carolina.....	81	85	90	70	90	80	83	70	80	75	90	102	85	100	87	85	76	98
Georgia.....	78	81	82	72	78	81	70	60	65	60	84	70	70	74	69	75	68	70
Florida.....	83	95	90	90	93	70	80	80	80	74	91	100	78	105	87	92	110	92
Ohio.....	77	93	82	65	112	04	83	95	82	45	100	69	61	100	70	58	89	98
Indiana.....	57	95	84	58	114	53	81	80	95	44	92	80	44	96	76	51	76	105
Illinois.....	71	91	75	50	101	46	73	60	110	58	90	72	52	65	72	53	63	92
Michigan.....	72	105	105	94	105	96	101	121	59	48	95	84	90	105	86	80	106	114
Wisconsin.....	80	102	95	116	120	109	108	124	87	47	114	110	94	108	98	68	124	96
Minnesota.....	76	115	61	115	135	110	107	114	106	60	112	105	87	99	98	75	90	96
Iowa.....	80	89	72	74	109	48	78	88	105	42	95	72	46	110	79	43	105	84
Missouri.....	80	85	86	27	84	38	64	45	98	60	87	61	75	82	73	58	60	100
North Dakota.....	85	110	41	120	128	85	97	109	90	93	43	99	63	79	82	96	90	83
South Dakota.....	90	80	44	72	105	78	76	90	115	66	90	91	50	106	87	61	78	88
Nebraska.....	78	78	60	52	80	49	64	80	105	73	85	86	55	99	83	80	84	80
Kansas.....	80	70	57	22	82	40	56	62	83	71	57	58	76	55	70	64	64	86
Kentucky.....	62	92	92	39	101	49	75	45	126	84	96	75	70	99	85	65	80	85
Tennessee.....	80	75	80	41	88	64	70	43	88	82	94	70	67	83	75	52	80	90
Alabama.....	85	80	80	78	81	84	81	79	80	90	72	80	80	67	78	75	80	80
Mississippi.....	91	87	85	83	89	80	85	80	90	65	78	80	85	87	81	68	85	74
Louisiana.....	82	75	55	69	73	70	68	70	51	65	64	79	04	65	65	67	65	93
Texas.....	71	50	51	67	63	52	55	61	65	50	60	55	73	52	59	56	62	55
Oklahoma.....	78	70	60	18	60	60	54	70	85	53	69	34	75	74	66	58	68	66
Arkansas.....	82	70	84	55	70	72	70	60	90	65	80	50	73	78	71	58	68	59
Montana.....	138	180	120	150	165	140	151	140	155	125	95	135	60	110	117	115	126	110
Wyoming.....	158	160	100	42	140	140	116	108	150	130	155	150	80	125	128	108	110	95
Colorado.....	125	160	100	85	95	115	101	120	135	138	160	160	116	130	137	132	130	123
New Mexico.....	100	85	47	80	100	68	76	100	100	102	116	100	58	75	93	60	50	50
Arizona.....	110	90	92	95	125	75	95	110	95	115	105	85	70	90	98	115	85	60
Utah.....	100	180	142	140	185	180	165	140	125	180	189	180	158	189	163	161	197	168
Nevada.....	120	180	150	160	178	160	166	130	172	190	207	171	135	135	163	148	174	174
Idaho.....	130	200	142	180	185	170	175	155	125	150	156	185	155	180	158	185	185	175
Washington.....	120	170	131	100	167	123	150	128	135	135	123	132	125	155	188	135	145	155
Oregon.....	90	160	105	130	155	135	137	97	115	150	108	110	94	130	115	90	105	95
California.....	107	130	130	135	130	119	129	138	130	141	145	143	130	140	138	140	130	150
United States.....	86.2	107.5	98.8	90.0	113.4	90.4	97.2	110.5	96.3	80.5	100.8	95.9	91.2	110.3	97.9	91.8	105.3	108.1

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 244.—Potatoes: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1866-1923.

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1866	104.0	105.0		98.8	100.2	1896	99.0	94.5	83.2	81.7	91.4
1867	97.3	100.0	90.9	87.9	82.0	1897	87.8	77.9	66.7	61.6	67.0
1868	103.5	104.0	83.6	90.6	93.8	1898	95.5	83.0	77.7	72.5	77.0
1869	106.8	110.5	106.0	105.2	109.5	1899	93.8	93.0	86.3	81.7	88.6
1870	96.9	91.0	85.4	83.0	86.6	1900	91.3	88.2	80.0	74.4	82.9
1871	98.4	99.6	95.6	97.6	98.7	1901	87.4	82.3	82.2	84.0	60.3
1872	102.1	102.2	96.1	92.6	85.3	1902	92.9	94.8	80.1	82.5	95.5
1873	90.2	93.4	95.0	89.0	81.9	1903	88.1	87.2	84.3	74.6	85.1
1874	97.5	92.8	83.0	86.0	80.9	1904	93.9	94.1	91.6	89.5	111.1
1875	101.2	105.9	110.0	106.7	110.5	1905	91.2	87.2	80.9	74.3	87.3
1876	98.3	94.0	79.6	77.0	71.7	1906	91.5	89.0	85.3	82.2	102.2
1877	104.2	105.0	99.0		94.9	1907	90.2	88.5	80.2	77.0	95.7
1878	100.7	94.0	85.3		69.9	1908	89.6	82.0	73.7	68.7	86.2
1879	88.0	97.0	95.0	90.0	98.9						
1880	99.1	98.0	90.0	88.0	91.0	1909	93.0	85.8	80.9	78.8	107.5
1881	100.3	92.0	70.0	67.0	53.5	1910	86.3	75.8	70.5	71.8	93.8
1882	102.0	101.0	92.0	90.7	78.7	1911	76.0	62.3	59.8	62.3	80.9
1883	101.0	101.0	95.0	93.0	90.9	1912	88.9	87.8	87.2	85.1	113.4
1884	96.2	94.0	91.0	88.0	85.8	1913	86.2	78.0	69.9	67.7	90.4
1885	97.0	95.0	93.0	82.0	77.2	Av. 1909-1913	86.1	77.9	73.7	73.1	97.2
1886	90.6	88.3	81.4	81.0	73.5	1914	83.6	79.0	75.8	78.3	110.5
1887	93.2	80.8	67.3	61.5	56.9	1915	91.1	92.0	82.7	74.2	96.3
1888	95.7	93.2	91.6	86.8	79.9	1916	87.8	80.8	67.4	62.6	80.5
1889	95.1	94.3	81.7	77.9	77.4	1917	90.1	87.9	82.7	79.0	100.8
1890	91.7	77.4	65.7	61.7	56.7	1918	87.6	79.9	74.5	73.7	95.9
1891	95.3	96.5	94.8	91.3	93.7	1919	87.6	75.1	69.5	67.9	91.2
1892	90.0	86.8	74.8	67.7	62.1	1920	89.3	87.0	84.3	82.7	110.3
1893	94.8	80.0	71.8	61.2	71.7						
1894	92.3	74.0	62.4	64.3	63.6	Av. 1914-1920	88.2	83.1	76.7	74.1	97.9
1895	91.5	89.7	90.8	87.4	102.3	1921	83.4	65.8	63.7	66.5	91.8
						1922	87.3	84.3	79.9	77.3	105.3
						1923	86.4	80.5	77.7	78.2	108.1

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 245.—Potatoes: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909-1922.

Calendar Year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total. ¹
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1909	11.3	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	(3)	16.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	21.3
1910	15.4	1.7	.2	1.1	.1	.3	(3)	19.2	3.9	5.0	.1	.4	26.8
1911	25.8	2.0	(9)	1.9	.1	3.2	(3)	33.5	2.7	2.6	.1	.6	42.4
1912	5.3	3.3	.4	.6	.1	.2	0.1	10.5	5.8	3.9	.2	.8	21.7
1913	20.8	1.6	.2	2.0	.1	.7	(3)	26.0	1.7	3.9	.1	.5	34.5
1914	10.2	2.1	.1	.8	.1	.4	(3)	14.0	1.7	3.3	(9)	.3	21.2
1915	2.2	8.7	.5	2.2	.1	.1	.1	14.0	13.0	2.4	(9)	.1	30.4
1916	19.7	6.5	.4	1.9	.2	1.4	.1	31.5	5.6	4.5	(9)	.2	43.6
1917	8.8	3.5	.2	3.0	.2	.3	(2)	16.3	4.1	2.4	(9)	.1	23.8
1918	14.7	1.0	.2	1.5	.1	.6	(3)	18.4	5.3	3.3	(9)	.2	28.3
1919	16.3	5.0	.4	.7	.1	.7	.4	23.6	8.8	4.7	(9)	.3	38.1
1920	6.7	2.2	.3	.6	.2	.2		10.2	8.1	2.8	.1	.2	21.8
1921	21.7	1.0	.1	1.2	.2	1.8		26.1	5.7	3.5	.1	.3	36.2
1922	10.6	2.8	.4	.3	.3	.2		14.7	5.7	2.6	(9)	.2	23.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 246.—Potatoes: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre. ¹				
	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average, 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Canada.....	483	785	702	684	561	161.2	170.1	152.9	135.8	203.2
United States.....	3,677	3,657	3,941	4,307	3,816	97.3	110.3	91.8	105.3	108.1
Total comparable with 1923.....	4,160	4,442	4,643	4,991	4,377					
EUROPE.										
United Kingdom:										
England and Wales.....	434	545	558	561	467	230.2	215.8	197.9	267.0	220.3
Scotland.....	144	162	154	157	137	240.8	285.1	252.1	283.2	223.5
Ireland.....	588	594	568	570	126	203.9	127.0	168.0	223.8	227.1
Norway.....			130	126				200.0	259.5	156.3
Sweden.....	² 377	364	363	400	392	152.7	164.3	177.8	187.0	
Denmark.....	³ 151	228	208	204	204	205.0	198.8	241.2	241.4	
Netherlands.....	411	427	441	477	397	253.2	284.6	243.4	340.3	206.4
Belgium.....	388	366	419	415	374	277.0	226.5	170.7	324.6	237.6
Luxembourg.....	36	33	35	37	35	178.9	160.1	81.6	189.4	176.4
France.....	⁴ 3,838	3,560	3,595	3,619	3,560	127.5	121.1	84.9	128.4	98.4
Spain.....	⁵ 641	841	779	783	757	176.3	128.2	131.2	138.7	126.2
Portugal.....		63	45	68				134.6	95.8	
Italy.....	710	744	763	861	890	85.6	70.2	76.5	62.4	70.2
Switzerland.....	⁶ 115	124	113	112	111	214.5	227.8	224.5	221.6	209.8
Germany.....	⁷ 8,251	5,986	6,541	6,725	6,735	203.8	171.1	146.9	222.2	177.7
Austria.....	⁸ 3,694	291	327	403		147.5	84.9	93.6	127.5	
Czechoslovakia.....		1,494	1,574	1,606	1,574		123.0	101.1	207.5	146.8
Hungary.....	⁹ 1,707	626	665	635	637	118.5	121.4	69.0	76.4	99.0
Yugoslavia.....	¹⁰ 28	504	516	532		61.5	81.5	50.7	58.5	
Bulgaria.....	¹¹ 48	20	20	20	24		48.6	52.0	68.0	50.8
Rumania.....	¹² 69	241	493	355	408	128.2	92.8	103.4	106.2	
Poland.....	¹³ (3,597)	4,061	4,796	5,409	5,632	132.2	163.7	128.7	229.3	160.4
Lithuania.....	¹⁴ (274)	320	326	326	353	103.5	147.3	156.2	208.3	136.3
Latvia.....	¹⁵ (188)	122	146	171		124.8	112.9	169.6	145.1	
Estonia.....	¹⁶ (174)	157	160	187	187	149.5	164.4		141.0	126.0
Finland.....		176	168	185	108		116.5	136.3	86.5	94.1
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	¹⁷ (4,930)			6,096		104.1			114.0	
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	31,953			30,691						
Total comparable with 1923.....			22,301	23,230	23,168					
AFRICA.										
Algeria.....	44	43	46	42	46	42.0	22.9	14.2	51.1	18.0
Tunis.....		3	2	3	3					
ASIA.										
Russia (Asiatic).....	445			229		79.3			95.4	
Japanese Empire:										
Japan.....	169	297	256			146.4	133.8	154.3		
Chosen.....	¹⁸ 65	186	187			107.1	98.3	98.2		

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Chile.....	69	83	83	83		123.3	144.4	139.6	131.7	
Uruguay.....		9	9							
Argentina.....	217	390	336			146.6				
Union of South Africa.....	¹⁹ 62	45				49.5	80.0			
Southern Rhodesia.....	²⁰ 11	2	3	3						
Australia.....	144	140	149			100.5	99.5	97.2		
New Zealand.....	28	22	19	20		205.8	214.9	229.3	212.5	
World total comparable with 1909-1913.....	37,356									
World total comparable with 1923.....			26,992	28,266	27,594					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Calendar years.

¹ Yield per acre not calculated when acreage is less than 12,000 acres.

² Four-year average.

³ One year only.

⁴ Old boundaries.

⁵ Three-year average.

⁶ Former Kingdom of Serbia

⁷ Includes Bessarabia.

⁸ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

⁹ Estimate of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

¹⁰ Two-year average.

¹¹ Acreage less than 500 acres

TABLE 247.—Potatoes: Production in undermentioned countries.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Countries.	Average, 1909-1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, pre- liminary.
	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada.....	77,843	79,892	104,847	125,575	133,498	107,347	92,905	113,901
United States.....	357,689	442,708	411,860	322,867	403,286	361,650	453,396	412,392
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	435,532	522,600	516,707	448,442	536,784	469,006	546,304	526,293
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom:								
England and Wales.....	99,893	124,731	157,136	102,032	117,637	110,432	119,781	102,891
Scotland.....	34,674	41,440	42,971	31,061	46,181	38,827	44,464	30,613
Ireland.....	119,874	155,036	144,231	102,555	74,111	95,421	127,579	.....
Norway.....	¹ 26,179	26,700	28,958	37,912	31,076	25,995	32,099	28,610
Sweden.....	57,581	74,252	67,344	73,537	59,801	61,543	74,788	61,251
Denmark.....	² 30,953	² 31,882	² 46,608	² 53,087	45,316	50,173	40,249	.....
Netherlands.....	104,061	123,978	130,283	127,408	121,514	107,346	162,328	81,948
Belgium.....	107,479	.....	.....	103,489	82,912	71,534	144,451	88,853
Luxembourg.....	6,439	5,500	5,104	6,686	5,284	2,896	7,007	6,173
France.....	² 489,377	308,082	251,600	312,708	437,610	365,324	494,661	350,311
Spain.....	² 112,997	113,477	95,562	101,019	167,433	102,224	108,594	95,497
Portugal.....	.....	6,080	5,600	5,634	6,218	6,058	6,512	.....
Italy.....	60,860	48,112	51,604	50,999	52,280	53,359	51,699	62,464
Switzerland.....	² 24,664	38,573	34,304	30,313	29,248	25,371	24,820	23,292
Germany.....	² 1,681,959	1,264,377	1,670,772	760,543	1,024,301	969,889	1,494,181	1,797,119
Austria.....	² 456,492	32,890	21,495	20,022	183,810	159,038	333,226	231,063
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	90,899	85,334	84,081	.....	75,967	45,898	43,490
Hungary.....	² 202,207	.....	.....	.....	41,079	28,184	31,100	1,220
Yugoslavia.....	² 1,721	.....	.....	813	41,973	1,040	1,390	.....
Bulgaria.....	.....	661	535	.....	22,363	50,687	37,692	.....
Romania.....	² 8,849	.....	.....	10,441	386,315	684,920	1,240,418	903,143
Poland.....	² (449,184)	.....	.....	.....	32,738	67,127	67,998	56,171
Lithuania.....	² (28,347)	.....	.....	.....	13,771	24,758	24,908	.....
Latvia.....	² (23,470)	.....	.....	.....	25,813	² 23,000	26,373	23,567
Estonia.....	² (26,095)	.....	.....	19,958	20,497	22,891	16,090	15,816
Finland.....	18,443	19,118	19,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia, including Ukraine and North- ern Caucasus.....	² (721,219)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695,122	.....
Total compar- able with 1909-1913.....	4,892,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,512,184	.....
Total compar- able with 1923.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,123,764	2,795,795	4,495,258	3,422,345
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	1,847	2,756	1,273	920	985	653	2,149	827
Tunis.....	.....	92	220	139	147	147	165	117
ASIA.								
Russia (Asiatic).....	35,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,855	.....
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	24,738	47,616	44,634	67,236	30,736	37,506	.....	.....
Chosen.....	² 6,960	13,484	15,584	15,139	18,471	18,371	.....	.....

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Chile.....	8,510	9,640	8,905	10,377	11,989	11,587	10,932	.....
Uruguay.....	.....	148	144	134	150	197	.....	.....
Argentina.....	² 30,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union of South Africa.....	² 3,671	3,670	3,428	3,127	3,599	4,331	.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia.....	.....	82	87	119	119	92	142	.....
Australia.....	14,469	12,909	9,732	10,984	13,927	14,449	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	5,793	3,756	3,934	5,462	4,728	4,185	4,250	.....
World total comparable with 1909- 1913.....	5,458,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
World total comparable with 1923.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,661,690	3,265,601	5,043,873	3,040,702

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Calendar years.

¹ One year.

² Old boundaries.

³ Two-year average.

⁴ Four-year average.

⁵ Three-year average.

⁶ Former Kingdom of Serbia.

⁷ Includes Bessarabia.

⁸ Preliminary estimate of former Russian territory within 1923 boundaries.

⁹ Estimate of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 248.—Potatoes: Stocks on hand January 1, 1919-1923.

State and year.	Total production.	Merchantable stocks Jan. 1.		Per cent of stock held Jan. 1 by -		Farm price per bushel.	
		Per cent of crop.	Quantity.	Growers.	Dealers.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
10 surplus late potato States: ¹	1,000 bush.	Per cent.	1,000 bush.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Cents.	Cents.
1919-20.....	225,248	25.0	54,530	79.4	20.6	151.0	231.3
1920-21.....	209,222	35.3	95,091	85.2	14.8	103.1	65.6
1921-22.....	243,052	31.4	82,657	89.0	20.0	94.9	105.2
1922-23.....	325,479	35.3	118,151	85.8	14.2	48.2	50.7
1923-24.....	286,659	33.8	96,799	86.7	13.3	71.3	.....
10 deficient late potato States: ²							
1919-20.....	73,291	9.4	6,875	74.4	25.6	181.1	251.7
1920-21.....	107,644	12.0	12,930	81.7	18.3	130.5	105.2
1921-22.....	74,928	9.8	7,365	75.9	23.1	139.5	141.3
1922-23.....	98,496	11.5	11,312	77.2	22.8	81.6	87.7
1923-24.....	93,171	11.3	11,178	85.0	15.0	101.3	.....
Total, 35 States:							
1919-20.....	298,539	21.0	65,405	78.8	21.2	158.8	239.5
1920-21.....	376,846	24.7	107,991	84.6	15.4	116.2	75.0
1921-22.....	337,940	26.5	90,023	79.6	20.4	110.1	114.5
1922-23.....	423,885	30.5	129,463	81.8	15.2	55.4	60.3
1923-24.....	385,830	28.0	107,977	86.4	13.6	79.1	.....
Leading surplus States:							
Maine—							
1919-20.....	25,530	44.5	11,373	78	22	116	200
1920-21.....	21,771	41.6	9,699	88	12	125	55
1921-22.....	33,442	43.7	16,814	81	19	85	96
1922-23.....	25,245	47.0	11,865	84	16	45	60
1923-24.....	31,992	50.0	15,996	84	16	70	.....
New York—							
1919-20.....	33,730	36.2	10,218	90	10	145	220
1920-21.....	40,625	40.3	16,340	91	9	118	63
1921-22.....	33,989	29.0	9,850	92	8	108	116
1922-23.....	37,400	32.8	12,252	92	8	60	72
1923-24.....	39,729	34.0	13,086	95	5	95	.....
Pennsylvania—							
1919-20.....	23,400	16.5	3,861	80	20	154	223
1920-21.....	28,290	21.2	6,846	91	9	124	73
1921-22.....	21,586	19.2	4,155	81	19	133	130
1922-23.....	27,432	23.1	6,340	80	20	75	77
1923-24.....	26,145	28.0	7,321	86	14	109	.....
Michigan—							
1919-20.....	27,000	21.0	5,670	77	23	135	228
1920-21.....	36,225	33.4	13,910	84	17	92	52
1921-22.....	27,200	36.0	8,160	81	19	95	96
1922-23.....	37,842	37.2	14,066	88	12	34	40
1923-24.....	35,796	39.0	13,961	87	13	50	.....
Wisconsin—							
1919-20.....	28,388	21.6	6,132	78	22	140	237
1920-21.....	33,264	37.2	12,374	88	12	86	62
1921-22.....	21,420	39.6	8,482	74	26	95	108
1922-23.....	49,672	39.6	16,106	88	12	33	32
1923-24.....	26,112	33.0	8,616	88	12	50	.....
Minnesota—							
1919-20.....	28,884	21.5	6,196	76	21	153	237
1920-21.....	31,581	32.5	10,264	80	20	80	54
1921-22.....	32,250	30.1	9,707	73	27	90	94
1922-23.....	43,740	41.1	17,912	71	29	35	33
1923-24.....	38,304	34.0	12,640	76	21	55	.....
North Dakota—							
1919-20.....	5,220	10.5	549	86	14	160	243
1920-21.....	6,557	16.5	1,082	62	38	98	91
1921-22.....	11,904	13.7	1,627	63	37	70	83
1922-23.....	18,900	30.0	5,670	81	17	31	38
1923-24.....	13,114	23.0	3,016	78	22	35	.....
South Dakota—							
1919-20.....	4,050	16.2	656	80	20	190	254
1920-21.....	7,950	17.5	1,395	82	18	97	92
1921-22.....	5,490	10.0	549	82	18	107	108
1922-23.....	8,540	15.3	1,313	91	9	41	52
1923-24.....	7,744	13.0	1,007	85	5	50	.....
Nebraska—							
1919-20.....	5,720	25.0	1,430	78	22	190	275
1920-21.....	8,415	20.0	1,683	85	15	120	106
1921-22.....	8,160	26.4	2,151	73	27	120	137
1922-23.....	11,676	25.0	2,919	86	12	47	54
1923-24.....	8,886	16.0	1,421	91	6	80	.....
Colorado—							
1919-20.....	8,885	28.5	2,524	89	11	170	245
1920-21.....	9,490	36.8	3,484	92	8	80	53
1921-22.....	14,916	44.2	6,600	90	10	73	65
1922-23.....	18,440	43.5	8,030	94	5	37	25
1923-24.....	13,530	36.0	4,871	92	8	65	.....

¹ Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

² New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky.

TABLE 248.—Potatoes: Stocks on hand January 1, 1919-1923—Continued.

State and year.	Total production.	Merchantable stocks Jan. 1.		Per cent of stock held Jan. 1 by—		Farm price per bushel.	
		Per cent of crop.	Quantity.	Growers.	Dealers.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Leading surplus States—Con.	1,000 bush.	Per cent.	1,000 bush.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Cents.	Cents.
Idaho—							
1919-20.....	6,665	28.7	1,913	63	37	151	253
1920-21.....	8,100	49.0	3,909	90	10	68	48
1921-22.....	11,840	40.2	4,767	82	18	77	89
1922-23.....	14,985	47.0	7,043	98	2	31	56
1923-24.....	11,725	38.0	4,455	89	11	50	

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 249.—Potatoes: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1922.

State.	Crop movement season.										
	1917-18					Quarters, 1922-23.					Total.
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Apr.-June.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June.	
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Maine.....	14,794	10,026	23,444	17,817	38,037	1,976	8,111	9,012	15,286	24,385	
New York:											
Long Island.....	4,949	4,350	3,701	5,501	4,959	2,586	3,539	1,058	34	7,216	
Other.....	5,171	5,739	9,116	11,001	14,029	92	4,340	6,078	1,179	12,079	
New Jersey.....	11,709	5,880	10,400	17,147	10,476	7	15,377	2,653	217	81	18,335
Pennsylvania.....	3,727	2,119	3,742	6,489	3,564	1,017	3,052	1,278	1,405	5,752	
Maryland:											
Eastern Shore, first.....	2,286	703	1,434	2,259	2,123	206	2,847			3,053	
Eastern Shore, second.....	625	233	667	790	629		223	469	70	711	
Other.....	22	10	58	47	27		7	11		5	19
Virginia:											
Eastern Shore, first.....	14,123	8,385	9,235	11,948	13,081	5,450	8,282			13,732	
Eastern Shore, second.....	214	203	368	973	359		185	103	34	322	
Norfolk, first.....	5,065	2,485	2,285	2,995	5,192	2,663	1,430			4,063	
Norfolk, second.....	328	591	174	440	525		114	56	41	211	
Other.....	772	265	102	268	407	190	155	36	2	385	
North Carolina.....	4,713	5,605	3,306	3,513	3,597	3,680	431	20	7	4,144	
South Carolina.....	2,440	2,812	1,217	3,070	2,509	4,337	1	1	2	4,345	
Florida.....	4,294	4,839	2,275	3,351	2,344	5,039	3	1	3	5,046	
Michigan.....	9,431	11,063	12,237	17,119	15,222	1,292	6,455	5,051	17,031	19,829	
Wisconsin.....	13,852	20,655	21,975	18,661	11,045	1,582	7,338	7,393	15,450	21,703	
Minnesota.....	16,477	23,515	22,058	23,214	29,568	6,107	10,187	7,471	15,143	28,908	
Iowa.....	462	943	251	922	91	235	576	25	7	843	
North Dakota.....	353	2,530	2,229	1,846	10,522	1,051	3,959	1,803	1,538	8,351	
South Dakota.....	963	1,291	689	1,926	3,345	757	1,675	69	201	2,702	
Nebraska.....	2,026	3,823	1,661	3,071	5,331	1,365	1,740	1,679	780	5,564	
Kansas.....	844	824	1,132	1,982	2,380	61	2,328	40	4	2,433	
Kentucky.....	805	758	806	1,132	641	30	375	19	54	483	
Alabama.....	641	679	90	308	695	1,912	6	3	4	1,925	
Louisiana.....	1,076	4,032	559	887	1,162	1,013	43	14	13	1,083	
Texas.....	1,093	2,312	808	738	1,107	1,410	10	3	9	1,432	
Oklahoma.....	665	350	677	592	281	945	52	2	1	1,000	
Arkansas.....	371	280	186	236	138	317	11	6	7	341	
Montana.....	355	771	352	949	1,834	65	611	182	654	1,412	
Wyoming.....	230	407	265	545	958	194	407	278	1,188	1,037	
Colorado.....	12,462	13,647	8,810	11,345	17,844	3,227	4,282	5,607	12,354	15,470	
Utah.....	810	496	426	563	1,074	3	1,325	498	49	161	2,036
Nevada.....	1,417	728	689	415	465		4	367	259	114	744
Idaho.....	7,120	7,727	6,853	8,143	14,670	2,769	4,132	4,376	14,945	16,213	
Washington.....	2,630	2,924	3,098	3,765	6,194	609	1,279	1,449	1,728	5,065	
Oregon.....	1,903	1,628	786	1,756	1,386		451	386	302	703	1,842
California:											
Northern district.....	* 7,864	8,151	7,118	8,403	6,500	830	1,466	1,978	1,689	5,880	
Southern district.....	(3)	2,200	1,369	1,687	2,741	431	1,374	40	44	1,905	
All other.....	1,980	1,067	1,123	1,336	1,593	729	520	386	277	146	2,058
Total.....	161,596	176,552	167,870	199,165	238,546	228,953	61,416	68,678	56,270	38,810	254,127

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis. The crop movement season normally begins in April and extends through June of the following year, with irregular shipments continuing into July and August.

* Old crop only. Includes carlot shipments in July as follows: Maine 43, New York, other 3, Pennsylvania 3, Michigan 148 (also 9 in August), Wisconsin 55, Minnesota 21, North Dakota 2, Wyoming 2, Colorado 2 and Idaho 10.

† Includes 1 car in February and 221 cars in March.

‡ Southern District included in Northern District.

§ Includes 289 cars in July and 9 cars in August.

TABLE 250.—Potatoes: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1923—Continued.

State, and crop movement season beginning Apr. 1.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
South Carolina:																	
1917-18		1,770	670	85													2,440
1918-19		1,800	1,997	38													3,835
1919-20		341	833	38													1,212
1920-21	2	852	2,309	6						1							3,070
1921-22		2,035	481	14						3		6					2,530
1922-23		3,293	1,044	4					1	2							4,346
1923-24		1,848	2,347	11													4,196
Florida:																	
1917-18	1, 472	2,618	190	4													4,284
1918-19	1, 1,204	2,930	684	36						3	5	2					4,889
1919-20	1, 734	1,499	42							3							2,275
1920-21	1, 148	2,335	924	42				2									3,351
1921-22	1, 1,775	639	28							2							2,444
1922-23	1, 2,712	113								3							2,825
1923-24	1, 1,089	108						1									1,197
Michigan:																	
1917-18					16	388	1,572	1,266	598	458	751	938	1,396	1,553	531	4	9,431
1918-19					20	328	1,847	2,072	743	790	592	1,154	1,735	1,901	770	30	11,042
1919-20					39	601	2,687	2,329	1,043	1,069	1,011	1,714	1,134	543	26		12,237
1920-21				2	577	2,210	3,116	1,253	1,253	1,630	990	1,637	2,174	2,632	813	26	17,119
1921-22					789	3,210	1,986	890	1,516	1,516	1,230	2,041	1,592	1,414	718	3	15,222
1922-23					76	1,316	2,600	2,475	1,360	1,468	1,415	2,168	2,920	2,321	1,683	157	16,899
1923-24					50	864	2,353	2,359	1,088								
Wisconsin:																	
1917-18					118	1,158	3,707	1,383	575	887	1,461	1,643	1,452	1,011	447	10	13,862
1918-19				1	124	2,168	3,630	2,464	1,545	2,460	1,958	2,132	1,608	963	362		20,655
1919-20					127	3,250	3,019	2,310	1,567	2,137	1,754	1,923	1,893	344	148	3	21,975
1920-21					18	450	3,189	2,876	1,314	2,337	1,933	2,385	2,234	1,592	431	2	18,061
1921-22					263	1,377	2,683	2,018	1,367	1,201	1,963	1,166	1,755	260	8	11,045	
1922-23					186	1,862	2,438	2,018	1,635	2,495	1,906	2,992	2,716	1,735	944	55	21,763
1923-24									1,040								
Minnesota:																	
1917-18				15	1,312	1,918	4,074	1,445	675	1,281	1,510	2,119	1,398	635	179	16	16,477
1918-19				96	2,090	4,573	4,623	1,738	738	1,850	1,359	2,365	1,612	1,018	454	6	26,515
1919-20				83	2,438	5,356	5,817	1,378	933	1,875	1,162	1,900	1,027	282	117	1	22,958
1920-21				64	1,344	3,770	6,870	2,770	1,894	1,899	1,123	2,342	1,133	863	214	9	23,214
1921-22					960	4,860	9,029	2,762	892	1,894	1,412	4,443	2,314	1,060	248		26,868
1922-23				518	1,432	4,167	7,042	2,160	1,160	1,724	1,532	4,215	3,274	1,860	456	21	26,908
1923-24				15	1,754	5,980	7,936	2,650	1,120								
Nebraska:																	
1917-18					38	27	652	698	74	96	224	190	37	17	1		2,086
1918-19					110	450	1,063	708	263	370	204	320	235	87	11		3,423
1919-20				1	96	182	712	257	59	171	251	271	22	11			2,051
1920-21					152	338	624	600	141	306	284	261	52	11	1		2,071
1921-22				267	446	488	1,265	390	291	495	312	466	298	184	15		2,331
1922-23				51	570	744	903	461	375	743	432	504	530	210	40		3,564
1923-24				12	266	357	656	712	270								5,564

Colorado:	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	220	1,751	2,163	1,254	824	1,005	980
		580	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
	10	2,612	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
		631	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
		643	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
	15	2,612	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
	91	2,612	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
	74	2,612	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
	205	2,612	2,576	1,257	1,250	1,257	1,674
Idaho:							
	3	100	254	1,291	999	655	603
		458	1,049	1,078	944	846	911
	9	635	1,163	1,078	944	846	911
	24	635	1,163	1,078	944	846	911
	23	754	689	1,174	1,738	707	1,091
	166	1,945	1,401	2,304	1,064	848	1,060
	35	1,415	1,310	1,869	981	1,320	878
	66	1,763	1,540	1,467	1,292	1,292	1,292
Washington:							
	60	98	110	372	343	161	354
		33	43	113	363	234	296
	55	116	192	733	587	219	303
	42	114	288	756	556	157	159
	98	187	852	1,201	656	422	575
	178	190	241	479	506	294	401
	140	132	229	793	967	451	
California:							
	139	1,534	965	462	600	905	921
		2,065	1,059	1,098	1,054	917	417
	36	941	1,336	1,110	813	647	374
	65	232	1,228	1,074	1,188	728	540
	117	822	1,775	1,228	1,003	610	737
	89	1,129	1,754	886	926	739	544
	6	955	1,473	719	717	582	544
	110	787	1,117	740	711	539	420
All other:							
	11	2,642	1,900	851	1,532	582	915
		4,701	1,276	1,580	1,041	573	683
	57	2,887	1,909	1,451	1,041	573	683
	47	3,118	1,925	1,969	1,041	573	683
	37	2,240	3,621	1,791	1,054	597	592
	7,276	1,959	3,771	2,194	1,504	505	879
	68	2,574	2,568	3,105	2,253	662	973
	94	1,048	5,470	3,251	1,721	745	2,030
Total:							
	11,483	13,923	15,478	12,910	14,292	13,536	11,009
		14,762	14,075	11,805	19,541	24,902	18,739
	1,921	6,006	4,701	1,276	1,580	1,041	573
	1,751	2,226	9,707	13,684	12,257	32,535	17,362
	1,87	4,038	14,285	15,611	18,592	18,155	18,592
	9,203	15,268	16,979	16,115	26,490	43,250	16,729
	4,428	17,869	18,758	18,238	24,420	36,168	20,151
	42,780	8,904	17,869	18,758	24,420	36,168	20,151
	5,113	14,789	16,435	16,709	28,255	34,209	21,417
	1,183	6,832	13,923	15,478	14,292	13,536	11,009
		14,762	14,075	11,805	19,541	24,902	18,739
	1,921	6,006	4,701				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

- 1 Includes 1 car in March
- 2 Includes 5 cars in March

³ Includes 95 cars in March.
⁴ Includes 1 car in February and 221 cars in March.

⁵ Includes 36 cars in March.
⁶ Includes 9 cars in August.

⁷ Includes 20 cars in March.
⁸ Includes 15 cars in March.

TABLE 251.—Potatoes: *International trade, calendar years, 1911–1922.*

Country.	Average, 1911–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>	<i>1,000 bushels.</i>
Canada.....	525	1,207	923	5,383	406	3,258	347	3,009
China.....	36	288		192		272		468
Czechoslovakia.....			1,800	1,322	283	1,45	319	2,834
Denmark.....	40	928	30	7,964	55	2,322	123	2,244
Estonia.....				1,623		1,719		1,712
France.....	7,143	8,683	2,465	7,903	5,870	8,667	13,544	5,167
Italy.....	242	3,975	1	3,074	706	4,260	3	4,526
Japan.....		440		328		240		1,235
Netherlands.....	1,952	16,451	44	14,424	350	18,321	735	11,538
Portugal.....	273	500	1,770	1,24				
Spain.....		1,835		326		899	506	1,346
Sweden.....	700	64	208	1,535	657	3	78	1,760
United States.....	5,707	1,814	6,062	4,154	2,018	3,500	1,775	2,897
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria.....	1,218	931	1,631	473	994	720	1,200	614
Argentina.....	1,337	143	91	1,560				
Austria.....			0,037	(*)	4,148	24	13,606	2
Austria-Hungary.....	4,070	1,451						
Belgium.....	4,921	8,692	1,520	2,371	10,946	677	6,641	2,975
Brazil.....	939	(*)	270	(*)	60	18		
British India.....			752	7	769	10	874	12
Cuba.....	2,001	2	2,802					
Egypt.....	599	28	785	4	624	13	594	215
Finland.....	479	15	172		139	16	527	1
Germany.....	20,180	12,412	26,852	2,109	19,728	4,214	6,158	2,408
Hungary.....				1,051	12	767	1,003	1
Norway.....	215	60	97	598	499	21	398	77
Philippine Islands.....	334		291		352		300	
Russia.....	309	7,762	1,527		1,469			
Switzerland.....	3,172	42	456	584	1,062	51	2,260	19
Tunis.....	4,294	42	316	3	313	3	320	4
United Kingdom.....	11,382	6,246	9,719	690	5,678	2,825	6,405	15,433
Uruguay.....	3,768	1	1,418		1,965		1,325	
Other countries.....	931	779	2,139	871	1,818	1,280	849	455
Total.....	78,767	75,151	67,244	57,043	49,011	51,099	49,350	49,602

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

* International Institute of Agriculture.

† Less than 500 bushels.

‡ One year only.

§ Eight months, May–December.

|| Two-year average.

TABLE 252.—Potatoes: *Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1908–1923.*

Year beginning July 1—	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weight- ed av.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1908–9.....	77.8	83.6	78.0	74.8	69.2	70.6	72.0	73.3	80.0	80.3	97.3	97.7	77.0
1909–10.....	91.0	85.1	71.5	64.3	57.8	64.1	56.0	56.2	54.6	47.4	38.4	37.4	59.4
1910–11.....	40.1	64.9	72.9	67.8	55.7	55.7	54.1	55.1	55.3	55.5	62.5	63.3	59.5
1911–12.....	96.3	130.0	113.7	88.3	76.3	79.9	84.5	94.4	102.0	117.1	127.3	119.7	96.0
1912–13.....	108.6	86.5	65.0	51.1	45.5	50.5	60.6	58.1	52.0	30.3	48.2	55.2	55.2
1913–14.....	49.8	69.2	75.3	73.9	69.6	68.7	68.4	69.7	70.7	70.0	71.4	71.3	70.0
Av. 1909–1913.....	76.2	88.3	79.7	69.1	61.0	61.8	62.7	65.7	66.9	68.1	69.6	69.4	68.0
1914–15.....	81.5	87.1	74.9	64.7	52.8	48.7	49.7	50.4	50.4	47.8	50.5	50.8	58.3
1915–16.....	52.1	56.3	50.5	48.6	60.8	61.7	70.6	88.0	94.4	97.6	94.8	98.8	66.8
1916–17.....	102.3	95.4	100.3	112.0	135.7	146.1	147.3	172.4	240.7	234.7	279.6	274.0	155.2
1917–18.....	247.9	170.8	139.1	122.1	127.8	122.8	121.0	122.9	120.3	92.6	80.1	75.5	126.4
1918–19.....	94.9	141.6	148.8	143.6	127.2	119.3	116.1	114.4	109.4	105.4	118.9	121.4	126.2
1919–20.....	128.4	192.6	187.5	164.2	152.8	159.5	178.6	217.6	243.5	295.6	393.6	421.3	203.7
1920–21.....	386.0	302.9	184.9	134.8	118.3	114.5	105.6	95.6	84.0	77.6	68.0	67.1	137.0
Av. 1914–1920.....	156.2	149.6	127.9	112.9	110.8	110.4	112.7	123.0	134.7	135.9	155.1	158.4	124.8
1921–22.....	69.9	136.9	168.6	137.6	123.5	110.1	108.6	115.5	117.8	113.6	104.3	104.1	122.6
1922–23.....	103.3	114.8	88.0	69.6	62.8	58.1	59.3	64.7	63.6	73.6	81.3	76.6	72.6
1923–24.....	83.1	122.7	119.0	100.2	82.7	82.3							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 253.—Potatoes: Farm price per bushel, by States, December 1, calendar years, 1909-1923, and value per acre 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A. v. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A. v. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
Me.....	61	47	42	77	55	53	55	33	70	142	130	120	140	125	100	85	45	70	180.60
N. H.....	73	64	52	87	61	83	69	60	95	166	167	145	175	155	138	135	105	115	212.75
Vt.....	67	44	45	79	55	72	59	47	81	139	140	138	157	125	118	104	93	100	180.00
Mass.....	85	79	70	96	75	85	81	71	94	175	175	170	190	150	146	152	95	135	236.25
R. I.....	86	80	69	106	77	90	84	70	92	185	175	173	180	160	148	160	90	130	214.50
Conn.....	90	83	70	105	78	87	85	65	96	175	161	165	195	150	144	150	100	147	227.85
N. Y.....	75	50	48	90	58	80	65	44	82	168	130	122	145	118	114	108	60	95	116.85
N. J.....	89	82	65	105	66	82	80	61	75	155	141	170	169	125	128	142	72	125	118.75
Pa.....	80	65	52	93	57	80	69	58	75	148	135	161	154	124	121	133	75	105	110.25
Del.....	83	72	60	96	70	75	75	70	75	125	130	140	125	100	109	110	70	102	81.00
Md.....	74	66	54	91	59	67	67	60	62	133	119	120	130	95	103	110	60	100	80.00
Va.....	72	70	58	96	65	80	74	77	61	187	125	120	157	95	110	110	65	100	93.00
W. Va.....	85	68	67	104	62	90	78	81	65	158	132	160	175	135	129	163	87	105	120.00
N. C.....	77	81	73	108	76	82	84	92	73	149	143	135	163	142	127	143	101	120	103.20
S. C.....	110	115	105	122	112	130	117	125	115	175	210	193	200	180	171	150	128	160	156.80
Ga.....	110	100	105	110	87	105	101	105	99	175	195	185	217	208	189	165	140	100	112.00
Fla.....	135	120	100	145	110	117	118	113	115	200	205	200	210	200	178	190	175	190	174.80
Ohio.....	77	56	51	84	53	85	66	53	70	182	143	150	192	135	132	155	90	100	98.00
Ind.....	84	82	50	87	50	84	65	56	66	177	139	135	195	133	127	145	84	86	90.30
Ill.....	83	61	59	90	60	89	72	61	59	170	152	148	196	145	134	140	90	88	80.96
Mich.....	58	35	31	71	41	53	46	30	56	160	105	89	135	92	95	95	34	50	57.00
Wis.....	60	38	38	62	34	54	45	30	45	147	90	80	140	86	88	95	33	50	48.00
Minn.....	56	35	64	58	28	52	47	32	39	130	91	75	153	80	86	90	35	55	52.80
Iowa.....	60	55	60	73	46	82	63	59	54	175	131	133	192	122	124	140	67	77	64.68
Mo.....	74	67	68	102	69	93	80	73	60	180	137	153	184	151	134	135	92	88	88.00
N. Dak.....	56	45	91	55	28	56	35	42	41	115	130	73	160	98	94	70	31	35	20.05
S. Dak.....	51	63	85	70	36	63	63	47	35	137	111	93	190	97	101	107	44	50	44.00
Neb.....	55	60	84	92	51	78	73	54	42	150	107	118	190	120	112	120	47	80	64.00
Kans.....	83	79	90	106	73	91	88	77	74	165	152	144	190	150	130	135	92	99	85.14
Ky.....	81	61	62	107	67	102	80	84	55	142	140	165	210	150	135	165	100	120	102.00
Tenn.....	71	71	65	108	70	97	82	91	63	149	128	165	172	160	132	165	110	112	100.80
Ala.....	95	98	94	118	90	105	101	101	60	169	182	181	215	200	163	170	150	150	120.00
Miss.....	93	95	94	115	90	100	99	95	84	160	168	165	185	200	151	200	160	154	113.96
La.....	92	91	90	100	83	96	92	97	95	167	184	150	220	203	169	180	170	150	94.50
Tex.....	98	106	110	126	105	112	112	104	105	190	210	200	210	220	177	190	160	160	88.00
Okla.....	98	95	100	124	93	105	103	90	84	195	180	195	205	180	161	185	123	128	84.18
Ark.....	86	92	85	115	92	100	97	97	70	190	157	184	205	175	155	180	130	130	80.34
Mont.....	70	51	85	74	40	67	63	64	50	120	102	80	160	105	87	80	40	73	80.30
Wyo.....	66	63	82	140	60	65	82	70	60	128	104	85	190	120	108	118	50	63	88.35
Colo.....	60	57	55	90	41	65	63	50	55	135	91	99	170	80	97	73	37	65	79.95
N. Mex.....	90	101	104	100	65	140	102	95	95	175	165	160	190	210	156	180	145	100	80.00
Ariz.....	130	126	140	125	135	131	120	100	180	150	205	195	190	163	140	90	140	84.00	
Utah.....	55	43	59	85	40	58	59	60	63	130	78	97	137	80	92	85	40	70	117.00
Nev.....	75	85	80	93	60	68	77	70	70	130	120	123	150	156	117	120	60	105	182.70
Idaho.....	60	48	65	65	29	50	51	48	56	127	79	81	151	88	87	77	31	50	87.50
Wash.....	67	47	73	68	36	90	57	55	53	98	92	101	145	95	91	90	45	70	108.50
Oreg.....	68	60	70	67	31	58	57	60	60	90	80	100	150	80	89	100	52	70	66.50
Calif.....	77	77	85	90	65	70	77	70	75	140	150	120	171	150	125	130	72	130	195.00
U. S.....	69.7	54.2	55.7	79.9	50.5	68.7	61.8	48.7	61.7	146.1	122.8	119.3	159.5	114.8	110.4	110.1	58.1	82.3	88.92

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1

TABLE 254.—Potatoes: Monthly average jobbing prices, per 100 pounds, at ten markets, 1919-1923.

Market, and crop movement season.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
New York:														
1919-20.....	\$6.25	\$4.29	\$4.37	\$1.43	\$3.39	\$2.79	\$2.57	\$2.63	\$3.09	\$4.23	\$4.40	\$6.40	\$7.58	\$7.19
1920-21.....	.....	9.08	6.93	5.54	2.56	1.83	1.93	1.90	1.32	1.99	1.31	1.54	1.29	1.22
1921-22.....	4.41	4.18	1.90	2.25	2.80	2.11	2.09	1.92	2.07	2.34	2.18	2.03	1.79	1.58
1922-23.....	4.07	3.27	3.03	1.81	1.04	.95	.98	1.22	1.36	1.39	1.44	1.87	2.09	1.76
1923-24.....	7.24	4.13	3.08	3.08	2.57	1.49	1.85	1.67	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago:														
1919-20.....	6.40	5.32	4.33	4.18	13.99	12.73	12.40	12.90	3.83	5.54	4.80	6.00	6.98	17.40
1920-21.....	.....	9.14	8.38	16.43	13.42	12.40	11.85	12.18	11.58	11.28	11.15	11.25	1.98	1.87
1921-22.....	4.83	4.50	2.42	2.33	13.11	12.65	12.00	11.75	11.83	11.98	11.96	11.80	11.69	11.70
1922-23.....	4.16	3.57	3.04	2.29	11.63	11.17	11.00	11.05	1.96	1.02	1.07	1.35	1.53	1.13
1923-24.....	.....	4.80	3.15	2.76	2.18	1.70	1.14	1.24	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia:														
1919-20.....	5.31	4.77	4.11	3.61	3.48	2.51	2.48	2.64	3.25	4.07	4.35	5.24	6.74	7.13
1920-21.....	11.00	8.39	6.87	5.58	2.59	1.89	1.87	2.03	1.49	1.65	1.20	1.07	1.05	1.03
1921-22.....	3.96	4.14	1.93	2.11	3.07	2.41	2.09	2.61	2.00	2.29	2.23	1.98	1.69	1.39
1922-23.....	3.76	3.13	2.89	1.77	1.10	1.00	1.09	1.25	1.32	1.34	1.56	1.79	2.17	1.61
1923-24.....	7.21	4.03	3.02	3.24	2.84	2.06	1.96	1.66	1.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh:														
1919-20.....	6.59	4.99	4.56	4.07	4.10	3.18	2.74	2.80	3.33	4.51	4.52	5.57	7.00	7.66
1920-21.....	.....	9.54	7.48	5.98	3.61	2.31	2.33	2.48	1.84	1.09	1.30	1.49	1.11	1.08
1921-22.....	4.59	4.37	2.28	2.73	3.43	2.71	2.30	2.10	2.01	2.26	2.27	2.01	1.85	1.64
1922-23.....	4.36	3.47	3.19	2.29	1.43	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.11	1.16	1.20	1.67	1.60	1.36
1923-24.....	7.30	4.44	3.35	3.44	3.13	2.38	1.67	1.46	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis:														
1919-20.....	5.98	5.62	3.33	3.62	3.12	2.90	2.71	2.99	.....	4.01	4.49	.....	7.55	7.57
1920-21.....	.....	10.75	8.35	6.60	3.69	2.71	2.25	2.33	1.87	1.59	1.39	1.49	1.23	1.22
1921-22.....	5.70	3.49	2.77	2.84	3.16	2.83	2.28	1.89	1.94	2.27	2.14	1.99	1.89	1.91
1922-23.....	5.87	3.84	2.96	2.49	1.73	1.53	1.28	1.20	1.10	1.16	1.18	1.44	1.59	1.45
1923-24.....	7.32	5.56	3.06	.....	.....	1.04	1.38	1.40	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati:														
1919-20.....	5.54	4.71	4.33	3.37	3.83	3.12	2.94	2.97	3.29	4.60	4.51	5.51	7.28	7.36
1920-21.....	.....	8.65	7.59	6.49	3.41	2.57	2.19	2.60	1.92	1.68	1.58	1.77	1.22	1.13
1921-22.....	4.12	4.19	2.49	2.65	3.52	2.96	2.46	1.93	1.97	2.30	2.16	2.06	1.94	1.93
1922-23.....	3.99	3.28	3.01	2.44	1.74	1.48	1.30	1.17	1.15	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.45	1.27
1923-24.....	6.62	4.43	3.30	.....	.....	1.85	1.39	1.24	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul:														
1919-20.....	.....	.....	4.12	4.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920-21.....	.....	.....	8.89	8.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-22.....	.....	.....	3.06	3.05	3.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922-23.....	.....	.....	3.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923-24.....	.....	.....	3.56	3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis:														
1919-20.....	.....	.....	4.73	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920-21.....	.....	.....	9.02	8.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-22.....	.....	.....	3.05	2.90	3.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922-23.....	.....	.....	3.36	2.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923-24.....	.....	.....	3.37	3.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City:														
1919-20.....	8.11	7.01	3.32	.....	.....	2.81	2.89	2.96	2.27	.....	.....	.....	11.37	11.20
1920-21.....	.....	.....	8.77	.....	.....	3.09	2.63	11.97	11.51	11.65	12.04	11.99	11.88	11.77
1921-22.....	6.30	3.93	3.06	.....	.....	.....	11.23	11.12	11.07	11.04	11.05	11.07	11.77	11.84
1922-23.....	5.62	3.93	2.87	.....	.....	.....	11.24	11.12	11.07	11.04	11.05	11.07	11.21	11.05
1923-24.....	.....	6.14	2.99	.....	11.79	11.52	11.16	11.30	11.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington:														
1919-20.....	6.45	5.33	4.96	3.88	3.98	3.03	2.86	2.96	3.44	4.50	4.81	5.54	7.48	7.95
1920-21.....	.....	9.45	6.81	5.82	3.26	2.23	2.22	2.52	2.35	2.12	1.69	1.71	1.54	1.36
1921-22.....	4.73	4.39	2.11	2.39	3.27	2.83	2.61	2.43	2.28	2.62	2.56	2.44	2.27	2.18
1922-23.....	4.48	3.60	2.91	2.21	1.49	1.37	1.39	1.49	1.48	1.48	1.41	1.73	1.99	1.60
1923-24.....	7.73	4.67	3.25	3.64	3.44	2.43	1.83	1.54	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. (Crop movement season for each crop extends from April of one year through May of the following year, with irregular quotations continuing through June and July. Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices. In some cases conversions have been made from larger to smaller units or vice versa, in order to obtain comparability.

¹ Carlot sales.

² Eight day average.

³ Bulk only.

⁴ Sales direct to retailers.

⁵ Sales direct to retailers except September-December, 1923.

TABLE 255.—Potatoes, "Maine" and "State and Western": Average wholesale prices per bushel at New York, 1900-1923.

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
1900-1	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.46	\$0.56	\$0.55	\$0.52	\$0.48	\$0.48	\$0.61
1901-2	.76	.72	.78	.78	.76	.75	.84	.85	.75
1902-3	.62	.62	.58	.60	.66	.66	.68	.64	.67
1903-4	.48	.60	.50	.74	.81	.94	.96	1.16	1.02
1904-5	.48	.51	.51	.50	.49	.40	.42	.36	.30
1905-6	.62	.67	.74	.68	.66	.60	.68	.80	.76
1906-7	.55	.58	.51	.48	.48	.57	.60	.56	.74
1907-8	.56	.63	.58	.64	.70	.81	.83	.84	.80
1908-9	.74	.69	.79	.79	.79	.81	.88	.92	.91
1909-10	.65	.56	.50	.56	.58	.54	.49	.40	.39
1910-11	.65	.55	.51	.49	.52	.49	.47	.62	.57
1911-12	.81	.79	.80	.85	1.12	1.14	1.28	1.38	1.25
1912-13	.60	.59	.64	.68	.63	.67	.62	.66	.77
1913-14	.74	.69	.71	.70	.80	.83	.81	.85	.85
Average 1900-1913	.67	.61	.60	.68	.73	.73	.73	.78	.77
1914-15	.62	.56	.54	.51	.51	.48	.47	.50	.46
1915-16	.73	.76	.90	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.14	1.12
1916-17	1.18	1.25	1.60	1.61	1.08	2.67	2.67	3.00	3.18
1917-18	1.20	1.62	1.37	1.39	1.66	1.47	1.14	1.11	.82
1918-19	1.38	1.44	1.37	1.50	1.42	1.26	1.11	1.43	1.40
1919-20	1.51	1.37	1.67	1.79	2.31	2.64	3.33	4.28	4.17
1920-21 ¹	1.20	1.34	1.27	1.10	.88	.88	.88	.78	.66
Average 1914-1920	1.14	1.24	1.24	1.47	1.52	1.55	1.75	1.70	
1921-22	1.37	1.16	1.25	1.23	1.43	1.35	1.25	1.12	.90
1922-23	.86	.78	.82	.86	.93	.96	1.21	1.25	1.10
1923-24	1.46	1.13	1.06	1.05					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Friday or Saturday issues, New York Producer's Price Current.

¹ First two weeks of October, 1920, are quotations on Jerseys.

SWEET POTATOES.

TABLE 256.—Sweet potatoes: Acreage, production, and value, United States, 1849-1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre. ¹
	1,000 acres.	Bushels.	1,000 bushels.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dollars.
1849			58,268			
1859			42,095			
1869			21,710			
1879			35,879			
1889			43,550			
1899	587	77.5	41,503	53.0	22,065	41.09
1900	544	88.9	48,346	50.6	24,478	45.00
1901	547	81.7	44,697	57.5	25,720	47.02
1902	532	85.3	45,344	58.1	26,358	49.55
1903	548	89.2	48,870	58.3	28,478	51.97
1904	548	88.9	48,705	60.4	29,324	53.69
1905	551	92.6	51,034	58.3	29,734	53.96
1906	554	90.2	49,948	62.2	31,063	56.07
1907	606	88.2	49,813	70.0	34,858	61.70
1908	699	92.4	55,352	68.1	36,564	61.04
1909	841	90.1	57,764	68.5	39,585	61.76
1910	641	93.5	59,938	67.1	40,216	62.74
1911	606	90.1	54,538	75.5	41,202	68.10
1912	583	95.2	55,479	72.6	40,204	69.06
1913	625	94.5	59,057	72.6	42,884	68.61
Average, 1909-1913	619	92.7	57,355	71.2	40,830	65.96
1914	603	93.8	56,574	73.0	41,294	68.48
1915	731	103.5	75,589	62.1	46,980	64.27
1916	774	91.7	70,955	84.8	60,141	77.70
1917	819	91.2	83,924	110.8	92,916	101.11
1918	949	93.5	87,994	135.2	118,862	126.45
1919	941	103.2	97,128	134.4	130,514	139.70
1920	992	104.8	103,925	113.4	117,834	118.78
Average, 1914-1920	843	97.6	82,281	105.7	86,185	100.13
1921	1,066	92.5	96,654	88.1	86,894	81.51
1922	1,117	97.9	109,294	77.1	84,295	75.47
1923 ²	993	97.9	97,177	97.9	95,091	95.76

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 257.—*Sweet potatoes: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1921-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.			Production, thousands of bushels.			Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
New Jersey.....	17	20	18	1,870	3,500	2,196	3,179	2,520	3,184
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	2	248	280	260	446	311	364
Delaware.....	9	11	9	900	1,716	1,008	990	858	1,180
Maryland.....	9	10	9	900	1,530	1,170	1,260	765	1,346
Virginia.....	44	46	44	4,180	6,210	5,280	5,225	5,408	5,544
West Virginia.....	3	8	3	345	402	390	621	563	577
North Carolina.....	102	110	100	10,302	12,430	10,500	9,993	9,944	10,290
South Carolina.....	83	104	94	7,885	9,568	9,118	7,096	6,798	7,841
Georgia.....	146	153	137	12,410	12,616	11,508	7,818	7,696	8,746
Florida.....	32	32	30	2,720	2,720	2,940	2,611	2,557	3,410
Ohio.....	3	3	3	321	360	336	571	486	504
Indiana.....	3	3	3	396	375	354	594	450	442
Illinois.....	9	9	8	990	855	880	891	898	968
Iowa.....	3	4	4	312	312	280	546	437	420
Missouri.....	14	14	14	1,400	1,330	1,512	1,400	1,396	1,633
Kansas.....	4	4	3	500	410	321	575	437	401
Kentucky.....	18	20	20	1,872	2,020	2,060	2,153	2,222	2,472
Tennessee.....	44	44	35	4,400	4,180	3,850	4,180	3,260	3,850
Alabama.....	135	142	113	12,150	13,490	11,752	8,870	10,118	9,754
Mississippi.....	107	109	101	8,560	11,445	9,898	6,334	7,897	9,007
Louisiana.....	88	85	78	8,272	7,820	7,020	5,377	4,770	6,999
Texas.....	100	105	86	8,200	8,715	6,880	6,970	7,408	7,843
Oklahoma.....	27	27	30	2,646	2,052	2,700	2,805	2,421	3,061
Arkansas.....	54	47	40	5,670	3,760	3,800	4,649	3,346	3,496
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	120	112	134	312	224	208
Arizona.....	1	2	2	125	300	340	228	525	714
California.....	8	8	6	960	880	690	1,200	590	1,138
United States.....	1,066	1,117	993	98,654	100,394	97,177	86,894	84,295	95,091

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 258.—*Sweet potatoes: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.*

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A v. 1909- 1913		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A v. 1914- 1920		1921	1922	1923
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
New Jersey	133	123	140	130	120	138	130	100	155	100	120	115	125	143	123	110	175	122		
Pennsylvania	102	88	105	121	120	110	104	105	105	100	110	120	140	138	117	124	140	130		
Delaware	125	125	115	140	120	135	127	120	135	125	112	120	138	128	125	100	156	112		
Maryland	110	118	110	115	125	141	121	125	130	126	118	130	140	126	128	100	153	130		
Virginia	96	100	100	90	90	108	96	92	110	130	104	120	140	127	118	95	136	120		
West Virginia	72	100	101	110	115	91	103	92	110	140	140	105	115	119	117	115	134	130		
North Carolina	93	99	105	80	90	100	96	90	105	107	95	110	107	104	103	101	113	105		
South Carolina	88	95	91	84	135	92	93	85	105	86	95	95	90	105	94	95	92	97		
Georgia	86	93	83	81	90	87	87	85	85	80	93	92	92	93	89	85	83	84		
Florida	115	105	108	108	112	110	109	120	112	100	95	110	100	98	105	85	85	96		
Ohio	83	110	98	113	118	90	106	110	95	99	95	96	100	103	100	107	120	112		
Indiana	71	101	104	114	116	78	103	100	104	100	106	108	105	102	106	132	125	118		
Illinois	80	110	110	89	98	70	95	84	110	90	97	82	95	97	94	110	95	110		
Iowa	93	110	98	105	90	80	97	100	95	91	90	93	67	104	91	104	78	70		
Missouri	91	90	102	91	88	66	85	84	100	70	112	91	104	110	96	100	95	108		
Kansas	105	96	101	75	99	50	84	110	110	92	92	80	109	135	104	125	104	107		
Kentucky	84	88	85	96	90	75	87	105	105	100	95	95	105	105	100	104	101	103		
Tennessee	89	87	85	85	90	80	85	100	105	100	95	98	112	102	102	100	95	110		
Alabama	85	80	85	97	100	95	91	93	90	74	90	96	94	97	91	90	95	104		
Mississippi	92	82	94	85	97	98	91	90	110	82	65	95	105	110	94	80	105	98		
Louisiana	86	90	93	90	84	85	86	87	92	90	79	75	90	101	88	94	92	90		
Texas	85	80	96	71	75	80	66	101	98	89	78	58	110	105	91	82	83	80		
Oklahoma	88	70	70	75	92	64	74	102	115	74	90	65	110	115	96	84	70	80		
Arkansas	100	58	98	92	88	90	85	95	130	91	110	90	100	105	103	105	80	95		
New Mexico	125	180	100	150	141	125	139	143	160	125	118	125	120	118	130	120	112	134		
Arizona	140	163	120	200	140	135	152	200	150	160	150	135	160	125	153	125	160	170		
California	105	100	100	140	156	170	157	161	135	160	167	170	130	127	180	120	110	115		
United States	92.4	90.1	93.5	90.1	95.2	94.5	92.7	93.5	108.5	91.7	91.2	93.5	103.2	104.8	97.4	92.5	97.9	97.9		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 259.—*Sweet potatoes: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1869-1923.*

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
1869.....	98.9	97.0	100.8	80.2	78.7	1899.....	85.1	84.1	80.7	74.9	77.5
1870.....	99.3	100.8	101.9	104.3	107.4	1900.....	93.7	92.2	83.6	80.0	88.9
1871.....	98.6	93.9	90.5	88.5	99.0	1901.....	93.1	80.7	78.7	79.0	81.7
1872.....	95.9	98.1	95.1	87.4	83.5	1902.....	83.6	78.3	77.2	79.7	85.2
1873.....	98.8	97.9	100.3	100.8	97.2	1903.....	90.2	88.7	91.1	83.7	89.2
1874.....	95.2	95.2	86.5	88.5	82.4	1904.....	87.3	88.5	89.9	86.1	88.9
1875.....	97.8	94.2	96.1	94.8	89.0	1905.....	90.6	90.1	89.5	88.6	92.6
1876.....	102.6	101.9	100.6	90.5	---	1906.....	90.9	91.2	88.7	80.0	90.2
1877.....	96.2	95.7	91.4	---	---	1907.....	88.9	85.7	85.7	82.7	88.2
1878.....	100.3	98.9	98.2	---	98.9	1908.....	89.8	88.8	88.7	85.5	92.4
1879.....	87.1	82.1	90.5	---	90.4	1909.....	89.7	86.9	81.3	77.8	90.1
1880.....	99.2	98.3	99.6	---	101.8	1910.....	87.3	85.4	83.9	80.2	93.5
1881.....	91.5	78.5	70.4	---	---	1911.....	78.4	77.7	79.1	78.1	90.1
1882.....	100.6	102.0	104.4	104.6	90.2	1912.....	86.9	85.0	84.1	82.0	95.2
1883.....	95.5	90.3	82.1	77.3	78.0	1913.....	86.5	83.8	81.4	80.1	94.5
1884.....	96.1	96.9	91.6	83.4	78.8	Av. 1909-1913.....	85.8	84.2	82.0	79.6	92.7
1885.....	97.5	97.8	95.0	95.6	96.4	1914.....	77.1	75.5	61.8	80.7	93.8
1886.....	95.3	94.8	93.1	91.7	87.5	1915.....	88.7	85.5	87.5	85.0	103.5
1887.....	97.2	95.7	89.8	83.4	80.8	1916.....	90.4	85.9	82.7	79.2	91.7
1888.....	95.6	---	93.0	94.6	97.2	1917.....	81.9	84.8	85.7	83.2	91.2
1889.....	92.9	93.2	93.9	---	87.2	1918.....	86.4	78.3	74.5	77.4	93.5
1890.....	96.0	89.9	88.7	90.3	99.3	1919.....	90.1	87.1	86.0	83.9	103.2
1891.....	93.7	93.7	92.0	87.5	88.5	1920.....	87.2	80.9	80.8	87.1	104.8
1892.....	96.0	92.2	90.8	89.8	88.0	Av. 1914-1920.....	86.0	83.4	83.6	82.4	97.4
1893.....	93.7	89.4	88.5	84.2	87.2	1921.....	85.1	84.5	80.7	77.0	92.5
1894.....	88.4	89.7	91.4	91.6	92.4	1922.....	88.2	86.3	82.4	79.0	97.9
1895.....	91.4	91.0	89.3	81.2	79.1	1923.....	82.8	80.0	79.1	80.2	97.9
1896.....	89.3	87.1	71.7	71.1	70.8						
1897.....	86.5	86.8	85.4	---	72.0						
1898.....	---	92.0	90.6	89.9	98.3						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.TABLE 260.—*Sweet potatoes: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, 1917-1922.*

State.	Year beginning July 1—					Quarters, 1922-23				
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June.	Total.
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New Jersey.....	1,955	1,785	2,237	2,948	2,212	567	1,215	938	1,148	2,868
Delaware.....	670	1,377	1,212	1,799	1,722	2	677	1,692	361	2,632
Maryland.....	607	441	1,179	1,473	1,325	349	697	535	168	1,749
Virginia:										
Eastern Shore.....	5,476	2,948	5,561	4,899	4,786	3,083	3,184	41	18	6,326
Other.....	139	70	179	634	334	232	60	12	13	307
North Carolina.....	463	708	750	884	1,015	357	57	113	182	679
South Carolina.....	---	---	---	58	135	1	35	126	73	235
Georgia.....	152	525	481	906	1,375	80	209	335	157	781
Tennessee.....	114	545	1,212	901	1,568	94	326	770	301	1,491
Alabama.....	225	342	401	482	680	364	31	81	61	537
Louisiana.....	51	150	211	647	912	266	262	365	140	1,033
Texas.....	186	329	506	622	752	244	369	819	42	974
Arkansas.....	159	149	355	498	578	7	68	151	14	240
California.....	314	800	640	708	998	169	605	194	14	982
All other.....	146	365	561	415	918	165	230	280	65	740
Total.....	10,657	10,540	15,485	17,934	19,310	5,960	8,025	5,852	1,727	21,564

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ Includes 4 cars in July.² Includes 2 cars in June.

TABLE 261.—Sweet potatoes: Farm price per bushel, 1st of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	
1910-11.....	75.1	78.2	81.2	77.5	71.8	67.1	75.0	80.4	84.4	91.2	99.3	98.7	77.9
1911-12.....	99.0	105.8	102.6	91.8	80.9	75.5	83.0	90.2	98.0	109.9	118.0	115.0	92.5
1912-13.....	112.2	107.8	95.7	84.1	76.8	72.6	80.4	85.4	88.9	92.6	98.8	92.0	87.1
1913-14.....	90.1	94.1	94.3	83.9	75.7	72.6	79.2	84.3	88.7	89.6	94.5	94.2	84.6
Av. 1910-1913.....	91.4	96.5	93.4	84.4	76.3	72.0	79.4	85.1	80.5	95.8	101.4	100.0	85.5
1914-15.....	82.0	97.5	92.8	87.3	76.3	73.0	74.0	82.0	84.7	90.7	96.6	96.7	85.0
1915-16.....	88.9	86.8	84.6	72.7	63.7	62.1	64.9	71.2	77.3	78.0	80.5	83.4	73.5
1916-17.....	79.4	87.1	89.9	83.7	80.6	84.8	90.1	95.4	110.7	124.0	141.3	149.4	91.4
1917-18.....	140.5	129.3	132.6	116.1	111.2	110.8	117.2	123.1	142.7	151.6	155.9	148.8	124.1
1918-19.....	124.3	144.7	156.2	160.6	146.0	135.2	142.1	143.1	153.7	160.7	174.6	173.7	149.8
1919-20.....	159.8	167.9	175.4	154.7	143.9	134.4	138.2	156.6	172.2	185.8	206.2	216.6	157.8
1920-21.....	213.6	228.5	200.7	160.8	122.1	113.4	113.0	117.8	119.8	127.4	127.2	128.8	149.7
Av. 1914-1920.....	128.4	133.7	133.2	119.4	106.3	102.0	106.4	112.8	123.0	131.2	139.9	142.5	118.8
1921-22.....	125.0	144.1	135.6	108.3	89.5	88.1	95.1	96.8	110.7	111.7	114.1	121.2	109.8
1922-23.....	119.0	128.4	107.6	94.8	80.7	77.1	82.9	87.3	92.3	98.6	103.8	108.8	95.0
1923-24.....	114.0	123.3	133.7	111.0	102.2	97.9							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 262.—Sweet potatoes: Farm price per bushel, by States, December 1, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920.	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre 1923. ¹
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
N. J.....	82	79	61	100	84	78	80	95	70	120	160	190	220	155	144	170	72	145	176.90
Pa.....	93	89	75	105	75	90	87	86	75	135	140	185	180	155	137	180	111	140	182.00
Del.....	70	60	55	70	68	60	63	70	62	81	120	125	110	100	95	110	59	115	128.80
Md.....	70	68	58	75	63	60	65	70	70	88	100	150	133	115	104	140	50	115	149.50
Va.....	68	70	63	74	75	70	70	76	65	90	110	145	155	95	105	125	87	105	126.00
W. Va.....	94	85	88	100	90	100	93	98	92	126	140	204	210	150	140	180	140	148	192.40
N. C.....	53	57	55	63	62	61	60	65	58	75	105	132	138	114	68	97	80	98	102.90
S. C.....	61	63	64	72	68	75	68	70	65	85	104	142	148	117	104	90	71	86	83.42
Ga.....	58	62	65	73	66	68	67	69	61	81	105	125	110	97	93	63	61	76	63.84
Fla.....	70	71	75	83	73	75	75	80	68	86	115	125	140	120	105	90	94	116	113.68
Ohio.....	101	84	98	100	87	106	93	96	98	150	175	215	175	155	155	178	135	150	168.00
Ind.....	102	84	82	96	89	103	91	90	90	150	165	195	215	160	152	150	120	125	147.50
Ill.....	102	84	89	110	95	106	97	95	82	125	150	175	175	135	134	90	105	110	121.00
Iowa.....	100	92	105	110	108	150	113	127	108	192	210	210	250	247	192	175	140	150	105.00
Mo.....	87	88	88	105	95	105	96	96	82	150	141	186	187	155	142	100	105	108	116.64
Kans.....	106	107	103	130	163	110	111	106	100	150	160	222	185	160	155	115	105	123	123.75
Ky.....	82	73	75	88	85	94	83	77	70	189	128	175	169	150	122	115	110	120	122.60
Tenn.....	63	68	69	75	72	80	73	69	59	87	105	136	117	123	99	95	78	100	110.69
Ala.....	63	68	65	68	71	67	68	65	57	74	92	115	113	100	68	73	76	88	86.32
Miss.....	68	69	60	62	62	62	63	68	55	67	97	104	112	105	80	74	69	91	89.18
La.....	63	68	65	60	65	70	64	64	50	66	104	128	115	93	89	65	61	95	85.50
Tex.....	77	99	108	104	104	95	102	87	70	99	140	175	150	130	120	85	85	114	91.20
Okla.....	88	114	110	125	100	104	112	89	73	135	100	220	180	132	141	106	118	113	101.70
Ark.....	71	96	73	82	90	80	83	77	61	90	98	138	115	105	97	82	86	92	87.40
N. Mex.....	108	120	118	144	105	130	123	113	120	189	205	250	223	220	188	200	200	200	268.00
Ariz.....	140	140	140	160	150	170	152	180	150	180	227	238	250	230	264	182	175	210	367.00
Calif.....	80	90	95	110	94	100	98	87	80	100	150	150	179	160	129	125	67	165	199.75
U. S.....	86.1	70.8	67.1	75.5	72.6	72.6	71.7	73.0	63.1	84.8	110.8	135.2	134.4	113.4	102.0	98.1	77.1	97.9	95.70

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 263.—Sweet potatoes: Average jobbing prices per bushel at 10 markets, 1920-1923.

Market and year beginning Aug. 1.	August. ¹		September. ¹		November average.	December average.	January average.	February average.	March average.	April.		May.	
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.						Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.
New York:													
1920-21	\$2.31-3.08	\$2.70	\$1.04-2.77	\$1.76	\$1.36	\$1.56	\$1.76	\$1.82	\$2.40	\$1.50-2.75	\$2.32	\$2.00-3.00	\$2.73
1921-22	1.23-2.00	1.51	.98-2.23	1.48	1.26	1.67	2.02	1.93	1.92	1.50-2.50	2.27	1.25-2.50	2.23
1922-23			.50-1.73	1.06	.70	.96	1.03	1.01	.94	.75-2.00	1.39		
1922-24			.46-1.75	1.16	1.20	2.51							
Chicago:													
1920-21	2.00-3.00	2.61	1.33-2.85	2.05	1.85	2.21	2.20	2.26	2.35	1.75-3.25	2.40	1.75-2.50	2.13
1921-22			.90-2.50	1.70	1.57	1.65	1.81	1.89	1.93	1.00-2.50	1.69	.75-2.40	1.29
1922-23	1.14-2.75	2.01	.68-2.73	1.44	1.00	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.47	1.00-2.50	1.62		
1922-24			1.08-2.33	1.67	1.52	2.73							
Philadelphia:													
1920-21	1.23-2.77	2.37	.85-2.31	1.40	.99	1.35	1.53	1.55	1.74	1.25-2.00	1.66	.80-1.90	1.63
1921-22	1.15-1.50	1.33	.92-1.36	1.14	1.02	1.43	1.51	1.65	1.72	1.00-1.80	1.42		
1922-23			.46-1.00	.68	.57	.68	.65	.58	.61	.60-1.00	.76		
1922-24			.54-1.08	.80	.84	1.98							
Pittsburgh:													
1920-21	2.31	2.31	1.31-3.00	1.95	1.49	1.95	1.91	1.73	2.03	1.40-2.15	1.89	1.50-2.15	1.92
1921-22	.74-2.50	1.45	1.14-2.85	1.62	1.49	1.69	1.88	1.94	1.82	1.25-2.00	1.71	.75-2.00	1.32
1922-23			.62-2.23	1.14	.90	.98	1.15	1.10	.81	.75-1.50	1.03		
1922-24			.92-2.16	1.45	1.43	2.47							
St. Louis:													
1920-21	1.75-2.75	2.25	.86-2.90	1.66	1.16	1.40	1.68	1.85	1.78	1.50-2.10	1.80	1.80-1.90	1.84
1921-22	1.00-1.40	1.23	.50-1.30	1.00	.94	1.11	1.20	1.10	1.18	.70-1.90	1.04		
1922-23			.65-1.00	.87	.92	.98	1.03	.97	.96	.90-1.50	1.12		
1922-24					1.49	1.97							
Cincinnati:													
1920-21	1.77-2.35	1.96	1.00-2.19	1.63	1.31	1.54	1.71	1.95	1.78	1.81-3.00	1.80	1.35-2.10	1.89
1921-22	.90-1.54	1.19	.90-1.40	1.21	1.11	1.27	1.21	1.16	1.16	.75-1.15	1.08	.40-1.15	.80
1922-23			.65-1.15	.84	.66	.88	1.05	1.02	.96	.90-1.35	1.12		
1922-24			1.08-1.15	1.12	1.09	2.06							
St. Paul:													
1920-21			1.92-4.00	2.86	2.13	2.05	2.18	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.25	1.00-2.00	1.85
1921-22			1.50-3.00	2.05	1.77	1.69	2.19	1.98	1.88	1.15-2.35	1.66		
1922-23			1.00-2.50	1.24	1.36	1.60	1.71	1.63	1.84				
1922-24			1.38-2.50	1.91	1.67	2.82							
Minneapolis:													
1920-21	3.08-3.25	3.19	1.88-3.75	2.80	2.03	2.09	2.25	2.23	2.41	2.25	2.25	2.25	.95
1921-22	2.15-3.25	2.47	1.62-2.73	2.24	1.89	2.07	2.19	1.86	2.04	1.25-2.75	1.76	.25-2.00	
1922-23			1.00-2.63	1.76	1.21	1.81	1.67	1.60	1.80	1.25-2.16	1.63		
1922-24			1.38-2.50	1.92	1.65	2.96							

¹ Quotations began Sept. 15, 1923.¹ Quotations began Aug. 23, 1920 and 1921.

TABLE 263.—Sweet potatoes: Average jobbing prices per bushel at 10 markets, 1920-1923—Continued.

Market, and year beginning Aug. 1.	August. ¹		September. ²		October average.	November average.	December average.	January average.	February average.	March average.	April.		May.	
	Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.							Range.	Average.	Range.	Average.
Kansas City:														
1920-21.	\$2.00-42.25	\$2.15	\$1.50-42.00	\$1.75	-----	\$1.62	\$1.48	\$1.59	\$1.64	\$1.66	\$1.75-42.25	\$1.92	\$1.80-42.25	\$2.01
1921-22.	1.50-1.65	1.56	1.00-1.50	1.25	\$1.01	1.10	1.21	1.30	1.22	1.19	.85-1.25	1.09	.85-1.00	.92
1922-23.	-----	-----	.75-1.00	.89	.78	.62	1.04	1.12	1.12	1.13	.90-1.75	1.19	-----	-----
1923-24.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington:														
1920-21.	2.15-2.62	2.36	1.09-2.46	1.63	1.17	1.06	1.09	1.66	1.73	1.72	1.38-2.00	1.59	1.69-2.50	1.89
1921-22.	1.27-1.62	1.40	.85-1.35	1.10	.97	.96	1.26	1.53	1.68	1.68	1.08-1.50	1.32	1.00-1.40	1.14
1922-23.	-----	-----	.46-.69	.62	.58	.73	.68	1.06	1.06	.96	.62-1.25	.96	-----	-----
1923-24.	-----	-----	.77-1.38	1.06	.95	1.19	1.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices. In some cases conversions have been made from larger to smaller units or vice versa, in order to obtain comparability.

¹Quotations began Aug. 23, 1920 and 1921.²Quotations began Sept. 18, 1923.³Sales direct to retailers.

TOMATOES.

TABLE 264.—*Tomatoes: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, for table and canning stock, 1921-1923.*

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Arkansas.....	1,030	5,780	7,920	3.3	4.0	2.4	3,400	23,100	19,000
California.....	15,230	31,310	43,860	5.4	7.0	6.7	82,200	216,200	298,900
Colorado.....	910	2,430	3,830	6.2	8.3	5.2	5,600	20,200	19,900
Delaware.....	2,530	12,640	24,590	4.9	3.9	5.4	12,400	49,300	132,800
Florida.....	18,040	33,710	36,360	4.0	3.6	3.1	72,200	121,400	112,700
Illinois.....	6,080	12,500	9,270	3.5	4.5	3.4	21,300	56,200	31,500
Indiana.....	25,150	56,040	69,490	5.0	5.8	3.0	125,800	328,000	208,500
Iowa.....	2,240	3,180	3,980	3.3	6.7	5.5	7,400	21,300	21,900
Kentucky.....	4,300	8,820	9,350	3.4	3.9	2.6	14,600	34,400	24,300
Maryland.....	12,830	41,300	49,140	4.2	3.6	5.4	53,900	148,700	265,400
Michigan.....	1,920	5,100	3,900	5.6	4.8	3.7	10,800	24,500	14,400
Mississippi.....	7,150	11,180	11,110	3.1	3.7	2.4	22,200	41,400	26,700
Missouri.....	5,410	17,510	22,490	2.9	3.2	2.5	15,700	56,000	56,200
New Jersey.....	23,360	27,160	30,740	5.0	5.2	4.8	116,800	141,200	147,600
New York.....	6,390	14,680	16,560	8.2	7.0	4.2	52,200	116,000	69,600
Ohio.....	7,860	16,850	17,880	5.5	5.4	4.7	43,200	91,000	84,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,480	4,280	5,200	4.9	5.7	4.5	7,300	24,400	23,400
South Carolina.....	350	1,100	1,600	2.9	3.0	2.9	1,000	3,300	4,600
Tennessee.....	2,890	9,220	9,020	2.7	3.3	2.1	7,800	30,400	18,900
Texas.....	8,730	12,490	6,590	3.3	2.1	2.4	28,800	26,200	15,800
Utah.....	1,250	3,820	4,890	12.3	10.0	8.8	15,400	38,200	43,000
Virginia.....	3,460	10,710	15,650	3.0	4.3	4.2	10,400	46,100	65,700
West Virginia.....	1,110	570	490	3.0	4.3	2.9	3,300	2,500	1,400
Wisconsin.....	200	220	360	3.2	4.0	6.1	600	900	2,200
Other States.....	430	820	1,720	4.0	4.5	3.2	1,700	3,700	5,500
Total.....	180,300	343,420	405,900	4.6	4.8	4.2	736,000	1,664,600	1,708,900

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 265.—*Tomatoes: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.*

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
New York.....	143	381	457	845	1,098	1,902	1,112
New Jersey.....	2,239	2,006	1,012	2,356	2,130	1,930	1,621
Delaware.....	877	1,130	502	153	189	413	321
Maryland.....	237	200	206	138	128	278	267
Florida.....	4,695	3,700	4,501	3,749	5,774	10,288	9,957
Ohio.....	628	799	489	330	351	557	934
Indiana.....	524	1,150	945	1,148	528	1,303	1,106
Illinois.....	457	393	234	340	155	229	249
Tennessee.....	947	654	368	805	357	920	494
Mississippi.....	1,063	1,379	1,398	1,363	1,961	3,441	2,144
Texas.....	1,278	1,123	1,205	1,296	1,954	1,844	1,085
California.....	510	1,514	2,186	1,958	1,714	2,805	3,273
All other.....	478	1,042	1,007	1,085	860	1,268	1,229
Total.....	14,115	15,471	14,503	15,556	17,199	20,668	23,792

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 266.—*Tomatoes: Farm price, per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1918-1923.*

Month.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
July.....	161.4	167.4	141.4	161.5	194.3	219.1	240.3	324.4	319.6	270.0	310.7
August.....	95.8	92.5	66.4	88.4	124.3	133.1	177.0	168.4	142.4	102.0	165.2
September.....	68.0	63.0	56.9	75.0	109.5	103.0	137.2	104.4	103.6	-----	106.6
October.....	73.0	60.3	67.9	82.1	117.6	108.6	117.7	98.9	113.5	79.6	122.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 267.—*Tomatoes: Average jobbing prices, per 4-basket and 6-basket carriers at 10 markets, 1921-1923.*

Market, and calendar year.	4-basket carrier.		6-basket carrier, June.	Market, and calendar year.	4-basket carrier.		6-basket carrier, June.
	June.	July.			June.	July.	
New York:				Cincinnati:			
1921.....	\$1.70	\$1.20	\$2.06	1921.....	\$1.52	\$1.05	\$2.63
1922.....	1.14	-----	2.03	1922.....	1.88	-----	2.01
1923.....	2.32	-----	4.23	1923.....	-----	-----	-----
Chicago:				St. Paul:			
1921.....	1.59	1.05	-----	1921.....	-----	-----	-----
1922.....	1.18	-----	2.98	1922.....	1.23	-----	2.80
1923.....	2.13	-----	-----	1923.....	2.11	-----	-----
Philadelphia:				Minneapolis:			
1921.....	1.41	-----	2.58	1921.....	-----	-----	-----
1922.....	1.09	-----	1.77	1922.....	1.30	-----	-----
1923.....	2.11	-----	3.46	1923.....	2.20	-----	-----
Pittsburgh:				Kansas City:			
1921.....	1.68	1.22	3.19	1921.....	1.68	.67	-----
1922.....	1.16	-----	-----	1922.....	-----	-----	-----
1923.....	2.15	-----	3.82	1923.....	2.34	-----	-----
St. Louis:				Washington: ¹			
1921.....	1.61	.71	-----	1921.....	-----	1.32	3.03
1922.....	-----	-----	-----	1922.....	1.21	-----	3.21
1923.....	2.15	-----	-----	1923.....	2.19	-----	4.31

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Average prices as shown are based on stock of good merchantable quality and condition only; they are simple averages of selling prices.

¹ Sales direct to retailers.

TABLE 268.—*Tomatoes, canned: Production in the United States, calendar years, 1891-1923.*

State.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>
Massachusetts.....	10,000	6,557	3,400	9,800	5,000	-----
Connecticut.....	14,400	14,750	9,600	19,325	18,000	10,200
New York.....	114,774	140,290	160,887	164,378	150,617	96,308
New Jersey.....	950,833	862,692	977,242	1,378,090	756,041	686,490
Pennsylvania.....	15,000	18,920	24,364	21,099	10,825	7,450
Delaware.....	264,950	175,700	271,277	309,125	280,934	362,319
Maryland.....	744,010	977,742	1,417,626	2,159,874	1,317,606	1,031,500
Virginia.....	98,360	60,386	45,020	67,125	87,830	49,830
North Carolina.....	3,900	1,500	7,350	8,879	22,210	-----
South Carolina.....	-----	7,500	2,950	4,800	20,500	-----
Georgia.....	3,000	12,400	4,700	3,500	3,106	-----
Ohio.....	90,950	87,846	64,730	249,391	178,247	150,140
Indiana.....	341,217	282,717	347,969	912,856	435,557	447,288
Illinois.....	68,324	42,309	64,409	159,360	101,539	82,965
Michigan.....	73,506	39,602	39,502	59,100	59,238	20,050
Wisconsin.....	-----	-----	3,250	-----	2,900	9,736
Iowa.....	94,800	57,500	82,719	86,373	91,641	61,437
Missouri.....	90,350	64,631	192,493	186,210	155,900	119,729
Nebraska.....	26,900	2,210	16,900	32,950	13,710	8,070
Kansas.....	50,700	30,633	76,615	65,060	33,700	32,550
Kentucky.....	10,000	2,200	6,500	30,893	13,700	10,800
Alabama.....	-----	1,170	2,200	4,350	2,850	-----
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	2,300	5,500	-----	-----
Texas.....	4,500	100	7,521	7,816	9,600	-----
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	2,500	2,500	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	14,800	2,500	14,000	20,300	9,100	4,000
Colorado.....	12,600	39,262	49,500	79,110	21,000	55,500
Utah.....	-----	55,000	20,000	46,000	-----	-----
California.....	218,311	230,943	451,547	222,913	233,259	183,317
All other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,526
United States.....	3,315,885	3,223,135	4,298,443	8,426,669	4,034,670	3,423,900

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from National Cannery Association data.

¹ Stated in cases of 24 No. 3 cans.

² Includes West Virginia.

TABLE 268.—Tomatoes, canned: Production in the United States, calendar years, 1891-1923—Continued.

State.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Cases. ¹	Cases. ¹	Cases. ¹	Cases. ¹	Cases. ¹	Cases. ¹
Connecticut.....		9,720	20,120	16,425	16,600	13,000
New York.....	98,610	102,354	158,206	201,371	140,043	107,423
New Jersey.....	519,813	810,219	871,349	815,102	411,150	730,845
Pennsylvania.....	16,900	42,216	76,010	48,540	3,701	81,001
Delaware.....	305,769	450,409	545,551	331,124	212,723	760,670
Maryland.....	1,381,989	1,918,873	2,859,914	1,691,045	1,768,269	4,514,382
Virginia ²	119,517	185,293	298,270	177,835	104,813	414,590
Ohio.....	182,800	210,755	248,519	233,697	103,847	314,660
Indiana.....	587,579	1,020,415	827,413	639,536	420,082	992,088
Illinois.....	65,000	75,561	144,115	102,481	25,600	52,530
Michigan.....	21,384	41,585	53,316	40,150	34,475	17,667
Wisconsin.....	2,750	31,258	53,580	58,300	33,312	6,000
Iowa.....	119,505	134,250	85,884	98,500	18,180	51,657
Missouri.....	180,874	140,844	168,211	153,000	13,400	98,682
Nebraska.....	9,800	21,000	16,174	13,550	1,400	3,352
Kansas.....	33,083	16,805	25,075	20,010	2,600	20,000
Kentucky.....	23,680	27,600	32,220	26,125	16,600	62,249
Arkansas.....	9,700					
Colorado.....	67,125	45,142	58,550	30,500	47,900	5,000
Utah.....	34,300	18,000	125,000	205,351	150,000	248,650
California.....	208,612	299,408	508,310	555,536	606,288	737,400
All other.....	9,360	35,903	18,200	22,965	14,783	29,689
United States.....	3,003,975	5,654,200	7,173,993	5,498,043	4,234,061	9,261,722

State.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Connecticut.....	6,000					
New York.....	185,841	169,521	187,171	274,798	217,635	369,000
New Jersey.....	592,670	815,823	416,053	545,628	914,844	751,000
Pennsylvania.....	67,922	80,038	30,360	84,169	106,888	(³)
Delaware.....	899,904	640,110	404,155	728,365	1,368,860	910,000
Maryland.....	4,687,224	3,338,310	2,294,053	3,290,953	5,294,258	4,710,000
Virginia ²	941,614	486,200	161,994	102,537	1,070,409	607,000
Ohio.....	298,336	278,438	184,353	276,243	410,876	406,000
Indiana.....	989,081	1,166,664	799,404	1,460,167	1,172,095	1,128,000
Illinois.....	42,519	34,700	52,147	67,860	51,239	(³)
Michigan.....	13,319	15,415	7,825	17,100	50,000	(³)
Wisconsin.....	49,912					(³)
Iowa.....	27,978	83,145	64,625	155,770	60,121	(³)
Missouri.....	38,093	115,950	83,743	255,419	225,325	546,000
Nebraska.....	3,611	0,907	9,542	4,438	5,600	(³)
Kansas.....	15,123	3,400	21,399	23,938	22,623	(³)
Kentucky.....	61,299	42,500	80,900	76,733	76,905	(³)
Colorado.....		73,000	49,176	100,075	60,107	(³)
Utah.....	359,336	373,068	51,975	332,267	424,806	(³)
California.....	884,243	730,311	640,685	838,702	1,227,364	(³)
All other.....	21,156	46,966	20,395	67,776	154,185	2,118,000
United States.....	10,154,912	8,517,126	5,575,310	8,631,138	12,918,206	11,379,000

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
New York.....	298,000	118,000	193,000	490,000	487,000	601,000
New Jersey.....	944,000	519,000	570,000	799,000	884,000	728,000
Delaware.....	1,236,000	992,000	931,000	1,398,000	1,646,000	1,335,000
Maryland.....	4,609,000	3,675,000	3,908,000	6,360,000	6,280,000	5,850,000
Virginia ²	985,000	630,000	681,000	882,000	945,000	867,000
Ohio.....	339,000	209,000	203,000	263,000	326,000	523,000
Indiana.....	852,000	537,000	806,000	792,000	948,000	1,295,000
Missouri.....	244,000	350,000	120,000	435,000	128,000	376,000
All other.....	1,477,000	2,205,000	2,247,000	2,593,000	2,593,000	3,647,000
United States.....	10,984,000	9,235,000	9,749,000	14,022,000	14,206,000	15,222,000

¹ Stated in cases of 24 No. 3 cans.² Includes West Virginia.³ Included in "All other."

TABLE 268.—*Tomatoes, canned: Production in the United States, calendar years, 1891-1923—Continued.*

State.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>	<i>Cases.¹</i>
New York.....	256,000	174,000	552,830	395,904	436,509	515,000	214,000	340,000	266,000
New Jersey.....	325,000	712,000	380,116	667,063	59,678	517,000	116,000	337,000	412,000
Delaware.....	711,000	1,199,000	1,380,805	879,070	188,920	553,000	176,000	590,000	1,216,000
Maryland.....	3,084,000	6,042,000	5,933,239	6,649,475	2,528,927	3,347,000	1,050,000	3,205,000	5,722,000
Virginia ²	969,000	928,000	1,170,504	1,547,291	852,991	1,162,000	217,000	891,000	963,000
Ohio.....	157,000	186,000	107,491	357,298	172,807	142,000	71,000	179,000	174,000
Indiana.....	419,000	790,000	398,327	908,219	875,568	778,000	530,000	1,312,000	717,000
Missouri.....	252,000	211,000	704,347	352,521	438,720	715,000	136,000	775,000	839,000
Utah.....	329,000	373,000	512,546	952,539	594,066	444,000	132,000	664,000	584,000
California.....	1,281,000	1,635,000	2,003,019	1,789,904	3,051,688	1,773,000	339,000	1,701,000	2,397,000
All other.....	686,000	922,000	1,332,850	1,322,503	1,510,106	1,422,000	430,000	1,544,000	1,382,000
U. S.....	8,469,000	13,142,000	15,070,074	15,882,372	10,709,660	11,368,000	4,017,000	11,538,000	14,672,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from National Cannery Association data

¹ Stated in cases of 24 No. 3 cans.² Includes West Virginia.

TURNIPS.

TABLE 269.—*Turnips: Farm price, per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1914-1923.*

Month.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
November.....	47.4	45.9	68.4	76.4	79.6	98.9	94.1	88.5	83.1	87.8
December.....	48.4	45.1	73.3	81.1	79.0	101.8	85.9	86.5	81.9	92.2
January.....	49.2	48.6	78.6	88.4	82.1	112.4	98.7	87.5	91.9	-----
February.....	51.1	49.6	91.1	89.9	84.7	124.1	88.7	90.3	91.3	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

WATERMELONS.

TABLE 270.—*Watermelons: Carlot shipments, by States of origin, calendar years, 1917-1923.*

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
Delaware.....	511	303	327	177	499	289	246
Maryland.....	1,019	388	515	458	763	379	580
Virginia.....	728	344	263	312	364	156	189
North Carolina.....	1,201	727	891	799	1,530	987	1,506
South Carolina.....	4,107	2,787	2,673	4,735	4,427	4,677	4,678
Georgia.....	9,530	6,782	8,984	11,103	16,140	12,978	7,572
Florida.....	3,692	2,179	3,878	6,807	5,772	11,337	4,217
Indiana.....	630	191	581	601	742	542	496
Illinois.....	386	68	190	251	459	289	433
Iowa.....	238	132	321	348	867	665	506
Missouri.....	2,133	1,196	3,516	3,012	3,188	2,732	1,707
Alabama.....	1,634	806	708	1,160	1,486	1,941	1,249
Texas.....	2,871	2,290	3,007	4,845	4,298	4,131	5,232
Oklahoma.....	505	189	870	465	566	308	64
Arkansas.....	440	93	268	314	577	325	165
California.....	1,137	1,689	3,300	3,276	3,796	4,289	4,028
All other.....	402	328	568	532	969	1,026	751
Total.....	31,503	20,392	30,860	39,255	46,463	47,066	33,041

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TRUCK CROPS.

TABLE 271.—Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, United States, 1919-1923.

ACREAGE.

Crop.	Number of States producing.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Asparagus.....	12	28,290	31,440	33,230	33,970	43,520
Beans (snap).....	30	38,560	34,550	84,370	50,080	55,990
Cabbage.....	28	92,020	119,210	100,430	131,780	98,200
Cantaloupes.....	23	72,950	74,580	77,840	103,040	82,040
Cauliflower.....	3	8,640	8,200	8,940	9,220	10,520
Celery.....	9	13,760	15,700	14,840	18,000	18,910
Corn (sweet).....	20	250,030	261,580	136,270	108,960	230,160
Cucumbers.....	29	64,810	66,450	80,360	81,780	100,980
Lettuce.....	14	18,360	31,930	31,240	44,230	56,630
Onions.....	22	52,520	64,940	67,070	63,290	61,100
Peas (green).....	23	135,430	149,340	138,380	177,710	207,590
Potatoes (early Irish).....	10	225,450	262,750	267,540	308,090	279,770
Strawberries.....	27	86,910	93,410	104,590	132,800	147,710
Tomatoes.....	33	376,260	333,560	160,300	343,420	405,990
Watermelons.....	22	122,310	149,610	155,980	211,060	155,730

PRODUCTION.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Asparagus.....crates	3,669,000	3,812,000	3,678,000	4,541,000	6,707,000
Beans (snap).....tons	76,500	54,200	65,400	81,000	97,500
Cabbage.....do	619,800	1,062,300	654,000	1,062,900	740,000
Cantaloupes.....crates	10,188,000	10,508,000	10,730,000	12,942,000	11,197,000
Cauliflower.....do	2,245,000	2,190,000	2,409,000	2,578,000	3,024,000
Celery.....do	2,732,000	3,435,000	3,446,000	4,017,000	4,309,000
Corn (sweet).....tons	587,400	594,900	360,600	478,200	588,700
Cucumbers.....bushels	6,628,000	5,385,000	8,224,000	8,804,000	7,972,000
Lettuce.....crates	5,517,000	9,425,000	11,056,000	11,176,000	13,270,000
Onions.....bushels	14,548,000	21,343,000	14,165,000	18,763,000	16,318,000
Peas (green).....tons	124,700	169,300	131,100	188,000	179,300
Potatoes (early Irish).....bushels	24,667,000	30,056,000	30,557,000	35,607,000	26,697,000
Strawberries.....quarts	155,800,000	158,585,000	189,677,000	236,304,000	254,601,000
Tomatoes.....tons	1,436,000	1,532,800	736,000	1,664,000	1,708,900
Watermelons.....number	41,346,000	57,521,000	61,122,000	71,148,000	42,477,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

VEGETABLE SEED.

TABLE 272.—Vegetable seed: Commercial acreage, average yield per acre, and production, United States, 1917-1923.

COMMERCIAL ACREAGE PLANTED FOR SEED.

Kind of seed.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Beans, dwarf, snap.....	63,524	70,897	48,658	30,059	12,625	33,488	42,123
Beans, garden, pole.....	4,029	6,297	7,957	11,573	3,911	4,430	5,284
Beet, garden.....	826	2,748	2,606	400	380	633	609
Beet, mangel.....	20	434	619	123	(?)	112	-----
Beet, sugar.....	4,638	6,014	11,139	7,919	3,699	1,129	-----
Cabbage.....	737	974	1,674	1,135	636	730	1,167
Carrot.....	1,905	4,622	3,465	538	195	493	750
Celery.....	84	176	135	60	100	70	115
Corn, sweet.....	12,975	14,759	14,565	12,024	4,064	7,405	8,690
Cucumber.....	4,604	3,053	3,582	3,598	3,577	4,180	5,047
Kale.....	18	71	106	61	39	132	108
Lettuce.....	1,979	2,291	2,283	2,010	1,185	1,929	2,200
Muskmelon.....	1,827	1,671	1,467	1,808	2,223	1,935	2,720
Watermelon.....	8,929	10,507	5,508	5,914	6,568	9,480	8,450
Onion, seed.....	3,782	7,260	6,730	2,392	1,104	1,295	2,138
Onion, sets.....	2,637	3,818	3,708	3,968	3,225	3,183	2,783
Parsley.....	109	155	146	186	90	84	80
Peas, garden.....	110,129	102,065	104,172	113,844	35,680	54,462	80,659
Pepper.....	129	720	160	431	1,309	671	503
Pumpkin.....	1,512	1,880	1,150	2,164	905	992	3,9
Radish.....	3,521	8,760	10,870	3,396	1,717	2,485	3,400
Raisins.....	131	124	208	62	9	83	-----
Spinach.....	1,415	4,259	1,139	141	32	655	231
Squash, summer.....	890	1,004	1,153	1,000	1,126	612	664
Squash, winter.....	1,328	2,539	2,912	2,109	1,310	836	1,625
Turnip.....	3,204	3,832	3,604	2,711	1,296	3,824	2,582
Turnip, English.....	24	936	1,207	239	336	200	-----
Turnip, Swede.....	21	279	205	136	(?)	90	75

TABLE 272.—Vegetable seed: Commercial acreage, average yield per acre, and production, United States, 1917–1923—Continued.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Kind of seed.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Beans, dwarf, snap.....	233	412	518	501	712	585	673
Beans, garden, pole ²	315	830	552	474	660	920	816
Beet, garden.....	562	913	697	295	474	678	934
Beet, mangel.....	1,500	677	1,003	561	(³)	911	-----
Beet, sugar.....	1,094	981	601	855	966	935	-----
Cabbage.....	396	166	699	138	352	504	394
Carrot.....	675	460	451	541	388	371	287
Celery.....	333	227	400	467	460	471	368
Corn, sweet.....	640	807	902	1,070	1,029	1,181	1,016
Cucumber.....	219	179	214	161	136	169	280
Kale.....	278	239	406	180	769	341	308
Lettuce.....	456	326	298	292	262	414	173
Muskmelon.....	160	117	102	89	178	186	194
Watermelon.....	71	91	91	104	112	127	94
Onion, seed.....	259	232	389	335	301	317	437
Onion, sets.....	11,850	12,066	5,906	11,106	8,304	9,802	8,427
Parsley.....	771	471	767	629	311	524	312
Parsnips.....	496	625	733	622	542	702	497
Peas, garden.....	444	569	490	767	762	855	765
Pepper.....	31	78	75	63	78	70	54
Pumpkin.....	71	96	95	114	117	120	136
Radish.....	176	221	233	181	150	299	176
Salsify.....	427	250	454	308	333	455	-----
Spinach.....	212	387	716	317	781	479	842
Squash, summer.....	145	99	193	131	196	185	175
Squash, winter.....	70	50	152	131	110	79	119
Tomato.....	71	80	67	80	62	62	58
Turnip, English.....	125	215	378	142	176	75	-----
Turnip, Swede.....	429	97	600	287	(³)	511	307

¹ Preliminary.² Not including Lima beans.³ Not reported for 1921.

PRODUCTION.

	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Beans, dwarf, snap.....	14,809	29,216	25,093	15,069	5,985	19,600	28,333
Beans, garden, pole ²	1,268	5,166	4,365	5,480	2,582	4,074	4,110
Beet, garden.....	464	2,509	1,858	118	180	420	653
Beet, mangel.....	80	287	621	60	(³)	102	-----
Beet, sugar.....	5,076	5,900	0,700	0,770	3,575	1,056	-----
Cabbage.....	292	162	1,383	157	224	368	448
Carrot.....	1,129	2,125	1,562	291	70	183	215
Celery.....	28	40	54	28	46	33	42
Corn, sweet.....	8,303	11,917	13,143	12,870	4,183	8,749	8,825
Cucumber.....	1,026	548	766	580	487	707	1,312
Kale.....	5	17	43	11	30	45	43
Lettuce.....	903	747	680	587	310	856	380
Muskmelon.....	293	190	150	160	395	359	501
Watermelon.....	633	960	500	614	732	1,200	711
Onion, seed.....	980	1,685	2,618	801	334	450	935
Onion, sets.....	31,249	46,069	21,900	44,402	26,780	31,200	23,200
Parsley.....	84	73	112	117	28	44	25
Parsnips.....	68	167	222	69	28	85	73
Peas, garden.....	48,898	58,127	47,968	87,310	27,197	46,598	66,300
Pepper.....	21	56	12	27	99	47	27
Pumpkin.....	108	133	110	247	106	119	47
Radish.....	621	1,935	2,537	614	236	743	600
Salsify.....	66	81	93	16	8	15	-----
Spinach.....	300	1,650	361	101	25	314	197
Squash, summer.....	121	90	223	131	187	114	116
Squash, winter.....	63	128	443	255	144	66	182
Tomato.....	227	306	243	218	81	288	150
Turnip, English.....	3	201	456	34	59	15	-----
Turnip, Swede.....	9	27	123	39	(³)	46	23

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

¹ Preliminary.² Not including Lima beans.³ Not reported for 1921.

TABLE 273.—Vegetable seed: Imports into United States, 1910 to 1922.

Kind of seed.	Fiscal year ending June 30—								Calendar year.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Beet, sugar	10,309	11,109	11,390	14,783	10,490	15,893	9,048	14,468	15,637	9,830	23,446	7,726	
Beet, all other	624	689	872	887	1,077	991	780	483	448	161	238	257	273
Cabbage	162	261	311	273	265	425	278	106	83	169	391	253	181
Carrot	176	154	97	149	172	87	88	15	33	16	69	48	87
Castor bean ¹	37,240	39,512	48,913	41,229	52,106	46,280	53,598	38,363	52,201	60,413	61,961	36,565	
Cauliflower	6	10	7	9	11	13	9	5	8	12	17	12	18
Celery ¹	189	341	39	23	406	640	608	750	168	768	594	428	604
Collard	1	1	(¹)	2	(¹)	9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	
Corn salad	7	10	8	6	6	5	5	4	2	8	14	3	
Eggplant	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Kale	17	25	39	32	38	49	40	16	8	19	77	40	25
Kohl-rabi	50	17	11	14	16	16	10	9	17	17	23	14	10
Mushroom spawn	368	423	168	240	195	124	66	48	17	23	19	23	
Mustard ¹	9,124	8,512	12,198	12,720	11,544	10,158	10,402	9,962	13,030	14,227	9,063	7,564	
Parsley	75	75	50	129	255	139	70	38	66	53	180	151	144
Parsnips	89	87	55	117	130	100	100	65	7	44	17	57	40
Pepper	16	16	18	10	12	15	15	5	22	6	2	9	4
Radish	470	581	373	504	527	550	309	119	103	112	320	213	272
Spinach	935	972	1,218	1,608	1,386	1,136	838	634	805	367	1,139	1,222	1,927
Turnips and rutabaga	1,234	1,759	2,868	1,233	1,581	2,112	1,816	1,066	2,151	1,810	1,847	2,242	1,360

Hay, Feed and Seed Division.

¹ Imported for planting and for other purposes.² Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 274.—Average wholesale prices per pound of standard varieties of vegetable seeds in United States, 1917-1923.

Kind of seed.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Beans, dwarf snap	\$0.18	\$0.26	\$0.21	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.15
Beans, garden, pole ¹	.14	.24	.23	.21	.19	.15	.15
Beet, garden	.90	1.45	1.07	.64	.48	.38	.52
Beet, mangel	.35	.90	.68	.36	.31	.27	.29
Cabbage	1.90	3.80	8.00	2.75	2.40	2.00	1.90
Carrot	1.00	1.75	.90	.50	.50	.40	.56
Celery, domestic	1.50	2.25	1.85	1.60	2.00	1.60	1.60
Celery, imported	10.00	10.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	8.00
Cucumber	.84	.83	.85	.86	.80	.81	.69
Lettuce	.65	.85	.90	.72	.76	.76	.74
Muskmelon	.54	.78	.81	.73	.79	.76	.77
Watermelon	.42	.70	.54	.46	.45	.46	.44
Onion seed	1.90	4.50	2.65	1.80	1.60	1.20	1.50
Parsley	.35	.60	1.00	.66	.60	.50	.50
Parsnip	.30	—	1.00	.40	.35	.55	1.00
Peanut garden	.12	.19	.19	.24	.19	.14	.13
Radish	.40	1.60	1.30	.60	.50	.50	.45
Spinach	.60	2.00	.75	.35	.20	.20	.21
Squash, summer	.65	.80	1.05	1.00	.90	.75	.67
Squash, winter	.55	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.00	.80	.67
Sweet corn	.20	.25	.17	.15	.13	.10	.11
Tomato	2.75	3.60	4.00	3.25	3.10	2.50	2.70
Turnip, English	.35	1.75	1.35	.65	.50	.35	.46
Turnip, Swede	.32	1.50	1.25	.45	.37	.27	.40

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

¹ Not including Lima beans.

TABLE 275.—Vegetable seed: Average yearly import price, per pound, 1910-1922.¹

Kind of seed.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beet, garden.....	9.4	10.3	16.4	15.7	15.0	11.0	12.0	17.2	49.2	67.2	21.1	14.2	18.0
Beet, sugar.....	6.5	6.6	9.7	7.2	7.6	8.8	11.2	11.6	.....	.....	22.2	19.6	.....
Cabbage.....	22.9	34.1	37.6	47.6	49.0	35.0	42.2	44.4	170.8	211.8	76.6	57.0	61.0
Carrot.....	15.2	17.0	36.3	25.1	30.6	25.0	34.0	45.4	86.1	120.4	22.6	27.0	31.3
Cauliflower.....	534.0	400.0	562.0	537.0	361.0	343.0	524.0	606.0	458.7	382.3	820.9	813.4	688.2
Celery.....	9.4	9.3	25.1	87.2	21.4	18.3	26.6	18.8	38.0	40.0	19.6	14.3	21.0
Collard.....	19.6	12.4	14.3	13.1	17.0	13.4	24.0	77.0	.....	.....	26.0	23.1	.....
Corn salad.....	15.6	12.7	20.7	14.6	12.6	13.5	15.0	16.8	38.1	49.1	44.9	47.8	.....
Eggplant.....	78.6	71.9	61.1	80.8	80.6	80.5	86.2	68.7	157.1	219.7	187.6	143.5	.....
Kale.....	22.9	15.5	14.8	19.3	25.8	20.9	17.3	27.1	75.3	63.9	26.7	26.7	29.2
Kohi-rabi.....	11.0	18.9	28.0	28.0	35.2	28.0	28.4	40.6	78.1	98.5	52.8	46.7	54.0
Parsley.....	8.6	9.0	19.2	28.1	18.6	11.0	12.2	14.4	19.7	39.3	11.9	12.5	12.7
Parsnip.....	7.2	7.6	10.4	8.6	8.2	7.0	8.1	8.4	49.2	60.4	21.9	13.2	27.0
Pepper.....	42.3	41.4	49.0	44.0	38.2	41.0	41.0	57.0	88.4	151.9	109.5	68.3	105.3
Rutabaga.....	11.0	12.3	13.0	13.4	14.5	12.4	13.2	17.8	67.6	57.5	24.0	21.8	20.0
Spinach.....	40.0	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.8	8.0	12.6	33.2	21.9	11.6	9.7	8.2
Turnip and rutabaga.....	8.5	8.6	7.9	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.9	11.8	31.5	36.9	22.8	14.6	16.8

Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

¹ Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.² Imported for planting and other purposes.

TABLE 276.—Vegetable seed: Retail catalogue prices, calendar years, 1917-1923.

Kind of seed.	1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923	
	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per lb.
Beans, dwarf snap.....	.....	\$0.32	.....	\$0.43	.....	\$0.41	.....	\$0.39	.....	\$0.39	.....	\$0.37	.....	\$0.36
Beans, garden pole ¹.....	.....	.28	.....	.41	.....	.43	.....	.40	.....	.41	.....	.39	.....	.37
Beets, garden.....	\$0.15	1.30	\$0.20	2.35	\$0.20	1.75	\$0.15	1.35	\$0.15	1.15	\$0.14	1.00	\$0.14	1.05
Beet, mangel.....	.10	.55	.15	1.30	.15	1.30	.10	.90	.10	.80	.10	.70	.10	.70
Cabbage.....	.25	3.00	.45	5.05	.60	11.10	.50	5.25	.35	3.90	.30	3.15	.29	3.05
Carrot.....	.15	1.40	.20	2.25	.20	1.70	.15	1.30	.15	1.10	.13	1.00	.13	1.05
Celery, domestic.....	.26	2.60	.30	2.85	.35	2.90	.30	3.20	.30	3.00	.27	2.75	.29	3.00
Celery, imported.....	1.45	17.00	1.40	15.35	1.30	13.55	.95	10.45	.85	9.85	.85	9.05	1.05	11.20
Cucumber.....	.10	.95	.15	1.75	.15	1.30	.15	1.30	.15	1.40	.15	1.35	.15	1.30
Lettuce.....	.15	1.35	.15	1.40	.15	1.50	.15	1.55	.20	1.60	.17	1.55	.17	1.60
Muskmelon.....	.15	1.10	.15	1.30	.15	1.35	.15	1.50	.15	1.50	.17	1.50	.16	1.45
Watermelon.....	.10	.80	.10	.95	.15	1.15	.15	1.10	.15	1.15	.14	1.05	.14	1.00
Onion seed.....	.25	2.50	.55	5.15	.35	3.80	.30	3.15	.30	3.00	.26	2.55	.25	2.55
Parsley.....	.10	.90	.15	1.05	.15	1.25	.15	1.10	.15	1.10	.14	1.10	.14	1.10
Parsnip.....	.10	.70	.20	1.75	.20	1.80	.15	1.25	.15	1.05	.14	1.00	.17	1.60
Peas, garden.....	.....	.23	.....	.37	.....	.38	.....	.45	.....	.42	.....	.37	.....	.37
Radish.....	.10	.65	.15	1.65	.15	1.65	.15	1.30	.15	1.15	.14	1.10	.14	1.10
Spinach.....	.10	.90	.20	2.10	.15	1.25	.10	.80	.10	.70	.10	.60	.11	.60
Squash, summer.....	.10	.95	.15	1.40	.15	1.50	.15	1.65	.20	1.65	.17	1.50	.16	1.40
Squash, winter.....	.10	.95	.15	1.50	.15	1.60	.20	1.70	.20	1.60	.17	1.40	.10	1.35
Sweet corn.....	.....	.26	.....	.38	.....	.35	.....	.36	.....	.36	.....	.32	.....	.31
Tomato.....	.30	2.85	.40	4.10	.40	4.00	.40	4.45	.40	4.25	.37	3.90	.36	3.90
Turnip, English.....	.10	.70	.20	1.95	.20	2.05	.15	1.40	.15	1.15	.13	.95	.13	.95
Turnip, Swede.....	.10	.65	.20	2.35	.20	2.05	.15	1.35	.15	1.00	.13	.90	.12	.85

Hay, Feed, and Seed Division. Average of prices quoted for standard varieties of vegetable seed by a number of representative mail-order dealers.

¹ Not including Lima beans.

TABLE 277.—Fruits and vegetables: Carlot shipments of 15 commodities, United States, 1917-1923.

Commodity, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Apples:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917	2,380	2,153	2,175	1,239	965	301	755	1,308	5,719	21,895	14,105	3,963	67,048
1918	2,362	3,232	2,832	1,647	347	229	1,149	2,359	8,070	26,080	13,563	6,320	68,940
1919	4,044	3,679	2,063	1,006	430	189	1,349	2,712	12,259	32,669	15,854	5,301	81,532
1920	4,393	4,419	4,378	2,229	1,278	262	1,855	3,861	11,043	37,284	23,087	8,875	102,982
1921	6,046	6,698	5,695	2,819	1,496	422	1,220	3,394	13,146	35,117	14,404	5,991	96,498
1922	4,199	4,756	2,903	1,763	1,117	1,117	2,592	4,924	14,969	34,007	20,617	8,818	101,790
1923	8,573	6,611	5,502	2,807	1,617	507	3,324	3,908	14,818	44,477	25,187	7,746	126,077
Beans, dry:													
1918	22	37	77	122	343	166	186	201	264	954	870	902	4,144
1919	699	406	602	715	754	474	338	611	375	1,019	1,040	758	7,791
1920	661	421	442	441	812	466	331	305	271	845	1,138	864	6,095
1921	1,239	1,236	967	690	675	612	492	749	1,187	2,461	1,532	874	12,714
1922	1,168	1,124	921	479	492	393	232	163	797	1,966	2,167	1,544	11,466
1923	1,251	1,224	680	580	480	558	407	553	610	2,363	2,478	1,606	12,186
Cabbage:													
1917	1,280	463	503	457	1,634	2,121	753	1,015	2,505	6,078	2,501	1,038	20,354
1918	1,498	1,735	1,700	3,379	3,734	1,694	645	1,805	3,261	5,051	3,298	1,371	28,661
1919	2,182	2,017	1,977	1,831	2,469	1,438	857	1,152	2,465	5,137	2,411	1,346	24,982
1920	1,931	2,518	3,328	3,935	2,941	1,608	612	1,095	1,791	5,399	4,607	1,355	31,020
1921	2,852	2,293	2,929	4,100	3,186	1,727	459	1,303	2,818	5,467	2,560	1,024	31,718
1922	3,344	3,422	4,185	3,831	4,006	2,252	690	1,436	5,623	7,000	8,817	1,529	40,065
1923	2,985	2,299	2,630	3,779	4,130	2,243	817	1,599	3,023	6,373	3,920	2,270	36,068
Cantaloupes:													
1917						3,408	5,882	5,564	2,184	306	23	3	17,430
1918						4,448	3,949	3,922	1,339	10			13,619
1919						66	6,002	7,144	4,755	2,834	338		22,039
1920						475	6,781	5,318	6,867	2,784	153		22,377
1921						638	7,974	6,655	5,986	2,153	17	12	25,569
1922					4	135	10,871	10,173	6,334	3,204	603	3	29,917
1923						917	10,190	6,107	5,334	2,671	538	34	25,791
Celery:													
1919	616	546	722	412	507	32	44	141	258	875	1,210	1,066	6,449
1920	816	1,047	1,206	708	320	21	69	150	421	1,250	1,611	1,483	9,308
1921	1,675	1,748	1,754	866	256	105	137	262	516	1,815	1,443	1,909	12,483
1922	1,423	1,392	1,749	1,204	466	93	201	360	829	2,107	2,040	2,278	14,151
1923	1,990	1,894	2,510	1,681	393	87	218	350	603	1,970	2,352	2,621	16,587
Grapes:													
1919						4	460	2,837	13,023	11,592	2,423	10	30,349
1920						12	366	4,647	12,001	19,358	2,808	13	39,205
1921						12	425	3,376	16,743	14,671	1,908	6	37,202
1922						1	324	4,723	22,420	25,707	6,360	225	69,858
1923						33	600	5,683	22,042	26,523	7,574	755	63,217
Lettuce:													
1919	767	717	829	1,090	831	181	395	695	653	358	565	937	8,018
1920	2,025	1,622	1,353	1,063	1,172	365	980	984	832	596	1,388	1,491	13,821
1921	2,350	1,984	2,219	1,974	1,067	670	1,399	1,140	1,302	1,253	1,481	1,771	18,616
1922	2,245	1,919	2,584	1,181	1,855	801	1,536	1,787	1,303	1,603	1,444	2,082	22,240
1923	3,110	2,741	4,071	2,515	2,015	1,808	2,230	2,454	1,781	2,013	2,219	2,814	29,286
Onions:													
1917	986	355	232	2,679	2,960	1,156	678	1,434	2,740	4,098	1,348	516	19,152
1918	901	1,062	1,023	1,799	2,290	1,141	1,177	1,921	3,075	4,211	2,410	1,017	22,027
1919	1,488	1,213	949	1,150	2,462	646	1,844	1,909	3,523	2,063	1,702	987	20,874
1920	1,368	1,150	990	1,938	4,242	607	1,040	1,918	3,075	4,010	2,018	1,186	25,950
1921	2,038	1,709	1,724	2,511	2,559	822	1,482	2,048	3,362	2,608	2,148	1,148	23,319
1922	1,724	1,011	719	3,085	2,301	937	1,695	2,407	4,603	5,129	2,185	1,677	27,553
1923	2,110	1,484	1,569	1,370	2,541	766	1,459	2,233	3,800	4,756	2,622	1,683	26,396
Peaches:													
1917						41	1,294	5,149	5,743	11,031	3,968	11	27,237
1918						1,119	4,021	6,336	5,185	8,625	123		20,409
1919						323	3,513	9,216	11,277	6,465	104		30,923
1920						45	1,588	6,881	6,284	10,528	1,638	3	26,967
1921						1,429	4,012	9,367	7,324	5,116	32		27,300
1922						695	3,184	7,540	11,880	13,778	1,208		38,291
1923						1	2,384	10,855	9,751	9,406	757		33,154

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 277.—Fruits and vegetables: Carlot shipments of 15 commodities, United States, 1917-1923—Continued.

Commodity, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Pears:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917	11	1					1,954	3,820	2,753	1,389	190	40	10,158
1918			8	3		23	2,417	3,079	4,850	3,694	779	157	14,950
1919	49	20	20			1	1,511	4,582	3,972	1,399	285	82	12,821
1920	9	2	2			1	1,650	6,655	6,613	4,169	625	112	26,138
1921	121	40	37	7	1	109	3,527	5,233	4,900	2,907	419	118	17,419
Potatoes:													
1917	10,381	6,418	6,683	8,471	9,746	14,719	15,488	12,910	14,292	23,548	13,536	7,120	144,656
1918	9,489	10,643	12,588	11,539	12,730	16,989	14,156	11,805	19,841	24,902	15,442	8,891	186,204
1919	12,753	8,996	13,744	13,489	9,883	13,803	12,655	13,696	22,267	32,535	17,362	9,532	181,277
1920	12,883	8,725	12,772	8,445	6,960	14,777	18,022	13,592	18,155	31,522	25,075	9,755	178,283
1921	14,106	11,970	16,184	14,893	14,987	17,645	17,041	16,115	26,040	43,250	16,729	10,496	219,426
1922	16,705	13,718	22,830	20,047	26,214	22,080	18,829	18,252	24,480	35,188	21,051	12,437	245,221
1923	17,265	14,605	24,450	23,186	15,277	20,402	16,343	16,695	22,185	33,435	10,400	11,421	236,054
Strawberries:													
1917			97	1,383	6,506	6,489	640						15,055
1918		11	355	1,122	5,321	1,417	177	81	18				8,452
1919			49	911	4,598	2,265	147	101	34				8,105
1920			44	887	3,511	3,473	403	112	58	2			8,490
1921	10	40	673	2,128	6,016	1,763	29	11	13	9	1		10,696
1922	17	105	245	2,401	12,940	2,925	70		4				18,716
1923	125	441	493	1,576	10,572	4,451	358						17,896
Sweet potatoes:													
1917	1,123	939	745	220	12	6	44	1,228	2,904	2,741	2,311	1,452	13,723
1918	1,368	959	1,150	817	460	44	92	680	3,800	3,338	2,658	1,882	16,254
1919	2,035	1,624	1,505	792	434	70	243	1,951	2,933	3,405	2,045	2,028	19,071
1920	1,674	1,503	1,888	1,658	593	284	440	1,929	3,613	3,449	2,482	2,110	30,723
1921	2,220	1,793	1,839	1,164	466	101	178	1,650	2,962	2,758	1,891	1,728	18,750
Tomatoes:													
1917	115	74	22	814	2,961	2,838	2,364	1,804	1,968	1,056	94	15	14,115
1918		13	487	1,448	1,568	3,028	1,967	2,124	3,171	1,361	281	23	15,471
1919	39	109	874	1,027	1,924	3,070	1,471	850	2,768	1,899	403	39	14,503
1920	268	472	1,340	468	763	3,180	2,199	1,594	3,539	1,491	216	26	15,556
1921	33	273	938	1,686	2,754	4,392	1,861	1,071	2,847	863	428	53	17,199
1922	65	544	2,615	2,794	3,980	5,958	1,958	2,712	4,342	1,343	290	67	26,068
1923	177	902	2,303	2,403	3,648	4,155	1,589	1,855	4,607	2,157	555	101	23,792
Watermelons:													
1917					209	4,986	15,011	8,856	1,677	29	2		30,800
1918					18	6,417	26,199	10,299	2,174	65	18	65	39,255
1919				7	1,080	11,240	18,837	12,256	1,958	79			46,463
1920				3	3,505	15,010	17,763	8,997	1,643	80			47,066
1921				8	762	6,021	15,603	8,529	1,971	151	1		33,041
Total (15 commodities):													
1917	15,098	11,463	9,112	15,043	24,813	32,336	31,709	29,808	40,339	60,913	31,678	12,685	315,057
1918	14,272	17,038	19,172	21,045	27,493	32,033	29,742	28,853	42,064	63,292	35,804	18,524	350,887
1919	23,722	18,625	22,654	21,830	24,563	37,099	35,829	54,570	74,297	95,045	47,321	498	491,606
1920	25,713	21,842	27,020	23,985	39,324	58,374	55,423	74,922	111,490	66,504	37,152	551	531,333
1921	32,440	29,662	34,590	32,460	36,521	51,473	44,158	54,849	106,112	401,441	194,265	202	611,034
1922	32,575	28,490	39,841	38,855	52,359	65,357	65,681	71,044	106,151	125,620	68,067	33,677	723,843
1923	39,942	33,534	46,064	41,071	43,826	53,315	63,441	65,236	96,270	131,171	68,652	32,762	715,313

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 278.—Fruits and vegetables: Unloads of nine commodities at 10 markets, in carlots, 1917-1923.

Commodity, and calendar year.	New York.	Chi.-cago.	Phila.-delphia.	Pitts-burgh.	St. Louis.	Cin-cinnati.	St. Paul.	Min-neap-olis.	Kan-sas City.	Wash-ington.	Total.
Apples:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917	17,996	4,335	2,343	2,498	2,117	636	284	588	968	833	12,216
1918	11,836	4,536	2,701	2,951	1,540	1,180	410	648	799	638	20,514
1919	10,601	6,069	2,884	3,216	1,379	1,450	227	348	674	387	26,215
1920	11,058	7,102	3,217	2,792	1,975	1,617	401	464	1,006	590	30,622
1921	11,984	6,634	3,416	2,808	1,856	1,810	351	422	1,002	369	30,252
1922	12,764	6,575	2,539	3,020	2,111	1,257	496	712	775	454	30,703
1923	15,538	10,364	3,211	3,005	2,736	1,659	428	681	1,507	674	39,803
Cabbage:											
1917	1,027	1,141	1,325	896	1,001	425	46	81	375	186	7,503
1918	2,880	1,322	1,936	1,070	858	577	54	57	580	371	10,305
1919	2,301	1,837	1,662	1,172	746	557	53	49	421	287	9,085
1920	2,306	1,355	1,906	1,297	864	596	74	121	399	393	9,311
1921	3,030	1,780	1,962	1,105	1,049	669	68	75	400	386	10,524
1922	3,333	1,697	2,166	1,219	1,121	781	102	104	515	468	11,506
1923	3,981	1,685	2,238	1,274	1,018	729	78	81	503	390	11,972

Footnotes on p. 789.

TABLE 278.—Fruits and vegetables: Unloads of nine commodities at 10 markets, in carlots, 1917-1923—Continued.

Commodity, and calendar year.	New York.	Chi- cago.	Phila- del- phia.	Pitte- burgh.	St. Louis.	Cin- cinnati.	St. Paul.	Min- neapolis.	Kan- sas City.	Wash- ington.	Total.
Cantaloupes:	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
1917.....	3,365	793	815	1,140	285	418	85	142	360	99	7,502
1918.....	3,029	1,069	493	1,068	280	389	38	118	128	126	6,734
1919.....	3,867	1,936	1,049	1,702	305	597	92	171	448	230	10,397
1920.....	4,213	2,061	1,091	1,275	452	554	60	84	896	266	10,462
1921.....	* 4,781	2,308	1,286	1,322	539	640	115	166	452	212	* 11,823
1922.....	* 5,535	2,800	1,542	1,944	618	676	122	214	422	306	* 13,479
1923.....	* 4,521	2,237	1,226	1,203	512	461	76	199	300	253	* 10,006
Onions:											
1917.....	14,660	1,146	1,606	1,178	753	286	50	149	407	108	10,349
1918.....	4,465	695	1,542	1,208	549	276	25	75	389	220	9,444
1919.....	4,801	1,403	1,398	976	438	226	61	83	284	174	9,844
1920.....	4,072	1,237	1,554	1,115	687	283	40	107	426	226	9,747
1921.....	* 4,429	1,545	1,482	922	559	314	71	91	345	196	* 9,954
1922.....	* 4,933	1,673	1,698	951	672	400	65	115	453	235	* 11,195
1923.....	* 8,338	1,951	1,790	941	664	394	64	95	454	247	* 14,938
Peaches:											
1917.....	3,620	1,067	827	1,167	348	495	99	190	292	120	8,195
1918.....	3,683	1,090	892	1,010	188	415	97	83	205	138	7,771
1919.....	3,935	1,357	944	1,221	324	631	128	112	285	158	9,105
1920.....	3,506	1,267	847	849	347	481	36	64	158	263	7,818
1921.....	* 4,143	1,326	1,056	759	481	600	77	101	288	148	* 8,659
1922.....	* 4,617	1,107	1,016	1,071	438	609	161	192	331	204	* 10,836
1923.....	* 3,406	1,404	778	745	542	649	136	158	320	220	* 8,448
Potatoes:											
1917.....	120,601	9,009	6,441	5,185	2,904	1,573	410	1,196	2,546	439	160,904
1918.....	19,330	12,477	6,823	6,516	2,739	1,538	125	397	2,602	1,213	53,700
1919.....	18,378	12,158	7,668	7,328	2,756	2,047	150	498	2,521	1,000	54,502
1920.....	17,424	11,302	7,190	5,614	2,512	2,189	437	756	2,145	885	50,454
1921.....	* 17,086	13,077	7,400	5,306	3,502	2,857	594	845	2,267	1,153	* 55,217
1922.....	* 20,100	13,912	8,023	5,009	4,290	3,447	851	717	2,433	1,623	* 56,905
1923.....	* 21,330	14,436	8,519	4,906	3,012	2,942	263	735	2,417	1,646	* 60,204
Strawberries:											
1917.....	2,771	910	679	435	89	287	82	199	173	10	5,635
1918.....	1,306	876	304	271	77	255	52	119	100	18	3,278
1919.....	898	1,240	243	160	45	232	58	101	50	50	3,089
1920.....	1,202	909	291	185	85	80	49	84	68	75	3,028
1921.....	* 1,101	1,499	300	321	132	356	72	147	180	50	* 4,158
1922.....	* 2,193	1,719	808	497	265	474	160	351	262	48	* 6,537
1923.....	* 2,507	1,096	750	516	277	559	130	246	129	62	* 6,872
Sweet potatoes:											
1921.....	* 1,592	1,231	440	913	194	368	38	91	180	197	* 5,244
1922.....	* 1,625	1,315	378	962	127	461	65	141	147	183	* 5,404
1923.....	* 1,255	1,497	409	944	136	413	58	133	102	180	* 5,127
Tomatoes:											
1917.....	13,310	1,333	696	945	237	347	27	75	266	105	17,341
1918.....	3,229	1,008	698	1,016	64	101	39	64	135	115	6,600
1919.....	2,986	1,020	943	993	178	202	24	50	225	158	6,789
1920.....	3,153	1,190	826	765	220	218	15	40	214	180	6,820
1921.....	* 2,872	1,588	1,105	919	327	287	34	58	262	103	* 7,645
1922.....	* 3,974	1,918	1,382	1,219	444	438	75	121	330	254	* 10,155
1923.....	* 3,981	1,082	1,436	1,321	309	339	34	106	302	226	* 9,705
Total (nine commodities):											
1917.....	148,356	20,384	14,732	13,444	7,734	4,467	1,053	2,618	5,407	1,400	119,545
1918.....	49,158	23,083	15,389	15,710	6,301	4,771	840	1,481	4,896	2,834	124,415
1919.....	47,767	27,026	16,771	15,772	6,181	5,942	793	1,413	4,918	2,444	129,026
1920.....	46,934	26,432	16,922	13,892	7,142	6,018	1,112	1,739	4,812	2,878	127,881
1921.....	* 51,918	30,968	18,479	14,405	8,729	7,061	1,420	1,996	5,346	2,934	* 144,176
1922.....	* 59,074	33,716	19,212	15,192	10,066	8,542	1,597	2,667	5,668	3,865	* 159,720
1923.....	* 64,947	36,922	20,352	14,855	9,206	8,145	1,267	2,434	6,043	3,898	* 168,065

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Unloads as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

¹ Reports incomplete.

² New York received, in addition in L. C. L. receipts for 1921, 152 cars of apples, 53 of cabbage, 152 of cantaloupes, 306 of onions, 74 of peaches, 1,764 of potatoes, 822 of strawberries, 1,624 of sweet potatoes, 512 of tomatoes, and 5,467 of total fruits and vegetables; for 1922, 558 cars of apples, 65 of cabbage, 292 of cantaloupes, 465 of onions, 1,385 of peaches, 751 of potatoes, 550 of strawberries, 1,308 of sweet potatoes, 814 of tomatoes, and 6,348 of total fruits and vegetables; and for 1923, 316 cars of apples, 101 of cabbage, 280 of cantaloupes, 239 of onions, 1,182 of peaches, 689 of potatoes, 522 of strawberries, 1,301 of sweet potatoes, 1,156 of tomatoes, and 5,786 of total fruits and vegetables.

CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES.

BEANS.

TABLE 279.—*Beans, dry: Acreage, production, and total farm value, United States, 1914-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.*

Calendar year, and State.	Thousands of acres.		Average yield in bushels per acre.		Production, thousands of bushels.		Average farm price per bushel Nov. 15.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1914.....	875		13.2		11,585		\$2.20		26,212	
1915.....	928		11.1		10,321		2.60		26,771	
1916.....	1,107		9.7		10,715		5.10		54,686	
1917.....	1,821		8.8		16,045		6.60		104,350	
1918.....	1,744		10.0		17,397		5.28		91,863	
1919.....	1,060		12.6		13,349		4.26		56,811	
1920.....	847		10.8		9,185		2.85		27,134	
1921.....	777		11.8		9,150		2.67		24,399	
Leading States.										
	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	1,074	1,297	11.9	12.1	12,734	15,740	3.74	3.65	47,640	57,480
New York.....	108	130	14.0	13.0	1,512	1,690	3.80	3.90	5,746	6,591
Michigan.....	458	568	10.5	11.5	4,809	6,532	3.65	3.30	17,553	21,556
Wisconsin.....	8	10	9.5	9.0	76	90	3.60	4.00	274	390
Colorado.....	81	170	5.0	8.0	405	1,360	4.40	3.70	1,782	5,032
New Mexico.....	62	69	3.2	5.0	198	345	4.50	4.20	891	1,419
Arizona.....	7	6	3.5	6.5	24	39	4.50	3.90	108	152
Idaho.....	26	45	14.0	22.0	364	990	3.40	3.60	1,238	3,504
California.....	324	299	16.5	15.7	5,346	4,694	3.75	4.00	20,048	18,776

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 280.—*Beans, dry: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Sept. 1.—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Weighted av., crop year.
1910-11.....	\$2.28	\$2.25	\$2.14	\$2.20	\$2.20	\$2.23	\$2.17	\$2.20	\$2.17	\$2.19	\$2.23	\$2.20	\$2.21
1911-12.....	2.26	2.27	2.34	2.42	2.38	2.38	2.42	2.37	2.52	2.62	2.47	2.40	2.37
1912-13.....	2.38	2.44	2.25	2.81	2.26	2.19	2.10	2.11	2.18	2.23	2.22	2.11	2.25
1913-14.....	2.08	2.25	2.20	2.12	2.17	2.09	2.05	2.11	2.31	2.23	2.22	2.64	2.17
A v. 1910-1913.....	2.25	2.28	2.23	2.26	2.25	2.22	2.18	2.20	2.30	2.32	2.28	2.31	2.25
1914-15.....	2.46	2.17	2.28	2.40	2.63	3.02	2.89	2.81	2.93	2.87	2.75	2.67	2.56
1915-16.....	2.70	2.93	3.03	3.30	3.47	3.43	3.34	3.42	3.56	3.72	3.69	4.59	3.27
1916-17.....	4.60	4.47	5.53	5.77	5.71	6.07	6.49	7.37	8.94	8.99	8.07	7.29	5.92
1917-18.....	6.60	7.48	7.93	7.00	7.00	7.08	6.95	6.95	6.07	6.28	5.68	6.11	7.04
1918-19.....	5.67	5.52	5.46	4.96	4.98	4.52	4.40	4.44	4.19	4.39	4.25	4.30	4.98
1919-20.....	4.38	4.27	4.42	4.41	4.70	4.47	4.32	4.41	4.36	4.49	4.47	4.17	4.41
1920-21.....	3.63	3.46	3.27	2.99	2.95	2.85	2.89	2.69	2.73	2.82	2.75	2.83	3.12
A v. 1914-1920.....	4.33	4.33	4.47	4.39	4.49	4.49	4.47	4.58	4.77	4.79	4.75	4.57	4.47
1921-22.....	2.90	2.87	2.85	2.83	2.86	3.04	3.64	3.77	4.02	4.48	4.29	4.09	3.18
1922-23.....	3.22	3.36	3.71	3.91	4.24	4.42	4.30	4.32	4.26	4.05	3.94	3.62	3.88
1923-24.....	3.78	3.87		3.44									

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 281.—Beans, dry: Carlot shipments by States of origin, calendar years, 1918-1923.

State.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
New York.....	69	144	351	1,806	1,599	1,771
Michigan.....	833	1,765	2,123	5,855	4,955	5,860
Colorado.....	763	478	186	524	483	993
New Mexico.....	133	422	621	974	288	84
Idaho.....	177	232	147	145	236	48
California.....	2,080	4,681	3,481	3,759	3,821	3,269
All other.....	89	69	86	152	84	151
Total.....	4,144	7,791	6,905	12,714	11,466	12,185

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Fruit and Vegetable Division. Shipments as shown in carlots include those by boat reduced to carlot basis.

TABLE 282.—Beans: Wholesale price per 100 pounds, 1914-1923.

Calendar year—	Boston, pea.			Chicago, pea.			Detroit, pea.			San Francisco, small white.		
	Low.	High.	Average.	Low.	High.	Average.	Low.	High.	Average.	Low.	High.	Average.
1914.....	\$2.10	\$3.10	\$2.10	\$1.60	\$3.10	\$2.22	\$1.80	\$2.90	\$2.22	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$4.98
1915.....	2.85	4.10	3.36	2.40	4.10	3.10	2.00	3.60	3.06	4.50	6.40	5.30
1916.....	3.80	7.25	4.96	3.00	8.00	4.24	3.50	7.00	4.82	6.25	11.50	8.05
1917.....	6.50	15.00	9.24	6.40	14.50	9.00	6.25	13.25	8.60	10.50	16.00	13.20
1918.....	9.00	14.00	12.08	8.25	15.00	11.49	8.43	13.25	10.75	8.90	12.75	11.64
1919.....	6.00	10.00	7.74	6.50	9.50	7.92	6.50	9.00	7.54	5.75	8.90	7.05
1920.....	4.75	8.25	6.98	4.25	9.25	6.76	3.90	7.90	6.25	3.75	6.75	5.73
Low, high, and average. 1914-1920.....	2.10	15.00	6.64	1.60	15.00	6.42	1.80	13.25	6.18	3.75	16.00	7.99
1921.....	4.25	5.50	4.88	3.60	5.50	4.61	3.30	4.78	3.99	3.20	4.90	4.03
1922.....	5.00	10.50	7.60	4.60	11.15	7.46	4.30	9.65	6.86	4.75	7.75	6.18
1923.....	6.75	8.00	7.44	5.30	9.00	7.04				5.75	7.75	6.67
1923.												
January.....	7.50	7.75	7.62	8.10	9.00	8.25				6.75	7.75	7.48
February.....	7.50	7.85	7.71	8.25	8.50	8.43				7.00	7.45	7.23
March.....	7.50	7.75	7.66	8.00	8.25	8.18				7.25	7.30	7.27
April.....	7.50	7.75	7.60	7.75	8.00	7.83				7.15	7.25	7.22
May.....	7.15	7.50	7.27	7.75	7.90	7.79				6.50	7.15	6.76
June.....	7.20	7.50	7.35	7.50	7.90	7.76				6.50	7.00	6.81
July.....	7.00	7.35	7.18	6.25	7.50	6.60				6.15	6.50	6.42
August.....	6.75	7.00	6.89	5.50	5.85	5.68				5.75	6.25	6.05
September.....	7.25	7.60	7.40	5.85	6.30	5.99				6.50	7.00	6.75
October.....	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.30	6.50	6.35				5.75	7.00	6.65
November.....	7.50	8.00	7.79	5.70	6.50	6.10				6.00	6.25	6.09
December.....	7.00	7.25	7.12	5.30	5.70	5.54				5.75	6.15	5.92

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Boston Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, Michigan Elevator Exchange, San Francisco Daily Commercial News

SOY BEANS.

TABLE 283.—Soy beans: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1913-1923.

Year beginning Oct. 1—	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	Weighted average.
1913-14.....	\$1.96	\$1.57	\$1.72	\$1.96	\$1.80	\$1.76
1914-15.....	2.08	2.15	2.24	2.35	2.26	2.18
1915-16.....	1.88	2.08	2.23	2.31	2.39	2.11
1916-17.....	2.13	2.13	2.18	2.20	2.45	2.16
1917-18.....	2.73	2.80	3.33	3.47	3.82	3.05
1918-19.....	3.36	3.20	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.23
1919-20.....	3.34	3.35	3.44	3.76	4.05	3.45
1920-21.....	3.41	3.00	2.28	2.18	2.17	2.80
1921-22.....	2.20	2.22	2.08	2.11	2.10	2.17
1922-23.....	1.89	2.06	1.97	2.07	2.13	2.00
1923-24.....	2.09	2.11	2.11			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 284.—Soy beans: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Equivalent solid acreage utilized. ¹						Beans gathered. ²						Hay.		
	Primarily for beans.	Primarily for hay.	Primarily for grazing, hogging, etc.	Total.	Yield per acre from acreage grown primarily for beans.		Production.		Yield per acre from acreage primarily for hay.	Production from acreage primarily for hay.					
					From acreage grown primarily for beans.	From acreage utilized primarily for other purposes.	Total.	1922			1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922	1923*	1922
Delaware.....	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	Tons.	1,000 tons.
Maryland.....	2	7	10	12	3	5	18	24	14.3	15.1	29	46	1.75	1.40	4
Virginia.....	13	14	40	48	10	63	72	100	18.0	19.0	208	266	2.00	1.80	18
West Virginia.....	1	1	5	5	1	7	7	7	15.0	15.0	1	16	1.70	1.70	96
North Carolina.....	100	106	65	70	60	65	225	240	16.0	17.0	1,600	2,000	1.30	1.40	8
South Carolina.....	3	5	4	9	3	7	10	10	12.0	12.0	33	60	.90	.90	8
Georgia.....	3	7	7	20	2	5	12	12	11.0	11.0	37	29	.85	.80	7
Ohio.....	31	50	30	50	29	28	90	90	16.0	16.0	465	465	1.70	1.50	75
Indiana.....	20	40	20	95	64	64	113	199	14.0	14.0	240	550	1.50	1.40	106
Illinois.....	65	92	70	137	58	213	193	442	14.0	14.0	812	388	1.50	1.50	106
Michigan.....	4	6	4	4	4	4	12	14	10.2	11.0	41	66	1.32	1.50	6
Wisconsin.....	7	4	11	14	30	30	48	48	11.0	8.0	77	32	1.20	1.30	5
Iowa.....	6	10	7	10	100	150	113	128	22.0	17.0	372	77	1.40	1.90	13
Missouri.....	15	70	83	68	51	112	99	250	11.0	12.0	165	840	1.25	1.40	41
Kentucky.....	6	6	38	38	21	21	65	65	13.0	14.0	78	84	1.25	1.45	48
Tennessee.....	6	6	125	130	23	23	154	159	9.0	9.0	54	64	1.35	1.35	169
Alabama.....	18	17	60	62	35	37	113	106	8.6	8.5	155	144	1.20	1.08	176
Mississippi.....	8	8	19	23	16	14	43	45	12.0	14.5	96	116	1.20	1.35	73
Louisiana.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	8	12.1	16.0	12	16	1.00	1.40	1
Total.....	314	452	561	794	512	791	2,087	2,087	13.78	14.47	4,329	5,832	1.394	1.455	1,155

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Interplanted acreage is included as its equivalent solid acreage.² Shelled, or equivalent bushels in the pod.³ Preliminary.

COWPEAS.

TABLE 285.—Cowpeas: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Equivalent solid acreage utilized. ¹						Peas (gathered). ²						Hay.			
	Primarily for peas.		Primarily for hay.		Primarily for grazing, hogging, etc.		Total.		Yield per acre from acreage grown primarily for peas.		Production.		Yield per acre from acreage primarily for hay.		Production from acreage primarily for hay.	
	1922		1923 ³		1922		1923 ³		1922		1923 ³		1922		1923	
	1,000 acres.	acres.	1,000 acres.	acres.	1,000 acres.	acres.	1,000 acres.	acres.	1,000 bush.	bush.	1,000 bush.	bush.	1,000 bush.	bush.	1,000 tons.	tons.
Delaware.....	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2	1,000	2
Maryland.....	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17	2	17
Virginia.....	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
West Virginia.....	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20
North Carolina.....	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
South Carolina.....	110	100	170	160	120	98	400	338	12.0	10.0	809	613	2,129	1,613	187	160
Florida.....	300	294	277	293	150	130	727	727	7.5	10.0	2,250	3,040	3,000	4,000	235	284
Georgia.....	230	181	333	330	140	160	708	721	8.5	8.5	2,047	1,538	1,482	1,180	70	300
Alabama.....	11	14	33	33	42	44	86	94	11.0	11.0	121	154	313	367	73	95
Indiana.....	18	23	66	95	17	20	101	138	12.0	10.0	216	280	180	346	99	142
Illinois.....	53	45	90	97	19	19	162	161	7.0	9.5	371	427	161	114	135	152
Missouri.....	21	23	74	97	30	30	126	150	9.0	9.0	189	207	83	107	118	97
Kentucky.....	10	10	58	58	28	28	96	96	12.0	12.0	120	120	150	150	75	84
Tennessee.....	14	12	175	168	40	36	229	216	7.0	7.0	88	84	104	91	130	115
Alabama.....	240	170	220	182	209	154	669	615	9.0	8.5	2,160	1,522	1,379	974	238	185
Mississippi.....	160	164	163	137	104	447	421	40	8.0	7.5	1,280	1,155	1,135	1,025	160	179
Louisiana.....	55	46	76	65	105	95	235	206	14.6	13.5	803	621	657	1,460	1,129	84
Texas.....	44	55	22	26	110	81	162	9.1	12.0	400	660	176	121	176	121	21
Arkansas.....	50	45	130	110	62	57	232	212	10.0	10.0	500	450	350	220	132	121
Total.....	1,344	1,218	1,989	2,065	1,219	1,076	4,532	4,359	9.21	9.50	12,222	11,582	7,728	6,677	2,171	2,119

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Interplanted acreage is included as its equivalent solid acreage.² Shelled, or equivalent bushels in the pod.³ Preliminary.

TABLE 286.—Cowpeas: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1915-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1915-16.....	174.4	155.4	156.0	151.4	151.8	156.3	157.2	153.7	150.2	148.8	140.0	135.1	151.9
1916-17.....	141.3	142.4	148.1	161.0	177.0	192.2	210.0	231.8	253.4	293.1	309.1	303.2	180.7
1917-18.....	265.4	217.0	219.5	227.1	237.5	262.2	292.5	301.5	292.8	283.3	257.4	248.4	236.2
1918-19.....	241.3	226.2	233.9	231.4	237.6	238.9	252.1	248.8	267.6	292.3	343.9	343.8	264.3
1919-20.....	310.3	269.4	260.9	270.7	280.6	312.9	372.4	394.0	421.4	484.4	453.7	470.8	319.4
1920-21.....	422.7	368.8	273.7	243.4	229.0	197.2	204.2	204.7	215.5	242.7	265.1	287.2	273.8
1921-22.....	240.9	199.7	201.2	184.8	176.1	171.9	179.7	185.8	184.8	189.5	184.0	170.0	190.7
1922-23.....	166.5	157.4	153.6	160.7	167.4	187.0	197.6	198.2	208.0	208.6	217.2	221.3	172.8
1923-24.....	208.1	187.2	195.4	194.7	200.9								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

VELVET BEANS.

TABLE 287.—Velvet beans: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, calendar years, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Equivalent solid acreage utilized. ¹						Beans gathered. ²							
	Primarily for beans. ³		Primarily for grazing, hogging, etc.		Total.		Yield per acre from acreage grown primarily for beans.		Production.					
									From acreage grown primarily for beans.		From acreage utilized primarily for other purposes.		Total.	
	1922	1923 ³	1922	1923 ³	1922	1923 ³	1922	1923	1922	1923 ³	1922	1923 ³	1922	1923 ³
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Bush-els.	Bush-els.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
North Carolina.....	5	6	36	39	41	45	11.0	11.0	55	66	68	75	123	141
South Carolina.....	50	50	175	195	225	245	13.0	13.0	650	650	533	490	1,183	1,140
Georgia.....	222	218	520	510	742	728	11.8	11.9	2,620	2,594	1,124	1,000	3,744	3,594
Florida.....	30	25	210	225	240	250	12.0	13.0	360	325	200	178	560	503
Alabama.....	250	225	450	360	700	591	11.3	11.0	2,825	2,475	1,130	990	3,955	3,465
Mississippi.....	40	38	216	205	256	243	10.0	12.0	400	456	200	185	600	641
Louisiana.....	35	30	132	132	167	162	11.2	8.6	392	258	482	204	874	462
Texas.....	8	0	40	42	48	51	13.0	9.0	104	81	110	75	214	156
Total.....	640	601	1,779	1,714	2,419	2,315	11.57	11.49	7,406	6,905	3,847	3,197	11,253	10,102

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Interplanted acreage is included as its equivalent solid acreage.² Shelled, or equivalent bushels in the pod.³ Preliminary.

BROOM CORN.

TABLE 288.—*Broom corn: Acreage, production, and total farm value, United States, 1915-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.*

Calendar year, and State.	Acreage.		Average yield in pounds per acre.		Production (tons).		Average farm price per ton Nov. 15.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1915.....	230,100		454.1		52,242		91.67		4,789	
1916.....	235,200		329.8		38,726		172.75		6,690	
1917.....	345,000		332.8		57,400		292.75		16,804	
1918.....	366,000		340.4		62,300		233.87		14,570	
1919.....	352,000		308.4		53,400		154.57		8,254	
1920.....	275,500		265.0		36,500		126.16		4,605	
1921.....	222,000		344.2		38,200		72.20		2,758	
Leading States.	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	275,000	498,000	271.3	278.8	37,300	69,300	219.46	160.61	8,186	11,130
Illinois.....	21,000	37,000	680	475	7,100	8,800	260	235	1,846	2,068
Missouri.....	3,000	4,000	560	800	800	1,000	225	188	180	188
Kansas.....	16,000	88,000	390	370	3,100	10,700	221	118	685	1,263
Texas.....	16,000	80,000	375	363	3,000	5,400	200	150	600	810
Oklahoma.....	195,000	271,000	208	220	19,500	29,800	213	170	4,154	5,066
Colorado.....	10,000	48,000	356	300	1,800	7,200	195	145	351	1,044
New Mexico.....	14,000	50,000	290	255	2,000	6,400	185	108	370	691

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 289.—*Broom corn: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	\$190	\$197	\$200	\$204	\$199	\$151	\$180	\$142	\$139	\$108	\$96	\$93
1911.....	81	80	78	74	81	69	68	72	92	121	124	106
1912.....	100	86	99	101	83	79	85	83	77	70	69	57
1913.....	49	56	57	58	53	61	57	91	106	102	100	92
Av. 1910-1913.....	105	105	108	109	104	90	98	97	104	100	97	88
1914.....	94	95	91	89	85	88	88	91	77	67	66	58
1915.....	66	78	68	71	75	77	79	83	75	86	92	101
1916.....	104	104	104	96	101	102	103	120	129	168	173	172
1917.....	184	201	212	227	252	223	194	308	240	270	296	280
1918.....	249	254	242	222	206	222	235	232	300	265	205	172
1919.....	169	141	174	149	152	106	119	124	154	162	161	163
1920.....	163	123	130	145	146	145	113	142	125	126	123	88
Av. 1914-1920.....	147	142	146	143	145	138	133	157	157	163	159	148
1921.....	70	71	72	69	66	76	75	67	68	72	68	86
1922.....	71	88	80	76	82	87	84	122	175	193	221	238
1923.....	220	256	242	254	223	233	214	195	169	197	161	172

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

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COTTON.

TABLE 290.—Cotton: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869–1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage picked.	Average yield per acre.	Pro-duction.	Average farm price per pound, Dec. 1	Farm value, Dec. 1.	Value per acre, Dec. 1. ¹	New York closing prices per pound on middling upland.				Domestic ex-ports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Im-ports fiscal year beginning July 1.
							Decem-ber.		Follow-ing May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000 acres.	Lbs.	1,000 bales.	Cents.	1,000 dollars.	Dol-lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Bales. ²	Bales. ³
1869	7,742	196.9	3,018				25.00	25.50	22.50	23.50	1,917,117	3,396
1870	8,885	198.9	3,800				15.00	15.88	14.88	17.62	2,925,856	2,394
1871	7,556	148.2	2,558				19.12	20.25	23.75	26.98	1,867,075	5,788
1872	8,483	188.7	3,920				19.12	20.25	19.25	19.62	2,400,127	8,851
1873	9,510	179.7	3,683				15.62	16.50	17.75	18.88	2,717,205	7,252
1874	11,764	147.5	3,941				14.12	14.88	16.12	16.38	2,520,838	4,299
1875	11,934	190.6	5,123				13.06	13.31	11.81	13.12	2,982,811	4,908
1876	11,677	167.8	4,438	9.0	174,724	14.96	12.06	12.50	10.81	11.38	2,890,788	5,313
1877	12,133	163.8	4,370				11.25	11.50	10.62	11.25	3,215,007	6,064
1878	12,344	191.2	5,244	8.2	192,515	15.60	8.81	9.50	11.88	13.75	3,256,746	5,987
1879	14,480	181.0	5,755	10.3	268,805	18.60	12.38	13.44	11.69	11.88	3,644,363	7,085
1880	15,951	184.5	6,343	9.8	289,083	18.12	11.88	12.00	10.44	10.88	4,332,009	8,900
1881	16,711	149.8	5,456				11.88	12.12	12.06	12.38	3,480,792	8,690
1882	16,277	185.7	6,957	9.1	275,513	16.93	10.25	10.44	10.50	11.12	4,576,378	8,164
1883	16,778	164.8	5,701	9.1	250,977	14.98	10.88	10.56	11.50	11.75	3,725,145	14,089
1884	17,440	153.8	5,682	9.2	246,575	14.14	10.44	11.44	10.69	11.00	3,783,319	10,231
1885	18,301	164.4	6,575	8.4	251,775	13.76	9.19	9.44	9.19	9.31	4,116,149	10,145
1886	18,455	169.5	6,446	8.1	251,856	13.65	9.19	9.56	10.75	11.44	4,338,915	7,849
1887	18,641	182.7	7,020	8.5	290,901	15.61	10.50	10.02	9.94	10.06	4,528,883	10,995
1888	19,069	180.4	6,941	8.5	292,139	15.33	9.75	9.88	11.00	11.19	4,770,065	15,946
1889	20,175	159.7	7,473	8.5	275,249	13.64	10.25	10.25	11.94	12.75	4,943,925	17,212
1890	19,512	187.0	8,674	8.6	313,360	16.96	9.19	9.44	8.88	9.94	5,814,718	41,818
1891	19,059	179.4	9,018	7.2	247,633	12.99	7.75	8.06	7.25	7.44	5,870,440	57,328
1892	18,911	209.2	6,664	8.3	277,194	17.42	9.38	10.00	7.62	7.81	4,424,280	86,736
1893	19,525	149.9	7,498	7.0	204,983	10.50	7.81	8.06	7.12	7.38	3,350,555	55,412
1894	23,688	195.3	9,476	4.6	212,335	8.96	5.69	5.81	6.75	7.38	7,034,866	98,694
1895	20,185	155.6	7,161	7.6	238,508	11.82	8.25	8.56	8.00	8.38	4,670,453	110,701
1896	23,273	184.9	8,633	6.7	286,169	12.30	7.06	7.69	7.62	7.81	6,207,510	103,798
1897	24,320	182.7	10,896	6.7	296,816	12.20	6.81	6.94	6.31	6.56	7,725,672	105,321
1898	24,967	220.6	11,180	5.7	315,449	12.63	6.52	6.88	6.12	6.25	7,575,438	100,316
1899	24,327	183.8	9,545	7.0	326,215	13.41	7.50	7.75	9.00	9.88	6,282,451	134,797
1900	24,933	194.4	10,135	9.2	463,310	18.58	9.75	10.31	8.06	8.31	6,718,125	93,263
1901	26,774	170.0	9,610	7.0	334,088	12.48	8.00	8.75	9.38	9.75	7,057,949	197,431
1902	27,175	187.3	10,631	7.6	408,718	14.86	8.50	8.89	10.75	12.15	7,138,284	149,749
1903	27,052	174.2	9,651	10.5	516,763	19.10	11.95	14.10	12.75	13.90	6,179,712	97,681
1904	31,215	205.9	13,438	9.0	603,438	19.33	6.85	9.00	7.85	8.85	8,678,644	121,017
1905	27,110	186.6	10,675	10.8	569,791	21.02	11.65	12.60	11.25	12.00	7,268,090	141,927
1906	31,374	202.5	13,874	9.6	635,534	20.36	10.45	11.25	11.50	12.90	9,096,434	209,584
1907	29,660	179.1	11,107	10.4	575,226	19.39	11.70	12.20	10.20	11.50	7,633,997	142,146
1908	32,444	194.9	13,843	8.7	575,092	17.73	9.10	9.35	10.85	11.80	8,895,970	173,086
1909	30,938	154.3	10,006	13.9	697,681	22.55	14.65	16.15	14.50	16.05	6,413,416	172,075
1910	32,403	170.7	11,909	14.1	820,407	25.32	14.80	15.25	15.35	16.15	8,067,882	227,537
1911	36,045	207.7	16,693	8.8	687,888	19.08	9.20	9.65	11.30	11.90	11,070,251	219,550
1912	34,283	190.9	13,703	11.9	817,055	23.83	12.75	13.20	11.80	12.10	9,124,591	243,704
1913	37,089	182.0	14,156	12.2	862,706	23.26	12.50	13.50	12.90	14.50	9,521,881	246,694
Av. 1909-1913	34,152	182.5	13,035	12.5	777,148	22.76	12.78	13.55	13.17	14.14	8,839,604	221,914
1914	36,832	209.2	16,135	6.8	549,036	14.91	7.25	7.80	9.50	10.40	8,807,157	370,409
1915	31,412	170.3	11,189	11.8	631,460	20.10	11.95	12.75	12.30	13.35	6,168,140	465,602
1916	34,965	156.6	11,480	19.6	1,122,295	32.08	10.20	20.30	19.00	20.22	6,176,162	294,123
1917	38,841	159.7	11,508	27.7	1,566,198	46.28	29.85	31.85	25.30	30.10	4,641,028	206,651
1918	36,008	159.6	12,041	27.6	1,663,633	46.20	27.50	33.00	25.00	34.00	5,525,894	207,194
1919	33,566	161.5	11,481	35.6	2,084,658	60.62	38.00	40.25	40.00	40.43	7,087,487	690,628
1920	35,878	178.4	13,440	13.9	933,658	26.02	14.50	16.70	12.45	13.15	5,622,777	251,878
Av. 1914-1920	34,646	171.6	12,486	20.4	1,214,420	35.05	20.75	23.24	20.78	23.73	6,289,806	355,211
1921	30,509	124.5	7,854	16.2	643,933	21.05	17.50	19.45	18.95	21.80	6,717,757	358,330
1922	33,036	141.5	9,780	23.8	1,161,848	35.03	24.55	26.80	25.30	28.90	5,253,464	472,185
1923*	37,420	128.8	10,391	31.0	1,563,347	41.96	34.35	37.05				

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns; figures revised on census basis since 1899.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.

² Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE 291.—Cotton ginned to specified dates and throughout the season, United States, 1902-1923.

Growth year.	Cotton ginned to—										Total ginned.
	Sept. 1.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 13.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 14.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 16.		
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
1902.....	17,302	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	5,683,006	10,588,250	
1903.....	374,821	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	3,705,248	9,819,999	
1904.....	476,655	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	4,960,566	9,819,337	
1905.....	407,551	2,057,283	4,981,621	6,904,396	8,592,242	10,027,868	9,297,819	9,725,426	9,989,684	10,496,105	
1906.....	203,278	1,632,602	4,420,258	6,128,562	7,300,625	8,343,396	9,284,070	9,981,805	12,176,199	12,983,201	
1907.....	402,229	2,590,639	6,294,166	8,191,537	9,595,809	11,003,661	11,904,269	12,465,268	12,690,551	11,077,822	
1908.....	388,242	2,593,150	5,530,967	7,017,849	8,112,199	8,876,886	9,338,065	9,647,327	9,787,592	13,067,905	
1909.....	353,011	2,312,074	5,423,628	7,345,953	8,790,453	10,139,712	10,695,443	11,064,615	11,253,147	10,072,731	
1910.....	771,297	3,676,594	7,758,621	9,970,905	11,313,226	12,816,807	13,770,727	14,317,002	14,615,700	15,568,334	
1911.....	730,884	3,007,271	6,874,206	8,890,222	10,290,646	11,854,541	12,939,036	12,907,405	13,088,930	13,488,539	
1912.....	798,069	3,246,655	6,973,518	8,830,396	10,444,529	12,088,412	12,927,428	13,247,721	13,582,086	13,962,811	
Av. 1909-1913.....	608,507	2,962,149	6,512,188	8,406,865	9,700,529	11,155,272	11,838,144	12,260,794	12,445,501	12,835,066	
1914.....	480,317	3,393,752	7,019,747	9,826,912	11,688,240	13,073,356	13,972,229	14,443,146	14,915,850	15,905,940	
1915.....	463,883	2,903,829	5,708,780	7,378,886	8,771,275	9,703,612	10,306,309	10,696,778	10,751,990	11,068,178	
1916.....	850,668	4,081,990	7,903,183	9,623,893	9,615,003	10,352,031	10,838,799	11,090,491	11,137,712	11,363,915	
1917.....	614,787	2,511,658	5,573,009	7,185,178	8,571,115	9,713,529	10,131,594	10,434,862	10,570,783	11,248,242	
1918.....	1,088,078	3,770,611	6,811,351	7,777,159	8,706,420	9,571,414	10,281,139	10,773,863	11,048,652	11,906,480	
1919.....	142,625	1,835,214	4,929,104	6,305,084	7,604,320	8,844,368	9,396,646	10,008,920	10,307,130	11,325,532	
1920.....	351,589	2,249,606	5,754,582	7,508,033	8,914,642	10,141,263	10,876,263	11,554,648	12,014,742	12,270,970	
Av. 1914-1920.....	563,135	2,983,508	6,242,000	7,800,816	9,121,574	10,199,948	10,828,997	11,270,243	11,536,267	12,298,450	
1921.....	485,787	2,920,392	5,497,364	6,646,354	7,274,201	7,639,961	7,790,656	7,882,356	7,912,452	7,977,778	
1922.....	804,189	3,896,396	6,978,321	8,136,215	8,696,978	9,319,601	9,498,852	9,597,330	9,648,261	9,726,306	
1923.....	1,135,880	3,253,974	6,415,145	7,563,866	8,374,148	9,251,264	9,554,177	9,811,088	9,946,403	10,159,496	

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census; quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters not included.

¹ Includes cotton ginned after Jan. 16 and estimated quantities not ginned on Mar. 1. Quantities in Table 290 converted from running bales, average weight, by deducting average weight of bagging and ties, by States.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 292.—Cotton (linters): Production, United States, 1899-1922.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production, in 500-lb. gross-weight bales.	Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production, in 500-lb. gross-weight bales.	Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production, in 500-lb. gross-weight bales.
1899-1900.....	114,544	1900-10.....	310,433	1916-17.....	1,330,714
1900-1.....	143,500	1910-11.....	397,072	1917-18.....	1,125,719
1901-2.....	166,026	1911-12.....	557,575	1918-19.....	929,516
1902-3.....	196,223	1912-13.....	600,594	1919-20.....	607,969
1903-4.....	194,480	1913-14.....	638,881	1920-21.....	440,313
1904-5.....	241,942	A. v. 1900-1913.....	502,711	A. v. 1914-1920.....	903,182
1905-6.....	229,539				
1906-7.....	321,699	1914-15.....	856,900	1921-22.....	397,762
1907-8.....	268,282				
1908-9.....	345,507	1915-16.....	931,141	1922-23.....	607,779

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 293.—Cotton: Acreage harvested, by States, calendar years, 1914-1923.

State.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.
Virginia.....	45	84	42	50	44	42	42	84	55	73
North Carolina.....	1,527	1,282	1,451	1,515	1,600	1,490	1,587	1,403	1,625	1,678
South Carolina.....	2,861	2,516	2,780	2,837	3,001	2,835	2,964	2,571	1,912	2,030
Georgia.....	5,433	4,825	5,277	5,195	5,341	5,220	4,900	4,172	3,418	3,433
Florida.....	221	193	191	183	187	103	100	65	118	143
Alabama.....	4,007	3,340	3,225	1,977	2,570	2,791	2,858	2,235	2,771	3,149
Mississippi.....	3,054	2,735	3,110	2,788	3,138	2,848	2,950	2,628	3,014	3,298
Louisiana.....	1,299	990	1,250	1,454	1,683	1,527	1,470	1,168	1,140	1,395
Texas.....	11,931	10,810	11,400	11,092	11,233	10,476	11,898	10,745	11,874	14,081
Arkansas.....	2,480	2,170	2,600	2,740	2,991	2,726	2,980	2,382	2,799	3,054
Tennessee.....	915	772	887	882	902	758	840	634	985	1,167
Missouri.....	145	96	133	153	148	125	136	103	108	339
Oklahoma.....	2,847	1,892	2,662	2,793	2,998	2,424	2,749	2,206	2,915	3,295
California.....	47	39	52	136	173	185	275	140	202	233
Arizona.....	—	—	—	41	95	107	230	90	101	128
All other.....	20	15	25	15	12	10	24	18	44	72
United States.....	36,832	31,412	34,985	33,841	36,008	33,566	35,878	30,509	33,036	37,420

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.² Lower California (148,000 acres in 1923, 135,000 in 1922, 85,000 in 1921, 125,000 in 1920, 100,000 in 1919, and 88,000 in 1914) included in California figures but excluded from United States totals.

TABLE 294.—Cotton: Production of lint (excluding linters) in 500-pound gross-weight bales, by States, year beginning Aug. 1, 1914-1923.

[Thousands of bales, as finally reported by U. S. Bureau of the Census.]

State.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Virginia.....	25	16	27	19	25	23	22	17	27	50
North Carolina.....	931	699	655	618	898	830	925	776	852	1,020
South Carolina.....	1,534	1,134	932	1,237	1,570	1,426	1,623	755	493	795
Georgia.....	2,718	1,909	1,821	1,884	2,122	1,660	1,415	787	715	590
Florida.....	81	48	41	38	29	16	18	11	25	12
Alabama.....	1,751	1,021	533	518	801	713	663	580	824	600
Mississippi.....	1,246	954	812	905	1,226	961	895	812	969	615
Louisiana.....	449	341	443	639	588	298	388	279	343	365
Texas.....	4,592	3,227	3,726	3,125	2,697	3,099	4,345	2,198	3,222	4,200
Arkansas.....	1,016	816	1,134	974	987	884	1,215	797	1,011	620
Tennessee.....	384	303	382	240	330	310	325	302	391	220
Missouri.....	32	48	63	61	62	64	79	70	149	15
Oklahoma.....	1,262	640	823	959	577	1,016	1,336	481	627	620
California.....	50	29	44	58	67	56	75	34	28	49
Arizona.....	—	—	—	22	56	60	103	45	47	83
All other.....	14	7	14	5	5	5	13	9	19	37
United States.....	16,135	11,192	11,450	11,302	12,041	11,421	13,440	7,954	9,762	10,081

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture.² Includes 6,000 net bales Missouri cotton estimated to have been ginned in Arkansas.

TABLE 295.—Cotton: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A.V. 1908- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A.V. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Virginia.....	210	190	212	330	250	240	244	265	225	310	180	270	255	230	248	230	260	325
North Carolina.....	211	210	227	315	267	239	252	290	260	215	194	268	266	275	253	264	250	290
South Carolina.....	219	210	216	280	209	235	230	253	215	160	208	250	240	290	227	140	123	187
Georgia.....	190	194	173	240	159	208	193	239	189	165	173	190	152	138	178	90	100	82
Florida.....	112	110	110	130	113	150	123	176	120	105	100	85	74	86	106	80	102	40
Alabama.....	179	142	160	204	172	190	174	209	146	79	125	149	122	111	134	124	142	91
Mississippi.....	233	157	182	172	173	204	178	195	165	167	125	155	187	160	162	148	167	89
Louisiana.....	145	130	120	170	193	170	157	165	165	170	210	167	93	126	157	114	144	125
Texas.....	196	125	145	186	206	150	162	184	147	157	135	115	115	140	174	98	130	146
Arkansas.....	215	153	175	190	190	205	183	186	180	209	170	158	155	195	180	160	173	97
Tennessee.....	218	168	207	257	169	210	200	200	188	206	180	175	195	185	183	228	190	90
Missouri.....	340	271	285	360	260	286	292	270	240	225	190	200	237	275	257	325	360	162
Oklahoma.....	143	147	200	160	183	132	164	212	162	154	165	92	195	230	173	104	103	70
California.....			335	390	450	500		500	380	400	242	270	268	286	352	238	188	277
Arizona.....											285	280	270	224		242	222	311
United States.....	194.9	151.3	170.7	207.7	190.9	182.0	181.1	209.2	170.3	156.6	159.7	159.6	161.5	178.4	170.8	194.5	141.5	128.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 296.—Cotton: Condition of crop, with yield per acre, United States, 1867–1923.

Calendar year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Pounds of lint.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Pounds of lint.</i>
1867	110.7	117.8	118.4	104.6	189.8	1867	81.5	81.1	77.2	71.4	61.4	170.9	
1868	110.4	115.0	89.1	88.2	192.2	1868	95.1	84.7	81.9	64.0	58.8	187.3	
1869	90.2	101.6	99.1	85.3	196.9	1869	74.1	77.1	79.7	81.2	65.1	174.3	
1870	98.0	99.3	105.7	98.8	198.9	1870	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	205.9	
1871	86.7	85.8	85.6	81.5	148.2	1871	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.6	
1872	99.7	103.0	104.0	90.7	81.8	188.7	1906	84.6	83.8	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1873	91.3	87.5	90.0	87.9	79.3	179.7	1907	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	179.1
1874	82.2	91.0	92.0	71.0	71.7	147.5	1908	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1875	96.1	100.0	96.0	89.2	88.0	190.6							
1876	94.4	97.6	99.4	90.5	82.7	167.8	1909	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1877	92.9	93.0	93.0	86.0	82.0	163.8	1910	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1878	99.0	99.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	191.2	1911	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1879	96.0	93.0	91.0	85.0	81.0	181.0	1912	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1880	99.0	100.0	102.0	91.0	84.0	184.5	1913	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1881	93.0	95.0	88.0	72.0	66.0	149.8	Av. 1909–1913						
							81.8	81.1	78.5	70.4	65.8	181.1	
1882	89.0	92.0	94.0	92.0	88.0	185.7							
1883	86.0	90.0	84.0	74.0	68.0	164.8	1914	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	209.2
1884	87.0	86.0	87.0	82.5	74.7	153.8	1915	80.0	80.2	75.4	69.2	60.8	170.3
1885	92.0	90.0	86.5	87.0	78.0	164.4	1916	77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.3	155.0
1886	88.7	86.1	81.3	82.1	79.3	169.5	1917	69.5	70.3	70.3	67.8	60.4	159.7
1887	96.9	96.9	93.3	82.8	76.5	182.7	1918	82.3	85.8	73.6	55.7	54.4	159.6
1888	88.2	86.7	87.3	83.8	78.9	180.4	1919	75.6	70.0	67.1	61.4	54.4	161.5
1889	86.4	87.6	89.3	86.6	81.5	159.7	1920	62.4	70.7	74.1	67.5	59.1	178.4
1890	88.8	91.4	89.5	85.5	80.0	187.0	Av. 1914–1920						
1891	85.7	88.6	88.9	82.7	76.7	179.4	74.5	76.8	72.7	65.8	59.8	170.8	
1892	85.9	86.9	82.3	76.8	73.3	209.2							
1893	85.6	82.7	80.4	73.4	70.7	149.9	1921	66.0	69.2	64.7	49.3	42.2	124.5
1894	88.3	89.6	91.8	85.9	82.7	195.3	1922	69.6	71.2	70.8	57.0	50.0	141.5
1895	81.0	82.3	77.9	70.8	65.1	155.6	1923	71.0	69.9	67.2	54.1	49.5	128.8
1896	97.2	92.5	80.1	62.2	60.7	184.9							
1897	83.5	86.0	86.9	78.3	70.0	182.7							
1898	89.0	91.2	91.2	79.8	75.4	220.6							
1899	85.7	87.8	84.0	68.5	62.4	183.8							
1900	82.5	75.8	76.0	68.2	67.0	194.4							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 297.—Cotton: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909–1923.

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909	14.9	6.0	1.1	1.0	.6	3.0	1.4	28.6	4.2	7.9	(¹)	.1	42.0
1910	12.2	5.1	.9	2.1	.3	1.6	.1	32.6	4.4	7.5	(¹)	.3	35.6
1911	9.8	2.6	(¹)	.3	.1	1.6	.3	15.4	4.4	7.9	(¹)	.2	26.1
1912	8.1	7.6	1.2	1.0	.6	1.2	.2	20.7	4.3	6.5	.1	.3	32.7
1913	15.2	2.0	.8	1.1	.4	2.4	.5	23.1	.5	8.9	(¹)	.4	33.7
1914	7.9	2.9	.5	.9	.4	.6	.1	13.8	.2	9.8	(¹)	.2	25.4
1915	6.8	5.7	1.9	.6	.7	1.1	2.0	19.3	1.9	12.2	(¹)	.1	36.8
1916	9.2	9.1	3.1	.4	.7	.6	2.0	25.2	9.9	15.7	(¹)	.1	42.4
1917	15.1	1.7	.5	6.0	1.0	.7	.2	25.5	1.3	12.3	(¹)	.1	39.9
1918	23.8	.9	.3	.6	.1	2.8	.3	29.2	2.0	7.9	(¹)	.1	40.3
1919	2.7	15.3	1.6	.3	.2	.4	.5	21.2	1.4	18.8	(¹)	.2	41.9
1920	2.2	8.8	.8	.2	.1	.1	2.0	13.1	1.1	24.0	.2	.2	39.0
1921	8.6	4.3	.7	.4	.2	.6	1.2	16.0	1.0	35.4	---	.1	52.9
1922	10.2	4.9	.8	.1	.3	1.0	.1	17.5	.8	26.7	(¹)	.1	45.2

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 298.—Cotton: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre due to boll weevil, as reported by crop reporters, calendar years, 1910–1922.

State.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
North Carolina.....						0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	3.00	13.26	3.58	12.27
South Carolina.....							8.44	9.06	10.73	19.36	30.56	31.48	40.48
Georgia.....				0.10		.28							44.28
Florida.....			0.30	11.80		13.14	20.98	27.07	23.85	40.46	32.10	27.62	32.50
Tennessee.....				.10	0.08	.04	1.23	1.74	.37	.17	.57	7.21	8.84
Alabama.....	0.05	0.20	1.50	4.80	6.02	16.16	27.91	28.88	12.14	28.77	36.03	32.39	25.51
Mississippi.....	14.66	5.10	18.00	33.90	24.14	24.68	31.73	22.22	10.41	19.56	32.25	30.38	27.05
Louisiana.....	40.80	11.40	13.70	25.10	17.66	19.85	24.31	11.89	9.70	24.84	25.99	34.80	24.61
Texas.....	6.52	.90	2.80	6.80	7.86	16.28	18.53	7.28	4.43	13.96	19.90	33.66	16.25
Oklahoma.....	1.27	.20	.50	.40	.79	2.70	3.70	4.35	1.30	1.48	8.81	41.36	25.00
Arkansas.....	7.23	2.00	2.40	2.80	2.93	4.60	7.49	8.96	3.14	4.79	9.41	21.84	18.15
U. S. average ¹ ...	5.30	1.28	3.26	6.69	5.91	9.93	13.36	9.34	5.83	13.20	19.95	30.98	24.17

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Average is weighted and includes cotton States in which there was no damage by boll weevil.

TABLE 299.—Cotton: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries, 1909–1923.

Country.	Area.					Average yield per acre.				
	Average 1909–1913.	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	Average 1909–1913.	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
United States.....	34,152	35,878	30,509	33,036	37,420	182	179	125	141	120
India.....	22,503	21,340	18,451	21,154	21,845	76	67	97	98	.....
Egypt.....	1,743	1,897	1,341	1,868	1,649	398	315	321	299	352
China ¹		4,300	4,284	3,947						
Brazil.....		805	1,420	1,512			219	170	175	.....
Russia, Asiatic.....	1,490	374	296	174	541	306	74	70	152	.....
Mexico.....		265	230	242	² 279					
Chosen (Korea).....	³ 146	359	362	370	378	57	134	122	133	140
Uganda.....	58	238	170	334		160	137	88	107	.....
Peru.....		163	161							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		85	69				133	138		
Argentina.....	6	59	39	⁴ 62		243	200	200		
Total countries reporting, 1909–1922.....	60,098	60,145	51,168	56,098						
Estimated world total.....	67,298	66,707	58,356	63,995						

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Data for crop year as given at the head of the table are for crops harvested between August 1 and July 31 of the following year. This applies to both northern and southern hemispheres.

¹ Estimates by the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, which represent the most important cotton growing areas where the commercial crop is grown.

² From an unofficial source.

³ Average for 4 years.

TABLE 300.—Cotton (bales of 478 pounds net): Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States ¹	13,033,235	11,302,375	12,040,532	11,420,763	13,439,603	7,953,641	9,761,817	10,081,000
Mexico.....	193,000	135,000	203,000	199,000	188,000	147,302	178,243	188,000
Total North American countries reporting 1909-1922.....	13,226,235	11,437,375	12,243,532	11,619,763	13,627,603	8,100,943	9,940,060	.....
SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.								
Colombia.....		5,753	6,270					
Venezuela.....	10,000							
Guatemala.....	144					215	646	
Dutch West Indies.....	161	180	256	184	202	45		
Haiti.....	8,910	6,006	7,393	15,229	9,132	21,553	15,000	
Dominican Republic ²	1,096	304	239	411	150	405		
Porto Rico.....	1,319	343	368	2,201	1,400	920	1,046	
St. Croix (U. S. Virgin Islands) ³	519	280	14	94	61			
British West Indies:								
Antigua.....	246	125	165	190	79	63		
Montserrat.....	657	857	917	1,147	826	732	941	
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	1,347	1,068	1,186	1,158	1,615	732	885	
Grenada.....	703	607	644	785	688			
St. Vincent.....	1,026	768	988	1,161	1,303	523	705	
Barbadoes.....	1,061	403	238	211	185	419		
Jamaica ⁴	71							
Trinidad and Tobago ⁵	19			3	103			
Virgin Islands ⁶	81	27	59	71				
Total Central and South American countries and West Indies reporting 1909-1922.....	13,250	9,061	10,852	20,806	14,336	24,460	18,577	.....
EUROPE.								
Italy.....	5,212						4,603	
Yugoslavia.....					1,037	798	858	
Greece.....	12,614	6,189	8,063	10,224				
Bulgaria.....	842	761	1,163	993	1,212	1,840	3,600	1,799
Malta.....	433	269	263	287	238	485	167	98
Spain.....								1,088
Russia, European (Northern Caucasus).....	680							
Turkey, European ⁷	10,000							
Total European countries reporting 1909-1922.....	1,275	1,030	1,426	1,280	1,450	2,325	3,767	.....

¹ Linters not included.² From an unofficial source.³ Laguna District and Lower California only.⁴ For one year.⁵ Average for 4 years.⁶ Average for 3 years.⁷ Exports.⁸ Pre-war territory.⁹ Average for 2 years.

TABLE 300.—Cotton (bales of 478 pounds net): Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923—Continued.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—Continued.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, preliminary.
AFRICA.								
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Algeria.....	¹ 1,370	904		371	1,107	293	272	798
Dahomey.....	664	¹ 472	¹ 1,621	616	¹ 668	¹ 1,940	¹ 1,273	
French Guinea ¹	420	3	8	46	177	114	172	
Ivory Coast ¹	¹ 235	683	2,002	1,551	951	94	109	
French Sudan ¹								
French Togo.....	¹⁰ 2,312	2,057	719	5,030	4,552	4,603	4,612	
Italian Somaliland.....	⁷ 510	⁷ 261	⁷ 415				1,192	1,841
Eritrea.....	⁷ 1,022		⁷ 319	⁷ 295			692	
Egypt.....	1,453,000	1,304,000	999,000	1,155,000	1,251,000	902,000 ¹¹	1,170,000	1,213,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	12,552	9,578	10,469	18,525	23,506	19,707	21,004	
Gold Coast.....	104	84	84	⁷ 53	⁷ 40	⁷ 12		
Kenya.....	519	167	167	83	83	418	460	
Nigeria.....	9,050	9,875	5,104	15,264	26,360	12,552		
Uganda.....	20,338	23,006	30,569	30,568	68,071	31,381	¹² 75,000	
Total African countries reporting 1909-1922.....	1,489,643	1,339,966	1,044,550	1,211,439	1,349,008	960,263	1,272,630	
ASIA.								
Cyprus.....	1,938	1,293	1,135	1,097	2,024	1,444	1,255	
Turkey, Asiatic.....	133,000					¹³ 30,000	¹³ 50,000	¹³ 60,000
India ¹⁴	3,586,000	3,393,000	3,328,000	4,853,000	3,013,000	3,748,000	4,348,000	4,111,000
Ceylon.....	⁴ 17	4	2	2	8	157		
Russia, Asiatic.....	953,000	634,000	161,000	81,000	58,000	43,000	55,000	
Persia.....	136,000	86,000	⁷ 89,000	94,000	105,000			
China ¹⁵	3,473,000	2,092,000	3,053,000	2,599,000	1,883,000	1,517,000	2,048,000	2,200,000
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	4,704	4,186	3,926	3,976	4,784	3,447		
Chosen.....	¹ 17,387	60,676	68,634	88,469	100,672	92,448	103,347	111,088
French Indo-China ¹	14,337	7,873	8,379	12,598	14,921	11,665		
Siam ¹	3,653	734	1,121	1,778	372			
Afghanistan.....	¹⁴ 6,000							
North Borneo ¹	125	127	59	121	232	112		
Total Asiatic countries reporting for 1909-1923.....	8,030,325	6,180,969	6,611,669	7,622,566	5,056,696	5,401,892	6,555,602	
Total Northern Hemisphere countries reporting 1909-1922.....	22,760,737	18,968,401	19,912,029	20,475,944	20,049,093	14,489,833	17,790,636	

¹ From an unofficial source.² For one year.³ Average for 4 years.⁴ Exports.⁵ Territory formerly German Togo, and exports for 4 years only.¹¹ The official estimate is 1,015,000 bales, but receipts into Alexandria and exports indicate a larger crop.¹² The commercial crop of India according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, was 3,445,000 bales in 1921-22, 4,045,000 bales in 1922-23 and 3,811,000 bales in 1923-24.¹³ Official estimates which include the most important cotton producing provinces where the commercial crop is grown. Cotton grown in other provinces is used for home hand loom consumption. Various estimates made from time to time of the total production of China range from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales but are considered unreliable. The commercial crop for China, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, was 1,175,000 bales for 1921-22, 1,300,000 bales for 1922-23, and 1,450,000 bales for 1923-24.

TABLE 300.—Cotton (bales of 478 pounds net): Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923—Continued.**SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.**

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24, preliminary.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Peru.....	110,000	125,104	141,533	154,774	163,732	156,814	^a 137,000	
Ecuador.....						^a 12,000		
Brazil.....	^b 323,000	344,597	338,743	500,830	390,841	505,000	552,857	
Paraguay.....		115	460	400	1,300	1,500		
Argentina.....	^c 3,045	16,142	16,297	16,450	24,650	16,130		
Belgian Congo.....		1,245	2,075	3,450	4,151	4,520	4,603	
Tanganyika Territory.....	^d 7,971		3,462	3,410	2,402	6,132	6,004	
Nyasaland.....	4,536	5,128	2,107	1,651	2,900	3,285	4,601	5,439
Union of South Africa.....	76	592	1,590	2,290	2,245	1,778	3,138	
Angola.....	510	456	1,058	904	2,349	2,067		
Mozambique.....	766	954	991	954	997			
Dutch East Indies.....	13,981	10,141	9,642	10,769	14,046			
French establishments in Oceania.....	168							
New Hebrides.....	^e 303	^f 2,121	^f 2,219	^f 2,282	1,796	3,124		
Australia.....	91	53	71	19	656	2,730	7,531	
Total Southern Hemisphere countries reporting 1909-1922.....	436,703	475,474	484,053	664,554	539,374	^g 9,597	705,127	
Total all countries reporting 1909-1922.....	23,197,440	19,443,875	20,396,082	21,140,498	20,588,467	15,159,480	18,495,763	
Estimated world total.....	23,580,000	19,675,000	20,613,000	21,384,000	20,875,000	15,330,000	18,705,000	19,125,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Bales of 478 pounds net. Data for crop year as given at the head of the table are for crops harvested between August 1 and July 31 of the following year. This applies to both northern and southern hemispheres.

^a From an unofficial source. ^b For 1 year. ^c Average for 4 years. ^d Average for 3 years. ^e Exports.

TABLE 301.—Cotton: World production, 1900-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production in countries reporting all years, 1900-1923.	Production as far as reported.	Estimated world totals (preliminary).	Three principal producing countries.		
				United States	India.	Egypt.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1900-1901.....	14,692,623	14,809,578	15,931,000	10,123,027	2,471,000	1,126,000
1901-02.....	14,046,282	14,226,730	15,292,000	9,509,745	2,297,000	1,320,000
1902-03.....	15,503,888	16,823,334	16,948,000	10,630,945	2,818,000	1,210,000
1903-04.....	14,795,269	16,185,114	16,253,000	9,851,129	2,645,000	1,349,000
1904-05.....	19,029,776	20,007,125	20,079,000	13,438,012	3,172,000	1,308,000
1905-06.....	15,834,191	16,856,569	16,925,000	10,575,017	2,859,000	1,235,000
1906-07.....	20,187,593	21,259,290	21,357,000	13,273,809	4,129,000	1,440,000
1907-08.....	16,196,535	17,357,753	17,458,000	11,107,179	2,613,000	1,499,000
1908-09.....	18,942,894	21,144,006	21,267,000	13,241,799	3,090,000	1,399,000
1909-10.....	16,422,785	19,289,657	19,329,000	10,004,949	3,998,000	1,036,000
1910-11.....	18,029,374	21,873,607	21,915,000	11,608,616	3,254,000	1,555,000
1911-12.....	21,493,861	25,322,363	25,356,000	16,092,701	2,790,000	1,530,000
1912-13.....	20,620,659	24,924,921	25,043,000	15,703,421	3,702,000	1,554,000
1913-14.....	21,756,976	26,214,631	26,259,000	14,156,466	4,299,000	1,589,000
1914-15.....	23,748,650	28,556,341	28,687,000	16,134,930	4,359,000	1,337,000
1915-16.....	17,328,133	17,605,685	20,689,000	11,191,820	3,128,000	89,000
1916-17.....	17,988,805	19,768,309	19,845,000	11,449,930	3,759,000	1,048,000
1917-18.....	17,250,025	19,598,564	19,675,000	11,302,375	3,393,000	1,304,000
1918-19.....	17,224,090	20,556,648	20,613,000	12,040,632	3,328,000	999,000
1919-20.....	18,390,278	21,319,924	21,384,000	11,420,763	4,853,000	1,155,000
1920-21.....	18,510,812	20,795,387	20,875,000	13,439,603	3,013,000	1,251,000
1921-22.....	13,481,953	15,265,137	15,330,000	7,953,641	3,748,000	902,000
1922-23.....	16,236,474	18,560,030	18,705,000	9,761,817	4,348,000	^h 1,170,000
1923-24.....		17,925,148	19,125,000	10,081,000	4,111,000	1,213,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Bales of 478 pounds net.

^h The official estimate is 1,015,000 bales, but receipts into Alexandria and exports indicate a larger crop.

TABLE 302.—Cotton: Estimated monthly marketings by farmers, 1912-1922.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Percentage of year's sales. ¹											
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
1912-13.....	-----	17.2	25.8	20.8	12.8	8.0	5.2	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	² 1.0
1913-14.....	-----	18.2	24.4	19.7	13.3	8.3	5.3	4.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	² 1.0
1914-15.....	1.2	6.8	14.8	18.0	16.1	11.0	8.3	7.7	6.1	2.5	³ 7.5	-----
1915-16.....	2.7	11.3	19.3	20.4	16.4	8.4	5.4	5.2	3.9	3.6	³ 3.4	-----
1916-17.....	3.9	14.6	23.0	21.6	15.0	6.4	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.6	.5
1917-18.....	2.5	11.3	23.0	22.7	16.2	8.2	5.8	4.5	2.6	1.3	1.0	.9
1918-19.....	3.3	10.9	18.1	16.4	13.6	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	7.5	6.8	4.4
1919-20.....	1.4	9.5	21.0	22.2	17.4	8.8	5.6	4.9	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.6
1920-21.....	3.1	10.0	16.2	15.7	11.0	6.4	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.9	6.8	5.6
1921-22.....	3.6	14.0	23.3	17.1	12.1	5.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.9	3.0	2.6
1922-23.....	5.2	16.8	25.3	19.8	12.8	5.9	4.4	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.6
Average.....	2.5	12.8	21.2	19.4	14.2	7.5	5.3	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.2	1.8
												100

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ As reported by about 7,500 cotton growers, supplemented by records of State weighers, cooperative associations, and cotton dealers.

² Includes August.

³ Includes July.

TABLE 303.—Cotton: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>	<i>1,000 bales.</i>
Brazil.....	1	83	(¹)	114	(¹)	90	-----	157
British India.....	60	1,806	24	3,052	180	2,240	73	2,447
Egypt.....	(¹)	1,442	2	829	5	993	(¹)	² 1,343
Peru.....	(¹)	109	2	5	¹ 1	18	-----	-----
United States.....	215	9,008	628	6,359	291	6,678	390	6,307
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	-----	-----	55	(¹)	116	¹ 1	² 122	³ 3
Austria-Hungary.....	908	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Belgium.....	496	159	689	221	428	227	283	64
Canada.....	137	-----	241	-----	182	-----	232	(¹)
China.....	43	240	189	105	469	170	497	235
Czechoslovakia.....	-----	-----	² 293	² 2	423	8	355	23
France.....	1,435	316	1,083	151	976	100	1,213	112
Germany.....	2,258	232	691	8	¹ 1,533	¹ 76	1,314	160
Hungary.....	-----	-----	(¹)	² 4	-----	-----	² 5	-----
Italy.....	896	(¹)	825	1	728	3	820	² 2
Japan.....	1,405	-----	2,176	-----	2,420	-----	² 2,389	(¹)
Netherlands.....	277	145	124	8	120	2	117	2
Norway.....	18	-----	12	-----	7	-----	11	-----
Poland.....	-----	-----	106	-----	¹ 158	-----	² 222	(¹)
Russia.....	886	(¹)	-----	-----	² 2	-----	² 1	-----
Spain.....	382	1	375	3	380	4	382	1
Sweden.....	93	1	107	⁴ 4	59	1	84	-----
Switzerland.....	113	-----	97	-----	114	-----	99	-----
United Kingdom.....	4,164	-----	3,457	-----	2,137	-----	2,823	-----
Other countries.....	220	155	198	237	166	250	167	228
Total.....	14,005	13,956	11,374	10,254	10,844	11,019	11,599	11,268

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Bales of 500 pounds gross weight or 478 pounds net. The figures for cotton refer to ginned and unginned cotton and lint, but not to mill waste, cotton batting, scarto (Egyptian and Sudan). Wherever unginned cotton has been separately stated in the original reports it has been reduced to ginned cotton in this statement at the ratio of 3 pounds unginned to 1 pound ginned.

¹ Less than 500 bales.

² International Institute of Agriculture.

³ Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 304.—Cotton: Farm price per pound, 1st of month, United States, 1908-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
	Cts. 10.3	Cts. 9.4	Cts. 9.0	Cts. 8.7	Cts. 8.7	Cts. 8.4	Cts. 9.0	Cts. 9.0	Cts. 9.1	Cts. 9.6	Cts. 10.1	Cts. 10.3	Cts. 8.9
1908-09.....													
1909-10.....	11.3	11.7	12.6	13.7	13.9	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.8
1910-11.....	14.3	14.4	13.3	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.0
1911-12.....	13.2	11.8	10.2	8.9	8.8	8.4	9.0	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.0	11.2	9.4
1912-13.....	12.0	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.0	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6
1913-14.....	11.5	11.8	13.3	13.0	12.2	11.7	11.9	12.6	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4
Av. 1909-1913.....	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.2
1914-15.....	12.4	8.7	7.8	6.3	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.4	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.6	7.2
1915-16.....	8.1	8.5	11.2	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	12.2	12.5	11.4
1916-17.....	12.6	14.6	15.5	18.0	19.6	17.1	16.8	15.9	18.0	18.9	20.2	24.7	17.7
1917-18.....	24.3	23.4	23.3	27.3	27.7	28.9	29.7	30.2	31.8	28.5	27.4	28.6	27.7
1918-19.....	27.8	32.2	31.8	29.3	27.6	28.7	24.9	24.0	24.5	26.0	29.5	31.1	28.2
1919-20.....	32.5	30.3	31.3	36.5	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.2	37.3	37.7	37.2	37.4	35.5
1920-21.....	36.8	31.1	25.5	19.4	13.9	11.5	11.8	10.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.6	15.8
Av. 1914-1920.....	22.1	21.3	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.3	20.1	20.2	20.7	21.8	20.5
1921-22.....	9.8	12.6	19.8	17.7	16.2	16.3	15.5	15.9	16.0	15.9	18.7	20.4	17.0
1922-23.....	20.7	21.1	20.0	22.4	23.8	24.5	25.9	27.7	28.4	26.9	25.6	26.2	23.9
1923-24.....	23.5	24.1	27.2	28.8	31.0								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

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TABLE 305.—Cotton: Farm price per pound, December 1, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909-1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914-1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dolls.
Virginia.....	9.0	13.2	13.8	9.0	12.0	13.1	12.2	7.3	11.4	19.4	27.8	26.5	35.0	15.0	20.3	16.4	23.0	32.0	104.00
North Carolina.....	9.0	13.9	14.1	8.8	12.2	12.6	12.3	6.9	11.2	21.8	27.7	26.4	28.2	14.5	20.2	16.4	24.5	30.8	89.32
South Carolina.....	8.8	14.1	14.2	8.8	12.4	12.7	12.4	6.9	11.3	19.6	28.4	27.6	35.7	14.5	20.6	16.0	24.3	32.0	59.94
Georgia.....	8.7	14.2	14.2	8.9	12.4	12.8	12.5	6.9	11.4	19.9	28.8	27.5	35.8	15.3	20.8	16.6	23.9	32.0	26.24
Florida.....	12.2	19.3	21.0	12.0	15.7	17.0	17.0	12.2	14.8	31.0	50.5	43.0	42.0	17.0	30.1	18.0	23.0	28.8	11.52
Alabama.....	8.7	14.2	14.2	8.8	12.1	12.7	12.4	6.7	11.1	19.5	28.0	27.0	34.8	15.0	20.3	16.0	24.0	31.8	28.94
Mississippi.....	8.8	14.3	14.4	9.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	6.8	11.5	20.5	28.5	27.8	37.5	15.3	21.1	16.6	24.1	32.5	23.92
Louisiana.....	8.7	13.7	14.4	8.9	11.5	11.7	12.0	6.9	11.2	19.1	26.7	27.5	35.0	14.2	20.1	15.5	24.0	30.3	37.88
Texas.....	8.5	13.6	14.0	8.6	11.5	11.5	11.8	6.8	11.1	19.4	26.7	28.2	35.0	13.2	20.1	16.1	23.5	30.4	44.38
Arkansas.....	8.8	14.0	14.4	8.9	12.3	11.6	12.2	6.6	11.6	19.6	28.2	27.8	36.4	13.3	20.5	16.1	23.6	31.9	30.94
Tennessee.....	9.0	13.6	14.1	8.8	12.4	12.7	12.3	6.4	11.3	19.5	27.3	26.7	33.5	13.0	19.7	16.0	24.5	32.0	28.80
Missouri.....	9.0	13.5	13.0	8.8	11.3	11.5	11.6	6.5	11.0	19.0	27.5	27.0	34.0	13.5	19.8	15.0	21.5	32.5	52.65
Oklahoma.....	8.2	13.0	13.3	8.0	11.3	11.4	11.4	6.5	11.3	19.0	26.5	25.5	35.5	21.0	19.2	15.4	23.0	29.6	26.64
California.....		13.3		7.5	12.5	13.0		7.0	11.2	20.0	28.0	30.0	43.0	30.0	24.2	17.0	26.0	32.0	68.64
Arizona.....												48.0	51.0	30.0		27.0	30.0	34.0	105.74
U. S.....	8.7	13.9	14.1	8.8	11.9	12.2	12.2	6.8	11.3	19.6	27.7	27.6	35.6	13.9	20.4	16.2	23.3	31.0	41.98

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 806.—Cotton, middling: Average spot price per pound at nine markets, 1914-1923.

NORFOLK.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1914-15							7.89	8.33	9.38	9.12	8.97	8.43	
1915-16	8.77	10.30	11.87	11.39	11.76	11.02	11.63	11.63	11.76	12.61	12.83	13.04	11.62
1916-17	14.32	15.39	17.40	19.37	17.87	17.50	16.64	18.41	19.73	20.09	24.33	26.21	18.85
1917-18	25.33	21.92	26.90	28.35	29.18	30.40	30.96	32.43	32.90	29.26	28.95	29.69	28.82
1918-19	31.61	33.28	30.23	27.59	27.83	26.25	24.38	25.27	25.87	28.32	31.18	30.18	28.74
1919-20		29.58	33.70	37.47	37.99	38.84	34.80	39.20	40.11	40.50	40.50	40.50	37.32
1920-21	37.00	29.06	21.23	17.39	14.46	14.85	12.89	11.37	11.20	11.60	10.76	11.31	16.93
1921-22	12.57	19.10	18.06	17.12	17.28	16.96	16.83	17.27	17.12	19.46	21.44	22.17	18.00
1922-23	21.50	20.99	22.48	25.40	25.44	27.59	28.76	30.08	28.13	26.22	27.89	25.96	25.67
1923-24	24.20	27.79	28.65	33.16	34.18								

AUGUSTA.

[illegible]

SAVANNAH.

[illegible]

MONTGOMERY.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

TABLE 306.—Cotton, middling: Average spot price per pound at nine markets, 1914-1923—Continued.

LITTLE ROCK.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1914-15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.67	8.15	9.04	9.07	8.89	8.58	-----
1915-16	8.61	10.08	12.32	11.08	12.15	12.28	11.94	11.88	12.26	12.80	12.96	13.07	11.84
1916-17	14.27	15.26	17.53	19.88	18.80	17.70	16.81	17.89	19.71	19.98	23.90	25.42	18.89
1917-18	25.49	22.14	26.72	28.26	29.56	31.02	30.96	32.53	33.32	30.00	29.28	29.35	29.05
1918-19	30.73	33.99	31.70	30.11	29.37	28.20	26.45	25.88	26.40	28.33	31.34	33.55	29.75
1919-20	31.73	30.31	35.32	40.08	39.94	39.98	39.10	40.19	42.57	41.45	40.31	39.60	38.33
1920-21	34.89	28.28	31.38	18.23	14.96	14.45	13.35	11.49	10.63	11.35	10.68	10.58	16.69
1921-22	11.81	19.60	19.78	18.12	17.84	17.57	16.90	16.87	18.90	21.17	22.07	18.12	18.12
1922-23	21.47	20.79	21.80	25.22	25.53	27.15	28.46	30.02	28.24	26.41	27.88	26.39	28.78
1923-24	24.20	27.64	29.10	33.55	34.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

DALLAS.

							7.87	8.25	9.15	8.71	8.57	8.25	-----
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1914-15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.87	8.25	9.15	8.71	8.57	8.25	-----
1915-16	8.56	10.17	11.72	11.13	11.73	11.94	11.37	11.63	11.78	12.47	12.72	13.04	11.51
1916-17	14.14	14.83	16.81	19.18	17.68	17.17	15.75	17.77	19.79	19.58	24.17	25.04	18.43
1917-18	24.86	21.89	26.16	27.40	28.58	30.74	30.71	32.56	31.52	28.85	29.76	28.79	28.47
1918-19	31.09	33.34	30.89	28.78	29.33	27.72	25.84	25.71	27.02	29.78	32.10	34.16	29.64
1919-20	31.05	30.60	34.65	40.58	41.11	42.08	41.29	42.75	42.78	40.60	39.64	38.30	38.05
1920-21	32.74	26.40	20.69	17.08	13.70	13.63	12.16	10.64	10.53	11.20	10.23	10.50	15.79
1921-22	12.11	19.25	19.17	17.10	17.12	16.75	16.44	16.93	16.69	19.08	21.37	22.05	17.84
1922-23	21.19	20.14	21.67	24.75	24.70	26.68	27.86	29.88	27.79	25.87	27.72	25.34	25.31
1923-24	23.49	27.05	28.51	32.92	33.94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

HOUSTON.

							8.33	8.80	9.82	9.21	9.06	8.68	-----
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1914-15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.33	8.80	9.82	9.21	9.06	8.68	-----
1915-16	9.04	10.56	12.11	11.62	12.27	12.36	11.82	12.09	12.27	12.99	13.26	13.00	12.00
1916-17	14.79	15.39	17.42	19.80	18.10	17.04	16.06	18.18	19.43	20.13	24.60	25.54	18.92
1917-18	25.67	22.62	26.62	27.87	28.77	31.25	30.91	32.94	31.80	28.06	30.91	28.75	28.55
1918-19	31.26	33.70	32.05	30.01	30.26	28.56	27.00	26.43	27.33	30.18	32.04	34.24	30.26
1919-20	31.65	31.36	34.88	40.79	40.74	41.72	39.96	41.52	42.33	40.67	39.54	38.10	38.77
1920-21	32.94	27.33	20.96	17.56	14.16	13.95	12.63	10.95	10.89	11.85	11.02	11.69	16.33
1921-22	13.06	20.02	19.64	17.65	17.73	17.20	17.05	17.52	17.23	19.67	22.18	22.51	18.46
1922-23	21.59	20.69	22.30	25.33	25.45	27.51	28.71	30.54	28.59	26.65	28.42	25.62	25.94
1923-24	24.23	27.78	29.00	33.48	34.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

GALVESTON.

	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1915-16	9.15	10.69	12.20	11.66	12.30	12.39	11.89	12.14	12.30	12.98	13.26	13.71	12.06
1916-17	14.77	15.48	17.48	19.82	18.43	17.79	16.30	18.31	19.63	20.18	24.58	25.99	19.06
1917-18	25.70	22.66	26.82	28.07	29.11	31.28	31.10	33.06	32.23	28.40	30.89	29.37	29.06
1918-19	31.56	34.19	32.25	30.30	30.64	29.45	28.26	26.94	27.63	30.59	32.87	34.62	30.78
1919-20	31.87	31.58	37.10	41.32	41.87	42.53	41.10	42.52	42.99	41.64	39.83	38.59	39.41
1920-21	33.78	28.15	21.98	18.10	15.00	14.38	12.99	11.76	11.47	12.01	11.27	11.80	16.89
1921-22	13.33	20.33	20.05	17.99	17.92	17.32	17.10	17.59	17.39	19.75	22.23	22.67	18.64
1922-23	21.79	20.77	22.28	25.37	25.48	27.54	28.81	30.52	28.68	26.75	28.57	25.87	26.03
1923-24	24.44	27.80	29.11	33.62	34.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from daily reports of the Cotton Division.

TABLE 307.—Cotton, middling: Average spot price per pound at New Orleans and New York, 1900-1923.

NEW ORLEANS.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1900-1901	10.39	9.57	9.48	9.50	9.52	9.20	8.49	8.15	7.69	8.05	8.33	8.40	8.40
1901-2	8.28	8.15	7.99	7.32	7.93	7.88	8.08	8.54	9.13	9.39	9.15	8.94	8.40
1902-3	8.43	8.43	8.23	7.83	8.14	8.66	9.36	9.73	10.05	11.14	12.71	13.02	9.64
1903-4	12.70	10.72	9.66	10.72	12.52	14.06	14.38	15.07	14.45	13.41	11.38	10.86	12.49
1904-5	10.59	10.54	9.80	9.50	7.48	6.83	7.45	7.45	7.39	7.90	8.87	10.61	8.70
1905-6	10.48	10.26	10.16	11.28	11.88	11.56	10.67	10.84	11.28	11.33	10.99	10.96	10.97
1906-7	9.99	9.24	10.76	10.39	10.53	10.46	10.49	10.83	10.79	11.85	12.81	12.89	10.92
1907-8	13.13	12.41	11.19	10.84	11.54	11.84	11.63	10.93	10.50	10.86	11.59	10.81	11.41
1908-9	9.92	9.11	8.92	8.97	8.78	9.34	9.42	9.39	10.03	10.59	11.04	12.13	9.80
1909-10	12.28	12.66	13.48	14.40	14.99	15.23	14.88	14.74	14.89	14.64	14.85	14.93	14.33
1910-11	14.92	13.49	14.21	14.50	14.85	14.95	14.62	14.54	14.70	15.48	15.26	14.30	14.65
1911-12	11.96	11.29	9.61	9.85	9.17	9.53	10.31	10.65	11.61	11.72	12.07	12.93	10.85
1912-13	12.07	11.37	10.95	12.15	12.81	12.58	12.51	12.45	12.44	12.29	12.44	12.34	12.21
1913-14	12.02	13.11	13.73	13.26	12.98	12.93	12.90	12.95	13.11	13.36	13.79	13.34	13.12
Av. 1900-1913	12.65	12.38	12.40	12.73	12.95	13.04	13.04	13.07	13.30	13.55	13.68	13.57	13.03
1914-15	(1)	8.42	7.02	7.43	7.18	7.87	8.01	8.34	9.43	9.04	9.12	8.71	-----
1915-16	8.94	10.40	11.95	11.80	11.89	12.04	11.45	11.73	11.88	12.61	12.80	13.08	11.68
1916-17	14.26	15.27	17.24	19.45	18.34	17.33	17.14	17.94	19.80	20.06	24.17	25.41	18.84
1917-18	25.10	21.68	26.76	28.08	29.07	31.07	30.92	32.76	33.05	28.92	30.71	29.50	28.97
1918-19	30.23	33.28	31.19	29.75	29.44	28.84	26.97	26.84	26.70	29.30	32.09	33.93	29.88
1919-20	31.34	30.38	35.30	39.58	39.80	40.28	39.40	40.69	41.41	40.32	40.49	39.41	38.21
1920-21	34.03	27.35	20.97	17.65	14.64	14.53	12.85	11.08	11.17	11.80	11.03	11.49	16.55
Av. 1914-1920	-----	20.97	21.49	21.92	21.49	21.71	20.96	21.34	21.88	21.73	22.92	23.07	-----
1921-22	12.78	19.35	18.99	17.27	17.16	16.53	16.36	16.74	16.80	19.31	21.68	22.01	17.92
1922-23	21.55	20.74	22.05	25.34	25.48	27.51	28.78	30.43	28.42	26.63	28.61	25.73	25.94
1923-24	24.22	27.71	26.18	33.68	34.88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to February, 1915, compiled from quotations in Market Reports of the New York Cotton Exchange, except Sept. 23 to Nov. 16, 1914, when the exchange was closed, quotations for which time were taken from the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle; from February, 1915, compiled from daily reports of the Cotton Division.

¹ Market closed.

² No quotations prior to Sept. 23. Average for 7 days' business.

NEW YORK.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1900-1901	9.86	10.57	10.18	9.89	10.10	10.32	9.52	8.62	8.85	8.15	8.50	8.47	9.38
1901-2	8.18	8.40	8.85	7.95	8.45	8.28	8.64	8.66	9.87	9.55	9.33	9.22	8.73
1902-3	8.97	8.96	8.77	8.45	8.64	8.95	9.65	10.06	10.44	11.46	12.40	12.74	9.96
1903-4	12.75	11.99	9.94	11.22	12.83	14.42	14.87	15.58	14.36	13.50	11.65	10.92	12.84
1904-5	10.82	11.02	10.26	10.00	7.90	7.17	7.75	8.03	7.91	8.26	9.05	10.96	9.00
1905-6	10.89	10.85	10.85	11.45	12.13	11.87	11.13	11.35	11.72	11.87	11.06	10.89	11.30
1906-7	10.31	9.77	10.03	10.77	10.71	10.86	11.04	11.20	11.12	12.04	13.02	13.11	11.24
1907-8	13.33	12.57	11.60	11.03	11.89	11.73	11.53	11.01	10.17	10.98	11.63	11.01	11.53
1908-9	10.29	9.39	9.26	9.40	9.23	9.67	9.82	9.77	10.49	11.31	11.51	12.65	10.23
1909-10	12.75	13.00	13.99	14.77	15.25	14.87	14.84	15.08	15.10	15.45	15.10	15.74	14.66
1910-11	16.27	13.96	14.48	14.77	15.07	14.90	14.30	14.51	14.87	15.80	15.48	13.99	14.87
1911-12	12.53	11.31	9.63	9.43	9.37	9.55	10.34	10.63	11.57	11.62	11.65	12.57	10.85
1912-13	12.04	11.73	11.12	12.36	13.01	13.07	12.80	12.61	12.29	11.98	12.22	12.26	12.29
1913-14	12.14	13.44	14.08	13.68	13.04	12.72	12.83	12.27	13.23	13.44	13.47	13.17	13.21
Av. 1900-1913	13.15	12.69	12.66	13.00	13.15	13.02	13.02	13.21	13.41	13.66	13.59	13.55	13.18
1914-15	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.67	7.58	8.28	8.54	-9.01	10.25	9.81	9.68	9.22	-----
1915-16	9.41	10.83	12.37	11.89	12.33	12.33	11.73	11.90	12.08	12.94	12.97	13.06	11.96
1916-17	14.64	15.79	17.99	19.92	18.29	17.59	15.90	15.46	20.38	20.74	25.33	26.30	19.28
1917-18	25.49	22.05	28.25	29.68	30.74	32.26	31.73	31.85	37.57	37.57	30.39	31.54	29.68
1918-19	33.88	35.09	32.42	29.69	30.22	29.10	28.27	27.74	28.82	30.58	32.96	35.33	31.01
1919-20	32.10	30.60	34.08	39.40	39.19	39.26	38.77	41.20	42.30	41.25	36.27	41.20	38.90
1920-21	36.23	30.07	22.68	18.81	15.68	16.63	13.44	11.74	12.14	12.84	12.00	12.41	17.89
Av. 1914-1920	-----	-----	-----	22.45	22.00	22.21	20.92	21.97	22.64	22.25	23.28	24.15	-----
1921-22	13.79	19.95	19.63	18.01	18.30	17.94	17.90	18.32	18.06	20.75	22.10	22.27	18.92
1922-23	21.86	21.35	22.73	25.64	25.65	27.55	28.63	30.55	28.88	27.20	28.52	26.26	26.44
1923-24	25.20	29.06	30.06	34.73	35.92	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Market Reports of the New York Cotton Exchange.

¹ Cotton Exchange closed on account of the war.

² Cotton Exchange opened on Nov. 16. Quotations cover only half month.

TABLE 308.—Cotton: Average closing prices per pound, New York, for futures delivery, August, 1922–December, 1923.

Month.	For delivery in—											
	Aug. ¹	Sept. ¹	Oct.	Nov. ¹	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ¹	Mar.	Apr. ¹	May.	June. ¹	July.
1922–23.	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
August.....	21.14	21.47	21.60	21.61	21.63	21.48	21.80	21.51	21.45	21.42	21.37	121.25
September.....	21.17	21.08	21.08	21.21	21.33	21.18	21.23	21.26	21.23	21.19	21.09	121.00
October.....		22.01	22.58	22.79	22.52	22.58	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.56	22.45	122.35
November.....	24.86	23.90	23.37	25.40	25.49	25.37	25.36	25.34	25.25	25.17	25.01	124.55
December.....	24.91	24.33	23.76		25.14	25.45	25.52	25.63	25.64	25.64	25.64	125.50
January.....	26.84	26.00	25.50	25.39	25.25	27.18	27.38	27.49	27.56	27.66	27.61	127.96
February.....	27.61	26.11	25.56	25.40	25.25	25.06	27.97	28.43	28.63	28.74	28.44	128.13
March.....	28.56	26.80	26.24	25.91	25.70	25.42	24.13	24.05	23.66	23.66	23.66	128.20
April.....	26.70	25.55	24.97	24.74	24.51	24.22	22.90	22.89	22.87	22.87	22.87	128.22
May.....	24.65	24.15	23.02	23.41	23.20	22.91	22.90	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	128.23
June.....	26.44	25.16	24.49	24.23	23.94	23.66	23.63	23.61	23.57	23.50	23.03	127.22
July.....	24.69	23.90	23.21	23.02	22.83	22.59	22.60	22.61	22.57	22.54		126.46
Av. Aug. 1– July 31.....	25.60	24.41	23.78	23.90	23.92	23.92	24.07	24.68	25.23	25.34	25.79	25.59
1923–24.												
August.....	24.36	24.38	23.93	23.89	23.86	23.59	23.62	23.65	23.62	23.60	23.63	128.50
September.....		27.74	28.07	27.88	27.79	27.35	27.34	27.34	27.30	27.28	27.01	126.77
October.....	27.30	26.44	26.03	26.18	26.12	26.61	26.63	26.64	26.66	26.68	26.34	128.09
November.....	31.37	29.24	28.14	33.53	34.19	33.72	33.83	33.92	33.96	34.01	33.71	133.45
December.....	31.61	29.30	28.42	28.04	35.19	34.62	34.80	34.99	35.06	35.16	34.74	134.32

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Market Reports of the New York Cotton Exchange.

¹ Based on nominal quotations.

¹ Largely nominal.

TABLE 309.—Cotton: Average spot prices per pound in specified foreign markets, 1912–1923.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPTIAN UPPERS-GOOD.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1912.....	18.0	16.9	17.6	19.3	19.5	21.3	21.3	20.2	19.1	18.3	18.9	18.3	19.1
1913.....	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.0	18.8	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.6	19.8
1914.....	18.9	17.9	17.3	17.9	18.1	18.2	17.6	16.5	16.1	13.5	12.0	12.2	16.4
1915.....	12.2	12.8	14.0	15.5	14.5	14.4	13.8	14.1	15.4	18.1	17.9	18.6	15.1
1916.....	21.9	22.5	22.4	21.6	22.4	23.5	23.7	27.2	31.2	39.5	39.6	26.6	26.6
1917.....	39.7	41.9	44.5	50.5	52.0	55.4	60.3	60.9	52.0	46.7	51.6	54.4	50.8
1918.....	53.8	51.5	54.9	56.3	54.0	52.6	54.4	55.8	55.4	54.3	51.7	50.4	53.8
1919.....	50.3	50.0	49.3	48.3	48.3	48.4	46.4	48.8	48.8	53.4	67.0	70.3	52.9
1920.....	94.0	105.0	108.7	107.6	97.1	81.3	71.6	68.6	53.4	37.0	29.4	23.4	73.1
Average 1914–1920.....	41.5	43.1	44.4	45.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	41.2	38.3	36.3	38.5	39.3	41.2
1921.....	24.6	20.8	19.6	21.5	18.8	18.8	18.0	18.6	20.3	33.3	28.8	29.4	23.4
1922.....	28.8	27.4	28.4	26.8	28.1	29.7	29.4	28.1	27.4	27.3	30.7	31.2	28.6
1923.....	31.9	32.5	33.9	33.0	30.4	31.9	31.0	31.5	33.4	33.5	39.6	41.5	33.7

LIVERPOOL, NO. 1 OOMRAS, FULLY GOOD.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1912.....	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.7	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	12.1	12.5	11.6
1913.....	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4
1914.....	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.7	9.1	8.8	7.9	7.7	10.2
1915.....	8.5	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.7	10.9	10.7	11.9	9.5
1916.....	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.9	13.0	12.8	12.9	14.2	15.0	15.8	17.6	16.6	13.9
1917.....	16.9	17.3	20.2	21.0	22.1	31.2	33.4	34.2	31.9	36.9	37.6	37.2	28.3
1918.....	38.2	37.6	38.2	38.2	35.2	36.8	36.8	37.8	44.1	42.4	37.5	34.3	38.1
1919.....	35.3	32.6	27.7	28.9	30.1	32.4	32.2	30.7	29.0	30.5	32.1	32.0	31.1
1920.....	32.6	30.0	32.8	31.8	30.2	29.1	26.1	23.8	21.6	18.5	15.7	12.0	25.8
Average 1914–1920.....	22.3	21.4	21.5	26.8	21.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.3	22.7	21.7	22.4
1921.....	11.9	10.6	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	10.5	16.0	16.9	15.3	15.4	12.0
1922.....	15.3	14.9	15.4	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.8	18.9	18.8	20.6	20.5	17.9
1923.....	21.9	22.2	21.7	20.7	19.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	21.8	22.0	23.9	27.7	22.0

TABLE 309.—Cotton: Average spot prices per pound in specified foreign markets, 1912-1923—Continued.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, EGYPTIAN UPBERS, GOOD.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1912	18.8	18.6	18.8	17.6	18.1	18.9	19.4	18.5	17.2	18.8	17.0	18.1	17.8
1913	18.6	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.0	18.5	18.2	17.8	18.5	18.6	18.0	18.0	18.6
1914	17.4	17.0	16.4	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	(²)	(²)	9.6	11.2	10.5	14.9
1915	11.1	11.9	13.0	14.8	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.1
1916	19.2	21.1	21.0	20.3	20.6	21.4	20.7	20.6	23.3	27.5	34.5	35.4	23.6
1917	35.1	37.3	39.0	43.7	49.3	51.7	60.1	45.1	29.6	32.4	35.6	38.5	41.9
1918	37.9	36.6	38.0	38.3	36.5	37.6	40.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-----
1919	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	47.1	42.6	45.6	60.5	71.9	-----
1920	35.2	34.6	37.2	34.0	32.7	30.8	31.2	54.9	41.9	32.5	24.2	19.5	32.3
1921	19.9	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.3	14.2	14.9	14.9	25.7	30.9	26.0	27.3	19.7
1922	25.3	23.3	22.9	22.7	24.7	26.7	28.1	25.0	23.3	24.1	26.7	27.0	24.6

LIVERPOOL, AMERICAN MIDDLING.⁴

1912	11.16	11.90	12.34	13.09	13.03	13.37	14.46	13.88	13.55	12.59	13.82	14.31	13.12
1913	14.06	13.97	13.97	14.00	13.58	13.67	13.61	13.88	15.10	15.55	14.94	14.54	14.20
1914	14.34	14.25	14.28	15.02	15.20	15.71	14.74	13.23	12.22	10.53	9.25	8.98	13.14
1915	9.77	10.06	10.46	11.37	10.42	10.47	10.32	10.79	12.24	13.90	13.74	15.03	11.55
1916	15.99	15.61	15.48	15.47	16.77	16.47	15.94	17.54	18.99	20.69	23.05	22.16	17.85
1917	21.76	21.34	24.07	25.23	26.17	34.07	37.65	38.21	35.96	34.85	43.38	44.25	32.24
1918	46.16	45.88	47.19	46.62	42.28	43.89	43.09	45.26	48.44	46.40	43.97	42.30	45.12
1919	37.66	34.53	30.39	33.24	35.70	38.25	38.33	34.06	32.20	38.06	41.99	40.92	36.28
1920	33.61	41.61	45.16	44.17	42.51	44.48	41.83	38.31	31.33	24.41	19.18	14.74	35.94
Average 1914-1920	27.04	26.18	26.72	27.29	27.01	29.05	28.84	28.20	27.34	26.99	27.79	26.90	27.45
1921	15.32	12.71	11.78	12.07	12.53	11.66	11.94	13.34	20.70	20.85	18.46	18.84	15.02
1922	18.12	17.75	19.21	18.89	21.42	23.46	24.98	24.90	23.68	24.55	27.96	28.26	22.79
1923	30.64	30.93	31.42	30.29	28.43	31.53	29.28	28.18	31.90	31.96	35.74	30.00	31.37

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Conversions at monthly average rates of exchange as quoted by International Institute of Agriculture Annual, 1921, and Federal Reserve Board.

¹ London Economist, average of weekly quotations.

² Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.

³ No quotations.

⁴ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, p. 443. London Economist, 1922 and 1923. Average of weekly quotations.

COTTONSEED.

TABLE 310.—Cottonseed: Production, 1874-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production.	Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production.	Year beginning Aug. 1.	Production.
	1,000 tons.		1,000 tons.		1,000 tons.
1874-5	1,687	1890-1	4,093	1907-8	4,952
1875-6	2,057	1891-2	4,274	1908-9	5,904
1876-7	1,969	1892-3	3,183		
1877-8	2,148	1893-4	3,579	1909-10	4,462
1878-9	2,268			1910-11	5,175
		1894-5	4,792	1911-12	6,997
1879-80	2,616	1895-6	3,416	1912-13	6,104
1880-1	3,039	1896-7	4,070	1913-14	6,306
1881-2	2,455	1897-8	5,253		
1882-3	3,266	1898-9	5,472	1914-15	7,186
1883-4	2,639			1915-16	4,922
		1899-1900	4,668	1916-17	5,113
1884-5	2,625	1900-1	4,830	1917-18	5,040
1885-6	3,045	1901-2	4,630		
1886-7	3,018	1902-3	5,022	1918-19	5,260
1887-8	3,291	1903-4	4,716	1919-20	5,074
1888-9	3,310			1920-21	5,971
		1904-5	6,427	1921-22	3,531
1889-1900	3,495	1905-6	5,060	1922-23	4,336
		1906-7	5,913	1923-24	4,476

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census.

¹ Preliminary estimate by Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 311.—Cottonseed: Production, and farm value, by States, 1919-1923.

State.	Production, thousands of tons. Year beginning Aug. 1.					Total value, thousands of dollars. Year beginning Aug. 1.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Virginia.....	10	9	7	12	22	\$740	\$230	\$220	\$480	\$1,012
North Carolina.....	368	410	344	378	453	27,340	10,550	11,420	15,600	21,744
South Carolina.....	633	720	334	218	353	47,480	16,620	11,510	9,230	17,703
Georgia.....	736	628	349	317	262	55,280	16,640	11,070	12,520	18,568
Florida.....	8	8	5	12	5	530	220	160	380	223
Alabama.....	318	294	287	366	266	23,020	7,840	7,890	13,310	13,074
Mississippi.....	427	397	361	489	273	28,100	9,570	10,330	14,940	13,746
Louisiana.....	132	172	124	152	162	8,690	4,490	3,400	4,790	6,723
Texas.....	1,379	1,834	978	1,438	1,905	82,640	41,350	27,430	45,370	79,724
Arkansas.....	393	540	354	452	275	24,880	12,400	9,990	14,910	13,035
Tennessee.....	188	145	134	174	98	9,210	3,700	4,090	6,680	4,861
Missouri.....	28	35	31	63	61	2,040	790	970	2,310	2,505
Oklahoma.....	452	594	214	279	278	27,130	11,210	5,300	8,780	11,599
All other.....	54	85	39	41	76	3,460	1,390	780	1,130	2,996
United States.....	5,074	5,971	3,531	4,336	4,476	340,470	136,990	104,560	150,400	202,603

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

¹ Preliminary estimate by Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 312.—Cottonseed, and cottonseed products: Production, 1900-1923.

Year ending July 31.	Cottonseed, crushed.	Crude cottonseed products.		
		Oil.	Cake and meal.	Hulls.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1899-1900.....	2,479,000	93,330,600	854,000	1,108,600
1900-1.....	2,415,000	96,610,000	845,000	1,189,600
1901-2.....	3,154,000	115,610,000	1,125,000	1,487,000
1902-3.....	3,269,000	122,910,000	1,165,000	1,641,000
1903-4.....	3,241,000	121,880,000	1,156,000	1,528,000
1904-5.....	3,345,000	123,820,000	1,360,000	1,213,000
1905-6.....	3,131,000	126,700,000	1,272,000	1,135,000
1906-7.....	3,844,000	153,760,000	1,563,000	1,393,000
1907-8.....	2,565,000	108,060,000	1,043,000	927,000
1908-9.....	3,670,000	146,790,000	1,492,000	1,330,000
1909-10.....	3,269,000	131,000,000	1,326,000	1,189,000
1910-11.....	4,106,000	167,970,000	1,792,000	1,375,000
1911-12.....	4,921,073	201,650,000	2,151,000	1,642,000
1912-13.....	4,579,508	185,750,000	1,999,000	1,540,000
Av. 1909-1913.....	4,109,116	166,632,000	1,752,000	1,415,000
1913-14.....	4,847,628	193,330,000	2,220,000	1,400,000
1914-15.....	5,779,665	229,260,000	2,648,000	1,677,000
1915-16.....	4,202,313	167,110,000	1,923,000	1,220,000
1916-17.....	4,479,176	187,688,000	2,225,000	969,000
1917-18.....	4,251,680	174,996,000	2,068,000	996,000
1918-19.....	4,478,508	176,711,000	2,170,000	1,137,000
1919-20.....	4,012,704	161,529,000	1,817,000	1,148,000
Av. 1914-1920.....	4,578,811	184,375,000	2,153,000	1,220,000
1920-21.....	4,069,166	174,558,000	1,786,000	1,256,000
1921-22.....	3,007,717	124,063,000	1,355,000	937,000
1922-23.....	3,241,557	133,723,000	1,487,000	944,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 313.—Cottonseed: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1910–1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
1910–11.....		\$26.28	\$26.86	\$25.36	\$25.65	\$25.35	\$25.61	\$25.49	\$26.12	\$25.46	\$23.38	\$22.70	\$25.41
1911–12.....	\$20.45	18.09	16.73	16.69	16.70	16.57	16.81	18.21	18.62	19.21	19.24	19.04	17.13
1912–13.....	18.02	17.61	18.04	18.57	21.42	21.98	22.01	21.55	21.80	21.88	21.54	21.37	18.77
1913–14.....	20.24	21.07	22.01	22.46	23.48	22.70	23.37	23.60	24.17	23.56	23.62	22.78	22.14
A. v. 1910–1913.....	19.57	20.75	20.91	20.77	21.81	21.90	21.95	22.21	22.70	22.53	21.94	21.47	20.86
1914–15.....	20.16	18.88	15.28	14.01	17.73	19.14	23.33	22.32	22.69	22.07	20.82	20.06	15.59
1915–16.....	20.14	20.98	33.73	34.01	35.54	36.85	36.75	36.56	38.13	37.91	35.79	36.06	30.25
1916–17.....	35.22	41.13	47.19	55.82	55.35	52.53	51.43	53.18	55.94	55.61	57.19	56.90	48.11
1917–18.....	56.61	57.58	65.02	69.38	68.29	67.51	66.95	68.27	68.08	68.16	66.03	64.11	64.04
1918–19.....	61.34	67.90	65.85	64.97	65.05	64.93	64.65	64.00	64.28	63.83	63.80	64.24	65.62
1919–20.....	66.23	62.13	66.95	72.65	69.07	69.85	69.34	67.18	68.71	69.88	66.16	61.64	67.87
1920–21.....	45.22	29.96	28.94	20.00	19.83	18.96	19.76	18.92	17.23	17.28	17.06	18.76	28.86
A. v. 1914–1920.....	43.27	41.94	46.14	48.12	47.41	47.11	47.46	47.20	47.87	47.82	46.69	45.96	45.72
1921–22.....	22.06	27.19	31.05	29.15	28.78	29.24	30.17	32.72	40.79	40.21	37.71	36.92	29.25
1922–23.....	32.44	25.37	31.79	40.18	42.93	43.35	45.16	46.82	47.60	46.58	43.14	41.42	32.13
1923–24.....	37.47	40.88	40.90	45.92	45.54								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

COTTONSEED OIL.

TABLE 314.—Cottonseed oil: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1922.

Country.	Average 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.
Brazil.....	624	12	21	1,018	1	1,416		
China.....		281		1,006		400		136
Egypt.....	257	476	30	427	4	506		
Peru.....		121		455		557		718
United Kingdom.....	5,899	7,189	2,802	5,162	5,432	3,098	1,418	3,198
United States.....	629	38,968	1,261	24,634	89	33,673	3	1,004
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria.....	364	157	62	1	133	9		
Australia.....	142		80		60			
Austria.....			393		61			
Austria-Hungary.....	30	5						
Belgium.....	2,251	1,086	720	159	563	225	156	29
Canada.....	2,817		6,091		5,781		4,088	
Czechoslovakia.....			42	5			68	
Denmark.....	944		877	61	1,774	26	1,107	
France.....	3,289	335	2,677	84	1,214	104	625	39
Germany.....	6,918				2,855		783	
Greece.....			719		253		104	
Italy.....	4,600	1	4,029	1	2,936	1	71	4
Mexico.....	3,607	241						
Netherlands.....	5,352	52	2,602	731	10,897	2,153	1,681	261
Norway.....	1,504		2,826	128	1,509	208	1,167	
Rumania.....	633	(⁶)	15					
Sweden.....	696	3	277	130	315	67		
Uruguay.....	525		264		339			
Other countries.....	3,933	33	1,802	565	782	102	45	
Total.....	45,023	48,950	27,590	35,172	35,998	42,545	11,316	5,380

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

- ¹One year only.
- ²International Institute of Agriculture.
- ³Four-year average.
- ⁴Three-year average.
- ⁵Two-year average.
- ⁶Less than 600 gallons.

TABLE 315.—*Cottonseed oil: Monthly average price, per hundredweight, spot prime summer yellow, New York, 1909-1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
1909-10	\$5.46	\$5.94	\$6.60	\$6.84	\$7.32	\$7.30	\$7.14	\$7.48	\$7.78	\$7.99	\$7.96	\$8.51	\$7.19
1910-11	10.84	10.12	8.11	7.29	7.24	7.32	7.03	6.60	6.19	6.55	6.43	5.89	7.47
1911-12	6.85	6.96	5.97	5.73	5.37	5.39	5.84	5.99	6.46	7.18	6.86	6.67	6.14
1912-13	6.47	6.38	6.22	6.01	6.30	6.25	6.35	6.44	6.96	7.01	7.70	9.11	6.77
1913-14	8.58	7.07	7.00	7.05	6.86	6.98	7.12	7.38	7.51	7.18	7.90	7.18	7.34
Av. 1909-1913	7.50	7.41	6.78	6.58	6.62	6.65	6.64	6.72	6.98	7.18	7.25	7.47	6.98
1914-15	6.67	5.87	5.22	5.55	5.83	6.56	7.08	6.70	6.61	6.40	6.18	6.06	6.23
1915-16	6.78	6.80	7.71	7.93	8.28	8.99	9.59	10.53	10.73	10.91	10.91	10.04	8.98
1916-17	9.27	10.17	11.75	12.53	12.38	12.32	12.51	13.62	15.30	16.23	16.26	14.52	13.07
1917-18	14.84	16.44	17.99	18.59	18.65	20.09	20.33	19.84	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.25	18.91
1918-19	20.26	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	21.25	21.25	25.03	27.37	21.41
1919-20	25.88	21.33	23.00	22.75	21.50	21.86	19.67	19.07	18.54	19.21	16.70	13.21	20.23
1920-21	12.32	13.48	11.43	10.14	8.91	8.50	7.34	6.26	6.24	7.22	7.46	8.57	9.00
Av. 1914-1920	13.67	13.41	13.91	13.96	13.70	14.09	13.82	13.75	14.06	14.46	14.66	14.29	13.98
1921-22	8.69	9.88	8.69	8.30	8.28	8.62	9.66	11.48	11.57	11.71	11.33	10.97	9.95
1922-23	9.96	8.54	8.88	9.51	9.81	10.77	10.90	11.78	11.76	11.60	11.48	10.35	10.44
1923-24	10.34	11.62	12.01	11.67	11.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from New York Produce Exchange reports prior to 1922; later years from quotations in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HAY.

TABLE 316.—*Hay, tame: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1869-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Pro- duction.	Average farm price per ton Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre Dec.1.	Chicago prices No. 1 timothy per ton by carload lots.				Domestic ex- ports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Im- ports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
							Decem- ber.		Following May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000 acres.	Short tons.	1,000 short tons.	Dol- lars.	1,000 dollars.	Dol- lars.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Short tons.	Short tons.
1869	18,591	1.42	26,420	10.18	268,933	14.47					7,530	
1870	19,862	1.23	24,526	12.47	305,743	15.39					5,131	
1871	19,009	1.17	22,239	14.30	317,940	16.73					5,898	
1872	20,319	1.17	23,813	12.94	308,026	15.16					5,104	
1873	21,894	1.15	25,065	12.53	314,241	14.35					5,476	
1874	21,770	1.15	25,134	11.94	300,222	13.79					8,045	
1875	23,508	1.19	27,874	10.78	300,378	12.78					8,431	
1876	25,283	1.22	30,867	8.97	276,961	10.96					8,161	
1877	25,368	1.25	31,629	8.87	284,880	10.44	9.50	10.50	9.75	10.75	10,656	21,124
1878	26,931	1.47	39,608	7.20	285,016	10.58	8.00	8.50	9.00	11.50	9,102	11,556
1879	30,681	1.30	39,862	9.31	371,045	12.11	14.00	14.50	14.00	15.00	15,388	73,929
1880	25,964	1.23	31,925	11.65	371,811	14.38	15.00	15.50	17.00	19.00	14,181	195,195
1881	30,889	1.14	35,135	11.82	415,131	13.44	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50	11,838	96,352
1882	32,840	1.18	38,138	9.73	371,170	11.48	11.50	12.25	12.00	13.00	14,906	109,283
1883	35,516	1.32	46,664	8.19	383,834	10.81	9.00	10.00	12.50	17.00	18,937	133,280
1884	38,572	1.26	48,470	8.17	396,139	10.27	10.00	11.50	15.50	17.50	12,479	180,264
1885	39,850	1.12	44,732	8.71	389,753	9.78	11.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	14,997	103,172
1886	36,502	1.15	41,796	8.46	353,498	9.68	9.50	10.50	11.00	12.50	15,538	87,772
1887	37,665	1.10	41,454	9.97	413,440	10.98	13.50	14.50	10.00	21.00	20,382	112,801
1888	38,592	1.21	46,643	8.76	406,500	10.59	11.00	11.50	10.00	21.00	24,559	118,042
1889	39,004	1.26	49,181	7.76	381,481	9.78	9.00	10.00	9.00	14.00	40,627	139,489
1890	40,038	1.23	49,057	8.18	401,111	10.02	9.00	10.50	12.50	15.50	31,433	65,231
1891	41,258	1.18	48,759	8.89	433,276	10.50	12.50	15.00	13.50	14.00	39,425	89,281
1892	42,191	1.17	49,288	8.95	440,710	10.45	11.00	11.50	12.00	13.50	37,064	116,766
1893	42,413	1.31	55,575	9.48	527,044	12.43	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50	60,980	97,196

¹Based on farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 316.—Hay, tame: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1889-1923—Continued.

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Pro-duction.	Ayerage farm price per ton Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre Dec.1. ¹	Chicago prices No. 1 timothy per ton by carload lots.				Domestic ex-ports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Im-ports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
							December.		Following May.			
							Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
	1,000. acres.	Short tons.	1,000 short tons.	Dol-lars.	1,000 dollars.	Dol-lars.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Short tons.	Short tons.
1894	42,772	1.18	50,488	8.96	452,079	10.57	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.25	52,771	220,128
1895	40,832	1.02	41,838	9.46	395,647	9.69	12.00	12.50	11.50	12.00	65,138	338,970
1896	40,978	1.33	54,380	7.49	406,957	9.93	8.00	8.50	8.50	9.00	69,037	134,333
1897	41,336	1.42	58,878	7.28	428,819	10.38	8.00	8.50	9.50	10.50	91,646	4,353
1898	43,120	1.55	66,772	6.63	442,906	10.27	8.00	8.25	9.50	10.50	72,706	22,237
1899	45,187	1.33	57,450	8.20	470,844	10.92	10.50	11.50	10.50	12.50	81,442	161,187
1900	42,070	1.27	53,231	9.72	517,399	12.30	11.50	14.00	12.50	13.50	100,088	159,734
1901	42,066	1.33	55,819	9.91	553,328	13.15	13.00	13.50	12.50	13.50	171,843	54,225
1902	42,962	1.52	65,296	9.19	599,781	13.96	12.00	12.50	13.50	15.00	57,091	328,285
1903	43,400	1.57	68,154	9.35	637,485	14.69	10.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	68,018	128,115
1904	44,645	1.55	69,192	8.91	616,369	13.81	10.50	11.50	11.00	12.00	74,544	51,769
1905	45,991	1.59	72,973	8.59	637,023	13.63	10.00	12.00	11.50	12.50	78,593	76,765
1906	47,891	1.39	66,341	10.43	662,116	14.45	15.50	18.00	15.50	20.50	65,634	68,450
1907	49,098	1.47	72,261	11.78	850,915	17.32	13.00	17.50	13.00	14.00	86,555	11,271
1908	51,196	1.53	78,440	9.14	716,644	14.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	13.00	74,638	7,517
1909	51,041	1.46	74,384	10.58	786,722	15.41	16.00	17.00	12.50	13.00	61,008	106,448
1910	51,015	1.36	69,378	12.14	842,252	16.51	16.00	19.00	18.50	23.50	61,850	377,198
1911	48,240	1.14	54,916	14.29	784,926	16.27	20.00	22.00	24.00	28.00	66,898	782,884
1912	49,580	1.47	72,691	11.79	856,695	17.30	13.00	18.00	14.00	16.50	68,006	175,062
1913	48,954	1.31	64,116	12.43	797,077	16.28	14.50	18.00	15.00	17.50	56,169	191,280
A v. 1909-1913.	49,756	1.35	67,097	12.12	813,534	16.35	15.90	18.80	16.80	20.30	62,906	326,972
1914	49,145	1.43	70,071	11.12	779,008	15.85	15.00	16.00	16.50	17.50	118,169	22,609
1915	51,108	1.68	85,920	10.63	913,644	17.88	14.50	16.50	17.50	20.00	199,736	48,396
1916	55,721	1.04	91,192	11.22	1,022,930	18.36	15.00	17.50	19.00	22.00	95,792	65,125
1917	55,203	1.51	83,308	17.09	1,423,766	25.79	26.00	28.00	20.00	26.00	35,762	460,027
1918	55,755	1.37	76,060	20.13	1,543,494	27.08	29.00	31.00	30.00	37.00	32,366	310,742
1919	56,888	1.52	86,359	20.06	1,734,085	30.48	28.00	32.00	30.00	35.00	67,142	251,946
1920	58,101	1.51	87,855	17.76	1,560,235	26.85	26.00	32.00	21.00	23.00	55,446	126,185
A v. 1914-1920.	54,560	1.52	83,052	15.44	1,282,460	23.51	21.93	24.71	23.29	27.93	86,056	183,571
1921	58,799	1.40	82,379	12.11	997,527	16.97	20.00	24.00	20.00	28.00	61,240	5,857
1922	61,189	1.57	95,882	12.56	1,204,101	19.69	20.00	22.00	21.00	23.00	53,096	35,430
1923 ²	60,162	1.48	89,098	14.07	1,253,364	20.83	25.00	27.00				

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.² Preliminary.

TABLE 317.—Wild, salt, and prairie hay: Acreage, production, and farm value, United States, 1909-1923.

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Farm price per ton.	Farm value.	Calendar year.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.	Farm price per ton.	Farm value.
	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>1,000 tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>1,000 dolls.</i>		<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>1,000 tons.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>1,000 dolls.</i>
1909	117,186	1.07	18,383	---	---	1917	16,212	0.93	15,131	13.49	204,086
1910	17,187	.77	13,151	---	---	1918	15,365	.94	14,479	15.23	220,487
1911	17,187	.71	12,155	---	---	1919	17,150	1.07	18,401	16.50	303,639
1912	17,427	1.04	18,043	---	---	1920	15,787	1.11	17,460	11.35	198,115
1913	16,241	.92	15,063	---	---	1921	16,632	.98	15,391	6.63	101,991
1914	16,752	1.11	18,615	7.49	139,500	1922	15,871	1.02	16,131	7.14	115,176
1915	16,796	1.27	21,343	6.80	145,125	1923 ²	15,722	1.11	17,528	7.85	137,603
1916	16,635	1.19	19,800	7.90	156,503						

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Census acreage.² Preliminary.

TABLE 318.—Hay: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, calendar years, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Tame hay.						Wild, salt, or prairie hay.					
	Thousands of acres.		Production, thousands of tons.		Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.		Thousands of acres.		Production, thousands of tons.		Total value, basis Dec. 1 price, thousands of dollars.	
	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	1,233	1,245	1,541	1,594	20,187	21,519	15	16	16	18	176	198
New Hampshire.....	450	441	590	529	11,506	10,051	12	12	12	11	144	126
Vermont.....	909	918	1,273	1,285	22,378	21,202	13	13	14	13	147	150
Massachusetts.....	430	434	568	595	13,064	15,470	12	12	12	12	174	192
Rhode Island.....	45	45	58	56	1,587	1,501	1	1	1	1	18	18
Connecticut.....	320	320	432	422	11,232	10,128	9	9	9	11	146	109
New York.....	4,870	4,919	6,818	6,600	96,134	108,378	67	67	79	79	790	924
New Jersey.....	303	312	488	528	8,833	8,823	22	22	31	26	372	300
Pennsylvania.....	2,920	2,920	4,584	3,066	65,551	65,919	23	25	28	29	224	450
Delaware.....	77	81	116	93	2,204	1,953	2	2	2	3	20	32
Maryland.....	406	400	658	420	12,173	9,912	4	4	4	5	60	80
Virginia.....	1,040	1,010	1,300	1,010	20,800	20,200	14	14	14	14	189	210
West Virginia.....	768	738	1,037	904	17,422	17,990	11	11	13	11	182	154
North Carolina.....	800	794	1,040	941	18,923	18,820	100	100	100	100	1,550	1,550
South Carolina.....	455	480	455	408	7,962	7,344	6	6	6	5	89	81
Georgia.....	728	772	612	510	10,404	9,639	16	16	15	14	202	207
Florida.....	126	132	89	119	1,646	2,380	6	6	5	5	85	93
Ohio.....	3,374	3,070	5,061	3,684	54,659	61,523	2	2	3	3	30	30
Indiana.....	2,700	2,210	3,699	2,740	41,429	42,744	25	24	28	28	238	280
Illinois.....	3,645	3,280	5,285	4,264	66,062	63,107	62	61	78	70	780	833
Michigan.....	3,074	3,105	4,457	3,912	45,016	56,724	56	52	78	62	519	533
Wisconsin.....	3,155	3,187	5,364	4,239	65,977	67,824	335	368	436	478	3,357	4,780
Minnesota.....	1,988	2,016	3,141	2,520	33,609	28,476	2,053	2,041	2,505	2,347	19,288	21,123
Iowa.....	3,351	3,351	4,926	5,060	49,280	63,250	425	404	484	485	4,066	4,996
Missouri.....	3,520	3,310	3,872	4,038	44,528	48,456	134	125	127	138	953	1,228
North Dakota.....	1,028	1,079	1,655	1,618	12,412	11,002	2,495	2,395	2,592	2,395	12,960	12,933
South Dakota.....	1,000	1,050	1,800	1,732	13,500	14,029	3,675	3,491	3,308	4,189	18,194	24,296
Nebraska.....	1,553	1,584	3,028	3,849	33,914	39,260	2,208	2,296	1,877	2,526	15,954	20,208
Kansas.....	1,630	1,630	3,504	3,602	32,587	38,181	887	892	976	1,053	5,856	7,792
Kentucky.....	1,177	1,130	1,471	1,186	21,330	20,162	23	23	26	23	325	276
Tennessee.....	1,382	1,354	1,866	1,557	30,602	28,804	52	55	57	60	627	816
Alabama.....	760	761	730	616	12,410	11,396	25	25	20	20	270	276
Mississippi.....	458	471	550	589	7,975	9,130	41	43	45	52	519	614
Louisiana.....	214	214	342	342	4,549	5,130	18	18	25	22	225	264
Texas.....	671	711	1,074	1,173	12,351	18,768	201	207	221	228	2,210	2,850
Oklahoma.....	965	938	1,544	1,498	19,300	21,421	495	520	446	510	3,245	5,610
Arkansas.....	585	556	731	712	9,942	11,392	133	126	133	152	1,596	1,900
Montana.....	1,045	1,067	1,975	2,044	17,775	18,192	600	653	594	594	4,752	4,762
Wyoming.....	715	750	1,366	1,425	11,611	13,680	310	315	294	331	2,499	2,979
Colorado.....	1,191	1,203	2,263	2,406	25,346	27,188	366	373	355	392	3,195	4,116
New Mexico.....	162	158	292	332	5,694	5,312	33	40	26	32	468	448
Arizona.....	165	175	678	612	10,404	9,180	10	12	5	15	60	243
Utah.....	503	523	1,459	1,407	11,964	12,522	112	117	155	178	852	1,248
Nevada.....	179	180	507	477	5,983	5,247	181	172	288	189	2,736	1,890
Idaho.....	1,029	1,060	2,572	2,650	25,720	23,585	132	132	158	158	1,185	1,232
Washington.....	987	1,005	1,974	2,362	31,979	28,344	27	27	31	43	872	400
Oregon.....	965	984	1,930	2,214	26,248	24,354	228	228	228	249	2,116	2,116
California.....	2,108	2,066	5,207	5,268	78,105	78,752	160	156	176	152	1,664	1,520
United States.....	61,159	60,162	95,882	89,098	1,204,101	1,253,364	15,871	15,722	16,131	17,528	115,176	137,603

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 319.—Hay, tame: Yield in tons per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
Maine.....	0.90	0.95	1.25	1.10	1.16	1.00	1.09	1.15	1.15	1.45	1.35	1.15	1.20	0.95	1.20	0.80	1.25	1.28
New Hampshire.....	.92	.97	1.20	1.05	1.25	1.00	1.09	1.15	1.00	1.45	1.35	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.20	.95	1.31	1.30
Vermont.....	1.11	1.25	1.35	1.30	1.50	1.28	1.34	1.20	1.35	1.70	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.43	1.05	1.40	1.40
Massachusetts.....	1.20	1.15	1.28	1.08	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.32	1.50	1.58	1.50	1.20	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.25	1.32	1.37
Rhode Island.....	1.50	1.10	1.18	1.00	1.13	1.17	1.12	1.17	1.24	1.35	1.50	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.27	1.10	1.30	1.35
Connecticut.....	1.20	1.15	1.35	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.35	1.55	1.50	1.30	1.35	1.20	1.36	1.30	1.35	1.32
New York.....	1.20	1.05	1.32	1.02	1.23	1.14	1.16	1.20	1.30	1.62	1.46	1.25	1.40	1.25	1.35	1.00	1.40	1.46
New Jersey.....	1.60	1.25	1.50	1.05	1.44	1.30	1.31	1.35	1.45	1.80	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.05	1.50	1.32	1.61	1.05
Pennsylvania.....	1.50	1.20	1.38	1.00	1.43	1.32	1.27	1.28	1.40	1.60	1.41	1.41	1.35	1.40	1.41	1.20	1.57	1.05
Delaware.....	1.60	1.40	1.43	.88	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.26	1.23	1.28	1.40	1.28	1.20	1.50	1.15
Maryland.....	1.60	1.20	1.35	.72	1.51	1.26	1.21	1.15	1.20	1.48	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.55	1.34	1.35	1.62	1.05
Virginia.....	1.30	1.30	1.19	.64	1.20	1.27	1.12	.72	1.35	1.35	1.16	1.35	1.20	1.30	1.20	.98	1.25	1.00
West Virginia.....	1.45	1.25	1.20	.66	1.38	1.25	1.15	.92	1.50	1.54	1.27	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.28	1.20	1.35	1.20
North Carolina.....	1.60	1.38	1.50	1.05	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.15	1.85	1.30	1.13	1.20	1.02	1.05	1.24	1.30	1.30	1.20
South Carolina.....	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.08	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.08	1.10	.90	.93	1.11	.81	1.00	.85
Georgia.....	1.75	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.03	1.24	.85	.81	1.08	.88	.84	.66
Florida.....	1.35	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.25	1.35	1.32	1.35	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.14	.77	.65	1.07	1.10	.71	.90
Ohio.....	1.53	1.43	1.39	.98	1.36	1.30	1.29	1.13	1.44	1.57	1.42	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.38	1.27	1.50	1.20
Indiana.....	1.60	1.40	1.30	.94	1.37	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.50	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.22	1.29	1.34	1.08	1.37	1.24
Illinois.....	1.53	1.45	1.33	.82	1.30	.98	1.18	.85	1.54	1.45	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.29	1.18	1.45	1.30
Michigan.....	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.16	1.33	1.05	1.23	1.28	1.40	1.70	1.50	1.03	1.20	1.20	1.33	1.00	1.45	1.26
Wisconsin.....	1.70	1.53	1.00	1.20	1.60	1.62	1.39	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.49	1.77	1.70	1.68	1.35	1.70	1.83
Minnesota.....	1.68	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.53	1.50	1.36	1.89	1.91	1.85	1.55	1.40	1.90	1.70	1.74	1.50	1.58	1.25
Iowa.....	1.70	1.64	1.05	.80	1.40	1.48	1.27	1.38	1.80	1.60	1.23	1.30	1.53	1.52	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.51
Missouri.....	1.50	1.35	1.30	.60	1.30	.60	1.03	.70	1.52	1.30	1.15	.90	1.35	1.24	1.17	1.13	1.10	1.22
North Dakota.....	1.30	1.37	.55	1.10	1.40	1.14	1.11	1.45	1.50	1.70	.88	1.10	1.00	1.25	1.27	1.35	1.61	1.50
South Dakota.....	1.50	1.50	.80	.55	1.46	1.20	1.10	1.70	2.08	1.90	1.50	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.40	1.80	1.65
Nebraska.....	1.55	1.50	1.00	.85	1.35	1.34	1.21	1.69	2.68	2.10	1.69	1.40	1.98	1.90	1.88	2.19	1.95	2.43
Kansas.....	1.50	1.45	1.15	.85	1.50	.90	1.17	1.51	2.30	1.55	1.15	1.73	2.46	2.05	1.97	1.89	2.16	2.21
Kentucky.....	1.35	1.38	1.29	.95	1.23	.87	1.14	.95	1.48	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.65	1.25	1.05
Tennessee.....	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.00	1.30	1.21	1.26	1.20	1.47	1.38	1.20	1.35	1.16	1.28	1.29	1.15	1.35	1.15
Alabama.....	1.60	1.50	1.43	1.49	1.25	1.36	1.39	1.31	1.45	1.10	.80	.81	.90	.88	1.63	.90	.96	.81
Mississippi.....	1.59	1.47	1.42	1.50	1.48	1.33	1.44	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.20	1.35	1.44	1.38	1.15	1.29	1.25
Louisiana.....	1.40	1.50	1.75	1.30	1.65	1.50	1.54	1.90	1.75	1.70	1.60	1.30	1.44	1.40	1.58	1.28	1.60	1.60
Texas.....	1.65	.98	1.15	1.00	1.40	1.16	1.13	1.75	1.70	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.00	1.65
Oklahoma.....	1.45	.90	1.05	.80	1.25	.85	.97	1.13	2.30	1.70	1.60	1.20	1.82	1.60	1.62	1.52	1.60	1.60
Arkansas.....	1.50	1.25	1.35	1.15	1.23	1.20	1.24	1.05	1.00	1.25	1.47	1.30	1.12	1.16	1.28	1.08	1.25	1.28
Montana.....	2.00	1.79	1.40	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.78	2.50	2.00	1.70	1.40	1.60	1.00	1.80	1.71	1.80	1.89	1.88
Wyoming.....	2.00	2.40	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.90	2.14	2.30	2.20	1.80	1.70	2.10	2.02	2.00	2.31	1.80	1.91	1.90
Colorado.....	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.19	2.05	2.15	2.40	2.20	2.05	2.45	2.22	2.05	2.15	2.22	1.10	1.90	2.00
New Mexico.....	2.00	2.60	2.10	2.60	2.33	2.05	2.34	2.50	2.20	2.00	1.90	2.20	2.40	2.40	2.23	2.40	1.80	2.10
Arizona.....	3.20	3.30	2.10	3.86	3.40	4.00	3.33	3.20	3.20	3.80	3.50	3.20	3.50	3.10	3.36	3.00	3.50	3.50
Utah.....	2.50	2.90	3.00	2.50	2.78	2.33	2.70	2.75	2.50	2.20	2.90	2.35	1.92	2.62	2.46	2.62	2.90	2.69
Nevada.....	2.00	2.35	3.40	3.40	3.00	2.75	2.98	3.25	3.00	2.40	2.90	2.60	2.28	2.33	2.68	2.67	2.83	2.65
Idaho.....	3.25	2.85	3.00	3.10	2.80	2.90	2.93	2.65	2.70	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.30	2.70	2.69	2.90	2.50	2.50
Washington.....	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.22	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.20	1.80	2.40	2.00	2.19	2.60	2.00	2.35
Oregon.....	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.30	2.10	2.11	2.00	2.20	2.30	1.95	1.80	1.72	2.25	2.08	2.30	2.00	2.25
California.....	1.35	1.70	1.83	1.75	1.53	1.50	1.66	1.95	1.80	1.75	2.00	1.25	2.25	2.80	1.90	2.35	2.47	2.55
United States.....	1.53	1.46	1.36	1.14	1.47	1.31	1.35	1.43	1.68	1.64	1.51	1.37	1.52	1.51	1.52	1.40	1.57	1.48

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 320.—Hay, wild: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1910-1923.

State.	1910	1911	1912	1913	Av. 1910- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Av. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	1.05	0.90	0.96	0.80	0.93	1.05	0.95	1.08	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.10	1.10
New Hampshire.....	1.05	.85	1.05	.80	.84	1.00	.80	1.05	1.00	.90	1.00	.95	.96	.80	1.00	.94
Vermont.....	1.10	1.05	1.25	1.03	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.35	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.10	1.00
Massachusetts.....	1.05	.88	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rhode Island.....	1.00	.80	.93	.97	.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	.90	.90	.90	1.00	.96	.88	.90	.95
Connecticut.....	1.00	.90	.95	.89	.94	1.15	.95	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.00	1.20
New York.....	1.05	.87	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.45	1.25	1.00	1.26	1.19	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.18
New Jersey.....	1.30	.90	1.30	1.15	1.16	1.50	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.20	1.35	1.34	1.23	1.40	1.29
Pennsylvania.....	1.20	.85	1.25	1.20	1.12	1.16	1.00	1.55	1.30	.95	.95	1.25	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.15
Delaware.....	1.25	.80	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.24	1.20	1.28	1.12	1.14	1.33	1.50	1.26	.87	1.24	1.36
Maryland.....	1.25	.65	1.35	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.14	1.17	1.38	1.45	1.28	1.20	1.12	1.15
Virginia.....	1.05	.60	1.10	1.15	.98	.87	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.25	1.08	.75	1.00	1.00
West Virginia.....	1.10	.60	1.20	1.15	1.01	.95	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.20	1.14	1.10	1.20	1.00
North Carolina.....	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.11	1.10	1.40	1.07	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Carolina.....	1.20	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.05	1.10	1.30	1.20	.81	1.00	.85
Georgia.....	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.31	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.10	.91	.95	.90	1.07	1.00	.92	.90
Florida.....	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.20	1.16	1.05	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.05	.95	1.04	.90	.90	.85
Ohio.....	1.25	.90	1.30	1.20	1.16	1.10	1.42	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.28	1.34	1.40	1.50	-----
Indiana.....	1.25	.90	1.30	1.00	1.11	1.10	1.20	1.40	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.07	1.14	1.15
Illinois.....	1.10	.75	1.10	.85	.95	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.20	1.26	1.15
Michigan.....	1.10	.95	1.10	.85	1.00	1.25	1.15	1.33	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.28	1.22	1.10	1.30	1.20
Wisconsin.....	.90	1.00	1.25	1.30	1.11	1.33	1.35	1.47	1.37	1.55	1.36	1.28	1.39	1.20	1.30	1.30
Minnesota.....	.70	.70	1.10	1.10	.90	1.44	1.35	1.52	1.24	1.15	1.46	1.40	1.37	1.28	1.22	1.15
Iowa.....	.80	.60	1.00	1.10	.88	1.20	1.35	1.30	1.15	1.20	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.16	1.14	1.20
Missouri.....	1.00	.50	1.00	.60	.78	.84	1.15	1.10	1.00	.75	1.16	1.12	1.02	1.10	.95	1.10
North Dakota.....	.50	.80	1.00	.90	.80	1.02	1.15	1.20	.65	.90	.90	.95	.97	1.00	1.05	1.00
South Dakota.....	.60	.40	1.00	.80	.70	1.10	1.40	1.25	.90	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.11	.80	.90	1.20
Nebraska.....	.75	.65	1.00	.90	.82	1.07	1.20	1.10	.85	.88	1.02	1.02	1.02	.84	.85	1.10
Kansas.....	.90	.60	1.05	.70	.81	.96	1.40	1.10	.80	.60	1.15	.97	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.18
Kentucky.....	1.05	.90	1.05	.80	.95	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.50	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.16	.90	1.15	1.00
Tennessee.....	1.15	.95	1.10	1.05	1.06	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.10
Alabama.....	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.38	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.12	.90	.60	.80
Mississippi.....	1.20	1.30	1.25	1.15	1.22	1.30	1.10	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.22	1.00	1.10	1.20
Louisiana.....	1.35	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.55	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.30	1.34	1.30	1.40	1.20
Texas.....	.90	.70	1.00	.90	.88	1.25	1.40	1.05	.75	.60	1.25	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.10
Oklahoma.....	.80	.60	.90	.70	.75	.68	1.25	1.00	.70	.56	1.20	1.20	.94	1.00	.90	.96
Arkansas.....	1.05	.90	1.00	1.00	.99	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.12	.90	1.20	1.15	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.21
Montana.....	.80	1.10	1.00	.95	.96	.94	1.10	.90	.75	.75	.35	.95	.82	.80	.90	.91
Wyoming.....	1.00	.95	.90	.90	.94	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	1.10	.92	1.00	.99	.80	.95	1.05
Colorado.....	.90	.90	1.10	.95	.96	1.20	1.12	.92	1.02	.94	.89	1.05	1.02	1.00	.97	1.05
New Mexico.....	.70	.95	.90	.70	.81	.80	.90	.65	.87	.70	.90	.82	.81	.85	.80	.80
Arizona.....	.70	1.05	.75	1.00	.88	.80	.70	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	.80	.94	1.00	.50	1.25
Utah.....	1.60	1.85	1.60	1.50	1.56	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.75	1.10	1.17	1.23	1.42	1.10	1.38	1.62
Nevada.....	1.60	1.60	1.30	1.10	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.00	1.50	.50	.84	1.00	1.09	1.11	1.59	1.09
Idaho.....	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.40	1.20	1.40	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.22	1.50	1.20	1.20
Washington.....	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.33	1.20	1.15	1.28	1.50	1.14	1.58	1.58
Oregon.....	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.18	1.20	1.16	1.10	1.00	1.10
California.....	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.15	.95	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.00
United States.....	.77	.71	1.04	.92	.86	1.11	1.27	1.19	.93	.94	1.07	1.11	1.09	.98	1.02	1.11

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 321.—Hay, alfalfa: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Vermont.....	1	1	1	1	1	2.41	2.60	3.00	3.00	2.20	2	3	3	3	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	1	1	3.25	2.80	3.00	3.10	3.50	3	3	3	3	4
Connecticut.....	1	1	1	1	1	2.23	2.60	3.50	3.50	2.40	2	3	4	4	2
New York.....	120	132	145	155	163	2.72	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.40	326	330	362	436	361
New Jersey.....	15	15	15	17	19	2.70	2.70	2.62	2.85	2.19	40	40	39	48	42
Pennsylvania.....	31	30	32	35	36	2.60	2.45	2.55	2.70	2.35	81	74	82	94	85
Delaware.....	2	2	2	2	2	2.90	3.00	2.70	2.90	2.50	6	6	6	6	5
Maryland.....	12	12	11	16	16	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.75	2.25	31	34	9	44	36
Virginia.....	24	24	23	29	33	2.20	2.37	1.80	2.30	2.10	53	57	41	67	74
West Virginia.....	5	5	5	6	6	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.30	11	12	12	15	14
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	4	4	2.40	2.40	2.10	2.40	2.30	7	7	6	10	9
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	3	3	2.04	2.20	2.25	2.20	2.00	6	7	7	7	6
Georgia.....	3	3	4	4	4	2.20	2.00	2.25	2.40	2.10	7	6	9	10	8
Florida.....	8	8				2.00					6				
Ohio.....	94	89	90	118	113	2.31	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	217	222	225	285	264
Indiana.....	62	70	80	95	105	2.26	2.50	2.10	2.34	2.40	140	175	168	222	252
Illinois.....	89	100	107	124	136	2.05	2.70	2.59	2.70	2.90	236	270	277	335	364
Michigan.....	74	95	143	246	338	2.00	2.30	2.25	2.35	2.10	148	218	322	578	710
Wisconsin.....	70	108	131	92	155	2.50	2.70	2.66	2.67	2.30	175	296	348	246	356
Minnesota.....	45	59	77	88	123	3.60	2.90	2.60	2.61	2.34	124	171	200	220	288
Iowa.....	172	180	187	192	211	2.70	2.84	2.91	2.67	3.00	464	511	544	513	633
Missouri.....	152	168	164	170	185	2.40	2.52	2.05	2.40	2.35	365	423	336	408	435
North Dakota.....	58	56	56	65	70	1.72	1.90	2.20	2.50	2.10	100	106	123	162	147
South Dakota.....	462	459	508	543	590	2.15	2.33	1.90	2.22	2.10	993	1,069	965	1,205	1,239
Nebraska.....	1,180	1,233	1,196	1,163	1,163	2.70	2.36	2.07	2.60	2.60	3,068	3,239	2,823	2,407	3,024
Kansas.....	1,243	1,231	1,065	919	885	2.18	2.20	1.80	2.45	2.51	2,710	2,708	1,917	2,252	2,221
Kentucky.....	56	51	53	58	58	2.00	2.00	1.80	2.30	2.20	112	102	195	133	128
Tennessee.....	17	19	20	25	27	2.46	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.25	42	42	45	58	61
Alabama.....	10	10	10	20	25	2.30	1.87	1.70	1.50	1.50	23	19	17	30	38
Mississippi.....	30	28	24	24	22	2.80	2.30	2.50	2.30	2.41	84	64	60	55	53
Louisiana.....	8	8	12	18	21	2.40	2.90	2.80	2.75	2.33	19	23	24	50	48
Texas.....	58	56	57	60	62	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.60	157	146	142	144	155
Oklahoma.....	370	355	348	362	366	2.20	2.10	2.10	1.95	1.90	814	745	731	706	695
Arkansas.....	61	77	82	78	75	2.70	2.45	2.20	2.10	2.25	165	189	183	164	166
Montana.....	374	424	466	486	505	1.70	2.15	2.25	2.20	2.15	636	912	1,048	1,069	1,086
Wyoming.....	330	437	459	475	520	1.80	2.30	2.00	2.15	2.10	561	1,005	918	1,021	1,092
Colorado.....	782	845	818	818	834	2.45	2.80	2.50	2.15	2.25	1,916	2,366	2,045	1,759	1,876
New Mexico.....	125	127	132	107	104	2.70	2.70	2.60	2.40	2.60	338	343	343	257	270
Arizona.....	125	94	121	134	148	4.30	3.80	3.50	3.70	3.90	538	357	424	495	577
Utah.....	365	380	412	431	458	2.10	2.80	2.70	2.92	2.81	766	1,064	1,113	1,259	1,288
Nevada.....	117	110	120	121	124	2.80	2.80	3.20	3.39	3.23	328	306	384	411	400
Idaho.....	651	665	652	648	657	2.85	3.30	3.40	3.10	3.00	1,855	2,194	2,217	2,008	1,971
Washington.....	229	230	230	222	235	2.98	2.80	3.50	3.50	3.60	682	644	805	790	846
Oregon.....	211	217	220	240	246	3.11	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.50	656	760	770	816	861
California.....	909	920	941	952	981	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.80	3.80	3,319	3,404	3,482	3,618	3,728
United States.....	8,750	9,134	9,228	9,368	9,833	2.55	2.59	2.58	2.61	2.63	22,325	24,763	23,786	24,433	26,013

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Preliminary.

TABLE 322.—Hay, clover: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	36	31	31	38	38	1.58	1.40	1.10	1.60	1.70	54	43	34	61	65
New Hampshire.....	10	11	10	14	14	1.70	1.60	1.30	1.60	1.80	17	17	13	22	25
Vermont.....	21	20	18	25	26	1.70	1.60	1.30	1.60	1.80	36	32	23	40	47
Massachusetts.....	14	12	11	14	14	1.75	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.90	24	20	18	24	27
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	1	1	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	11	10	12	14	14	1.80	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.90	20	16	20	24	27
New York.....	482	477	435	472	481	1.60	1.30	1.02	1.60	1.60	771	620	444	755	770
New Jersey.....	29	28	29	32	33	1.50	1.60	1.22	1.50	1.00	44	45	35	48	33
Pennsylvania.....	317	308	311	300	294	1.35	1.48	1.15	1.84	1.05	428	456	358	462	309
Delaware.....	19	18	17	19	18	1.30	1.45	1.00	1.34	1.02	25	26	17	25	18
Maryland.....	106	106	97	108	100	1.35	1.50	1.10	1.50	.90	143	162	107	159	90
Virginia.....	200	180	180	182	168	1.30	1.24	1.00	1.20	.90	260	223	180	226	184
West Virginia.....	66	63	66	70	74	1.30	1.40	1.26	1.45	1.30	86	88	83	115	96
North Carolina.....	90	84	84	101	105	1.40	1.45	1.30	1.40	1.40	126	122	109	141	147
South Carolina.....				2	2				1.50	1.50				8	3
Georgia.....	3	3	4	3	3	1.50	1.54	1.34	1.50	1.20	4	5	5	4	4
Ohio.....	711	693	691	844	743	1.30	1.25	1.19	1.50	1.10	924	866	822	1,268	817
Indiana.....	563	591	561	710	426	1.23	1.23	.93	1.43	1.10	692	727	522	1,015	469
Illinois.....	802	801	799	1,063	773	1.50	1.18	1.10	1.50	1.20	1,203	945	879	1,640	928
Michigan.....	563	541	584	738	806	1.20	1.13	.90	1.40	1.18	676	611	526	1,039	953
Wisconsin.....	648	784	753	789	668	1.90	1.75	1.25	1.70	1.42	1,231	1,372	941	1,241	949
Minnesota.....	398	455	391	430	366	1.89	1.85	1.60	1.60	1.28	752	842	626	688	461
Iowa.....	741	720	749	890	838	1.70	1.45	1.40	1.41	1.44	1,260	1,044	1,049	1,255	1,207
Missouri.....	449	511	544	704	598	1.25	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.30	561	690	653	950	777
North Dakota.....	16	23	38	124	136	1.30	1.37	1.45	1.75	1.85	21	32	55	217	252
South Dakota.....	33	35	40	60	57	1.60	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.50	53	52	52	84	86
Nebraska.....	60	60	66	74	70	1.65	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.70	99	102	99	104	119
Kansas.....	49	62	84	104	119	1.57	1.68	1.31	1.43	1.60	77	104	110	149	190
Kentucky.....	200	188	194	204	184	1.32	1.35	1.00	1.45	1.40	264	254	194	298	261
Tennessee.....	290	319	271	310	298	1.25	1.30	1.05	1.40	1.20	362	415	285	424	358
Alabama.....	10	15	20	35	46	1.40	1.39	1.35	.90	.83	14	21	27	32	38
Mississippi.....	100	105	110	99	92	1.30	1.35	1.20	1.25	1.25	130	142	132	124	115
Louisiana.....	38	39	41	39	34	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.70	46	58	62	58	58
Oklahoma.....	5	5	6	6	6	1.30	1.60	1.60	1.40	1.65	6	8	10	8	10
Arkansas.....	55	53	57	60	60	1.60	1.45	1.20	1.25	1.41	88	77	68	75	84
Montana.....	38	42	44	45	52	1.05	1.60	1.60	1.80	1.80	40	67	70	81	94
Wyoming.....	12	15	16	25	27	1.10	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.50	13	30	26	40	40
Colorado.....	15	20	12	20	19	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.80	27	40	22	32	34
New Mexico.....	2	2	2	2	2	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	4	4	4	3	4
Utah.....	10	6	4	1	2	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.11	2.11	18	12	8	2	6
Nevada.....	3	3	3	1	1	1.50	1.90	1.95	1.89	1.73	4	6	6	2	2
Idaho.....	45	42	43	31	32	1.60	2.00	2.30	1.60	2.00	72	84	99	50	64
Washington.....	70	69	75	74	74	2.14	2.30	2.40	2.43	2.55	150	159	180	180	189
Oregon.....	88	91	94	140	147	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.20	2.70	176	196	212	308	397
California.....	15	15	15	15	15	1.62	1.70	1.90	1.30	1.70	25	26	26	26	26
United States.....	7,434	7,659	7,613	9,079	8,078	1.48	1.42	1.21	1.50	1.34	11,028	10,863	9,216	13,610	10,785

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 323.—Hay, clover and timothy (mized): Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	696	620	628	604	610	1.25	0.95	0.85	1.40	1.40	870	889	534	846	854
New Hampshire.....	171	178	172	180	174	1.20	1.15	1.00	1.30	1.40	205	205	172	234	244
Vermont.....	549	547	531	545	550	1.60	1.40	1.00	1.45	1.50	878	766	531	790	825
Massachusetts.....	149	135	132	144	145	1.40	1.55	1.35	1.50	1.60	209	209	178	215	234
Rhode Island.....	16	15	15	16	16	1.50	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.40	24	20	21	23	22
Connecticut.....	83	84	84	84	83	1.50	1.45	1.60	1.55	1.50	124	122	134	139	124
New York.....	2,296	2,286	2,786	2,243	2,236	1.44	1.25	.90	1.42	1.40	3,306	2,857	2,507	3,192	3,158
New Jersey.....	115	136	123	138	142	1.45	1.65	1.30	1.60	1.64	168	224	160	221	148
Pennsylvania.....	1,458	1,534	1,596	1,568	1,560	1.35	1.40	1.15	1.60	1.64	1,968	2,148	1,883	2,509	1,622
Delaware.....	25	26	24	25	24	1.30	1.45	1.20	1.45	1.00	32	38	29	36	24
Maryland.....	140	151	148	147	140	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.60	1.00	190	226	192	235	140
Virginia.....	251	239	250	324	324	1.25	1.35	1.05	1.25	.85	314	322	262	405	272
West Virginia.....	265	275	275	288	292	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.35	1.20	331	358	316	389	350
North Carolina.....	40	42	40	38	39	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.30	52	57	54	53	51
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	-----	-----	1.60	1.40	1.20	-----	-----	5	4	4	-----	-----
Georgia.....	2	2	2	2	2	1.40	1.30	1.10	1.80	1.00	3	3	2	4	2
Ohio.....	731	893	941	964	874	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.55	1.15	1,023	1,206	1,204	1,494	1,005
Indiana.....	518	639	730	690	528	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.37	1.16	622	799	803	945	612
Illinois.....	543	720	739	803	722	1.45	1.15	1.15	1.48	1.21	787	826	850	1,188	874
Michigan.....	1,410	1,436	1,312	1,201	1,123	1.19	1.15	.92	1.38	1.15	1,678	1,651	1,207	1,782	1,291
Wisconsin.....	1,555	1,549	1,362	1,470	1,625	1.77	1.70	1.28	1.76	1.30	2,752	2,633	1,744	2,587	2,113
Minnesota.....	636	608	642	738	701	1.88	1.70	1.82	1.60	1.23	1,196	1,034	976	1,181	862
Iowa.....	1,238	1,306	1,286	1,353	1,400	1.55	1.45	1.42	1.45	1.50	1,919	1,894	1,826	1,962	2,100
Missouri.....	574	908	864	1,060	1,002	1.30	1.24	1.15	1.00	1.22	746	1,126	994	1,060	1,222
North Dakota.....	16	19	20	18	20	1.20	1.25	1.40	1.60	1.40	19	24	28	29	28
South Dakota.....	48	72	74	96	92	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.36	1.30	72	108	96	125	120
Nebraska.....	185	125	96	76	84	1.60	1.65	1.40	1.68	1.70	288	206	134	122	143
Kansas.....	44	54	49	82	87	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.35	1.67	62	76	64	111	237
Kentucky.....	163	190	149	220	200	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.35	1.30	212	247	156	297	260
Tennessee.....	163	166	176	205	200	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.40	1.30	204	199	202	287	290
Alabama.....	2	2	2	3	3	1.35	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.10	3	3	3	4	3
Mississippi.....	7	8	8	-----	-----	1.30	1.40	1.20	-----	1.47	9	11	10	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	2	3	3	3	3	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	3	4	4	5	1
Texas.....	7	6	5	4	3	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	2.00	9	11	6	6	6
Oklahoma.....	5	6	5	6	6	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.10	6	9	7	8	7
Arkansas.....	64	60	62	60	55	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.10	1.10	90	84	74	66	61
Montana.....	116	140	154	150	156	1.10	1.80	1.70	1.90	2.00	128	262	262	285	312
Wyoming.....	20	28	28	34	37	1.10	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.50	29	48	42	48	56
Colorado.....	115	112	112	95	95	1.50	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.70	172	224	179	152	162
New Mexico.....	2	2	2	2	2	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	4	4	4	2	3
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	1	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	2	2	2	2	2
Utah.....	26	25	29	32	25	1.80	2.00	1.90	2.10	2.08	46	50	55	67	52
Nevada.....	13	14	13	14	12	1.37	1.70	1.90	1.95	1.47	18	24	25	27	18
Idaho.....	77	75	75	103	95	1.50	1.75	2.00	1.80	1.90	116	131	160	185	180
Washington.....	93	93	98	94	96	2.25	2.10	2.20	2.00	2.55	209	195	216	188	245
Oregon.....	47	48	50	30	30	1.00	2.00	2.10	2.30	2.50	89	96	105	69	75
California.....	52	52	52	52	52	1.44	1.50	1.70	1.40	1.70	75	78	88	73	88
United States.....	14,739	15,632	15,948	16,100	15,687	1.44	1.37	1.16	1.47	1.30	21,273	21,406	18,495	23,649	20,371

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 324.—*Hay, timothy: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.*

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	183	137	141	143	144	1.12	1.25	0.95	1.35	1.30	184	171	134	193	187
New Hampshire.....	58	69	60	62	62	1.50	1.35	1.15	1.40	1.30	87	80	69	87	81
Vermont.....	102	105	100	108	104	1.55	1.50	1.10	1.45	1.40	159	156	110	149	144
Massachusetts.....	78	72	71	71	71	1.81	1.60	1.30	1.55	1.50	121	115	92	110	106
Rhode Island.....	8	8	8	8	8	1.50	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.30	12	11	11	11	10
Connecticut.....	41	42	40	43	43	1.26	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.40	62	63	60	69	60
New York.....	1,300	1,300	797	1,300	1,313	1.40	1.20	1.00	1.37	1.32	1,820	1,560	797	1,781	1,723
New Jersey.....	75	81	85	80	77	1.40	1.60	1.30	1.50	1.55	105	130	110	120	65
Pennsylvania.....	972	972	972	925	935	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.50	1.00	1,361	1,361	1,215	1,357	935
Delaware.....	10	11	10	11	10	1.28	1.43	1.25	1.37	1.85	13	16	12	15	8
Maryland.....	83	81	80	85	84	1.40	1.45	1.25	1.41	1.90	116	117	100	120	76
Virginia.....	91	84	82	108	105	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.20	1.75	114	105	90	129	79
West Virginia.....	229	234	230	234	229	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.10	286	304	276	307	252
North Carolina.....	20	24	27	26	23	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.30	26	34	35	36	30
Georgia.....	2	2	3	2	2	1.30	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.06	3	2	4	3	2
Ohio.....	1,436	1,418	1,414	1,350	1,242	1.28	1.32	1.22	1.38	1.15	1,838	1,872	1,725	1,863	1,426
Indiana.....	808	760	765	730	744	1.20	1.28	1.05	1.33	1.20	970	973	803	971	893
Illinois.....	1,020	1,024	1,029	1,057	1,004	1.14	1.29	1.10	1.33	1.15	1,162	1,311	1,132	1,406	1,155
Michigan.....	656	643	655	676	686	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.10	754	772	603	913	755
Wisconsin.....	580	527	538	603	572	1.63	1.51	1.30	1.51	1.05	945	796	699	1,001	601
Minnesota.....	515	501	632	540	573	1.73	1.62	1.45	1.43	1.02	891	812	916	781	581
Iowa.....	808	792	840	806	788	1.50	1.39	1.31	1.28	1.17	1,212	1,101	1,100	1,034	922
Missouri.....	1,167	1,277	1,216	1,232	1,142	1.28	1.20	1.10	1.90	1.95	1,493	1,532	1,338	1,108	1,055
North Dakota.....	190	179	182	154	162	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.45	1.20	190	215	237	223	194
South Dakota.....	116	166	168	184	129	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.25	1.15	162	249	218	167	148
Nebraska.....	47	47	36	22	20	1.55	1.60	1.30	1.20	1.40	73	75	47	26	28
Kansas.....	125	156	120	101	75	1.48	1.27	1.34	1.19	1.38	185	198	161	120	104
Kentucky.....	238	231	219	223	210	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.30	1.30	298	288	219	290	285
Tennessee.....	78	80	76	105	100	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.30	1.05	90	100	84	136	105
Alabama.....	2	2	2	2	2	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.50	1.20	3	3	3	3	2
Mississippi.....	2	2	2	2	2	1.30	1.50	1.20	1.25	1.25	3	3	3	3	2
Louisiana.....	2	2	2	2	2	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	3	3	3	3	2
Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	4	4	1.60	2.00	1.30	1.10	1.20	8	10	6	4	5
Arkansas.....	24	27	28	25	20	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.00	1.00	30	34	32	25	20
Montana.....	81	90	81	83	83	1.80	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.63	65	135	114	124	135
Wyoming.....	30	32	32	50	52	1.20	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.40	38	45	42	60	73
Colorado.....	45	44	48	45	44	1.70	2.00	1.50	1.60	1.60	78	88	72	72	70
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	2	2	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.00	1.30	12	10	9	2	3
Utah.....	13	13	12	9	13	1.80	1.80	1.90	2.05	2.08	23	23	23	18	27
Nevada.....	4	5	5	5	7	1.10	1.50	2.00	1.80	1.59	4	8	10	9	10
Idaho.....	83	81	79	93	106	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.70	108	146	142	158	180
Washington.....	51	50	53	50	52	2.08	1.90	2.00	1.69	2.10	106	95	106	85	109
Oregon.....	31	32	32	20	20	1.60	1.80	1.90	1.60	1.80	50	58	61	32	36
California.....	13	13	13	13	15	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	19	18	20	20	22
United States.....	11,398	11,416	10,995	11,409	11,086	1.34	1.33	1.19	1.33	1.15	15,272	15,200	13,042	15,178	12,749

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 325.—Hay, grains cut green: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	15	13	20	16	16	1.70	1.70	1.45	2.10	2.20	26	22	29	34	35
New Hampshire.....	11	10	12	10	10	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.30	2.00	21	17	19	13	20
Vermont.....	17	16	18	16	16	1.70	2.00	1.90	1.80	2.00	29	32	34	29	32
Massachusetts.....	17	15	18	14	14	1.70	1.95	1.85	1.90	2.00	29	29	33	27	28
Rhode Island.....	3	3	3	3	3	1.60	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.60	5	5	5	5	5
Connecticut.....	14	12	15	12	12	1.40	1.60	1.50	1.80	2.00	20	19	22	22	24
New York.....	89	65	130	80	80	1.40	2.00	1.80	1.50	1.40	125	130	234	120	120
New Jersey.....	9	7	10	5	7	1.45	1.60	1.20	1.80	1.08	13	11	12	6	8
Pennsylvania.....	13	11	20	16	18	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.60	1.50	20	18	28	26	27
Delaware.....	3	3	4	3	2	1.35	1.40	1.20	2.00	1.75	4	4	5	6	3
Maryland.....	6	6	10	8	8	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.75	1.50	8	8	12	14	12
Virginia.....	56	53	50	50	41	1.20	1.45	1.40	1.25	1.40	67	74	70	62	41
West Virginia.....	26	30	35	39	39	1.20	1.30	1.25	1.40	1.40	31	36	44	55	55
North Carolina.....	59	56	50	73	80	1.00	.95	1.40	1.20	1.30	59	53	70	93	104
South Carolina.....	65	68	60	34	35	.95	.71	.83	1.30	1.20	62	100	51	44	42
Georgia.....	57	60	63	65	70	.80	.85	.83	.80	61	46	51	52	52	43
Florida.....	7	8	5	5	6	.80	1.00	1.20	1.00	.95	6	8	6	5	6
Ohio.....	20	21	38	50	40	1.20	1.70	1.40	1.50	1.40	24	36	53	75	56
Indiana.....	61	44	94	200	147	1.10	1.60	1.20	1.00	1.20	67	70	113	200	176
Illinois.....	70	37	64	73	62	1.40	1.40	1.34	1.50	1.54	98	52	86	110	95
Michigan.....	59	28	86	15	27	.94	1.42	1.25	1.10	1.25	55	40	108	16	34
Wisconsin.....	28	20	60	36	45	1.30	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.30	36	32	84	47	58
Minnesota.....	89	28	29	40	80	1.40	1.60	1.45	1.40	1.30	125	45	42	56	104
Iowa.....	47	31	32	27	34	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.70	70	50	48	38	58
Missouri.....	190	128	192	87	45	1.20	1.40	1.25	.45	1.10	228	179	240	39	50
North Dakota.....	324	327	269	279	316	.80	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.25	250	392	323	391	395
South Dakota.....	109	107	78	80	80	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.26	109	128	94	88	96
Nebraska.....	40	27	27	39	34	1.15	1.40	1.30	1.10	1.25	46	38	35	43	42
Kansas.....	36	23	47	43	30	1.40	1.80	1.50	1.20	1.20	50	41	71	52	36
Kentucky.....	98	90	135	123	130	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.20	1.10	118	108	135	148	143
Tennessee.....	129	133	130	90	95	.95	1.10	1.00	1.20	.80	123	146	130	80	76
Alabama.....	54	59	118	100	118	1.00	.90	.90	1.00	.75	54	53	106	100	88
Mississippi.....	15	15	17	10	10	1.10	.95	1.00	.95	1.02	16	14	17	10	10
Louisiana.....	6	6	15	10	20	1.15	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.50	7	8	18	12	20
Texas.....	167	151	136	109	50	1.30	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.90	217	159	136	109	96
Oklahoma.....	94	100	112	48	53	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	122	120	134	53	58
Arkansas.....	193	170	112	82	75	.95	1.00	1.10	1.00	.80	183	170	123	82	60
Montana.....	467	313	202	195	197	.45	1.15	1.20	1.40	1.37	210	360	242	279	270
Wyoming.....	101	91	73	71	75	.65	1.25	1.20	1.50	1.70	66	114	88	106	128
Colorado.....	132	98	105	110	107	1.15	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	152	108	126	121	128
New Mexico.....	27	25	24	11	11	1.50	1.20	1.50	.40	1.20	40	30	36	4	13
Arizona.....	23	18	24	22	20	1.20	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.20	128	20	31	33	24
Utah.....	16	13	15	14	11	1.10	1.20	.95	.88	1.17	18	16	14	12	13
Nevada.....	7	9	7	8	6	1.00	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.28	7	11	9	10	8
Idaho.....	168	154	149	134	149	1.10	1.50	1.70	1.20	1.50	185	231	253	161	224
Washington.....	477	477	491	490	490	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.25	1.75	715	763	835	613	858
Oregon.....	467	452	489	410	413	1.30	1.70	1.60	1.20	1.50	607	764	782	492	620
California.....	1,065	1,070	1,032	1,000	930	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40	1,302	1,284	1,238	1,400	1,302
United States.....	5,266	4,701	4,925	4,560	4,363	1.15	1.32	1.31	1.36	1.36	6,008	6,202	6,476	6,687	5,953

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Preliminary.

TABLE 326.—Hay, legumes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	2	3	4	2	2	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.30	1.20	2	4	4	3	2
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2	2	2	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.30	1	1	2	2	3
Vermont.....	1	1	2	1	1	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.50	1.40	2	1	3	2	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.50	2	2	3	1	2
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	1	1	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.40	2	1	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	2	2	1	1	1	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	2	3	1	1	2
New York.....	5	5	5	5	5	1.20	1.28	.80	1.20	1.30	6	6	4	6	6
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	3	3	1.05	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.35	5	4	4	5	4
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	4	4	4	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.55	7	7	7	8	6
Delaware.....	7	8	9	13	20	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.75	1.40	9	11	13	23	28
Maryland.....	15	16	18	24	32	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	21	24	27	48	48
Virginia.....	210	227	240	225	237	1.10	1.20	.70	1.30	1.25	231	272	168	201	208
West Virginia.....	9	12	13	15	15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.40	1.60	11	14	13	21	24
North Carolina.....	320	286	244	390	356	.90	.95	1.05	1.05	1.00	288	272	361	416	398
South Carolina.....	190	196	230	341	385	.85	.95	.82	.85	.80	162	186	205	291	310
Georgia.....	407	434	469	504	562	.88	.90	.88	.78	.64	358	391	413	395	359
Florida.....	53	55	53	50	59	.80	.80	1.00	.68	.90	42	44	53	34	53
Ohio.....	6	10	10	17	20	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.70	1.50	9	16	15	29	30
Indiana.....	19	35	50	95	190	1.05	1.40	1.30	1.50	1.40	20	49	60	142	208
Illinois.....	72	84	92	160	239	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.70	93	101	120	240	406
Michigan.....	7	6	12	25	36	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.32	1.50	7	8	14	33	54
Wisconsin.....	5	8	24	30	35	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.20	1.30	8	12	41	36	45
Minnesota.....	6	19	19	30	45	1.60	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.10	10	27	27	38	50
Iowa.....	7	9	10	7	10	1.50	1.60	1.80	1.40	1.90	10	14	18	10	19
Missouri.....	47	63	70	107	165	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.20	1.15	52	72	77	128	190
North Dakota.....	28	28	28	28	25	.90	1.10	1.20	1.40	1.40	25	31	24	39	35
South Dakota.....	5	24	19	12	12	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.40	1.00	6	31	21	17	12
Nebraska.....	8	6	5	4	5	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.50	10	8	7	6	8
Kansas.....	5	3	4	6	8	1.30	1.60	1.80	1.40	1.31	7	4	7	8	10
Kentucky.....	35	45	67	96	96	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.95	1.40	38	50	67	117	134
Tennessee.....	290	290	280	313	311	1.05	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.19	294	338	336	407	371
Alabama.....	456	458	444	380	376	.90	.80	.80	.80	.61	365	366	355	304	246
Mississippi.....	69	92	128	183	202	1.10	1.10	.90	.98	1.10	75	101	115	191	222
Louisiana.....	85	87	93	105	101	1.40	1.35	1.10	1.10	1.13	119	117	103	116	114
Texas.....	57	60	54	50	66	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.04	.80	68	78	65	52	53
Oklahoma.....	25	24	30	33	33	1.30	1.30	1.10	1.30	1.30	32	31	33	43	43
Arkansas.....	77	97	108	128	117	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.10	1.10	77	112	108	141	129
Montana.....	6	6	5	4	4	.80	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.35	5	7	6	5	5
Wyoming.....	2	2	2	2	2	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2	3	3	3	3
Colorado.....	13	10	10	15	14	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.40	16	14	15	19	20
New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.50	4	4	4	3	4
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2	2	2	2	2
Utah.....	2	1	1	1	1	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.60	3	1	2	2	2
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1.60	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.75	2	2	2	2	2
Idaho.....	4	1	1	1	1	1.05	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	4	2	1	1	1
Washington.....	7	7	7	7	7	1.60	1.50	1.60	2.17	2.25	11	10	11	15	16
Oregon.....	25	25	25	48	49	1.75	1.60	1.50	2.00	2.00	44	40	38	96	98
California.....	26	26	26	26	20	1.16	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.50	30	31	34	31	30
United States.....	2,619	2,750	3,048	3,510	3,905	.99	1.06	.99	1.09	1.06	2,599	2,925	3,021	3,812	4,143

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 827.—Hay, millet, sudan grass, and other: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, by States, calendar years, 1919-1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.					Yield per acre (tons).					Production, thousands of tons.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹
Maine.....	311	416	421	430	435	1.04	0.79	0.64	0.95	1.03	323	327	269	406	448
New Hampshire.....	188	191	194	182	179	1.03	.98	.82	1.07	.94	194	187	160	195	169
Vermont.....	223	224	239	218	220	1.23	1.04	.96	1.16	1.06	272	233	230	252	234
Massachusetts.....	150	184	188	185	187	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.01	1.06	188	212	206	187	196
Rhode Island.....	15	17	17	16	16	1.07	1.18	1.06	1.00	1.00	16	20	18	16	16
Connecticut.....	152	169	167	165	166	1.22	.98	1.01	1.05	1.10	188	165	168	174	183
New York.....	630	600	597	610	615	.89	.98	.95	.89	.83	561	515	565	542	510
New Jersey.....	26	31	35	28	31	1.31	1.29	1.14	1.46	.90	34	40	40	41	28
Pennsylvania.....	86	80	90	72	72	1.33	1.22	1.21	1.42	1.14	114	98	109	102	82
Delaware.....	4	6	7	4	5	1.50	1.33	1.14	1.25	1.50	6	8	8	5	8
Maryland.....	18	20	26	20	20	1.22	1.25	1.19	1.90	.90	22	25	31	38	18
Virginia.....	108	105	105	112	103	1.15	1.30	.97	1.15	1.11	124	137	102	129	114
West Virginia.....	90	99	101	105	100	1.13	1.33	1.35	1.20	1.10	102	129	136	126	120
North Carolina.....	150	145	142	157	147	.90	1.01	1.31	1.40	1.50	135	147	186	230	221
South Carolina.....	90	87	80	75	55	.84	.82	.75	1.40	1.00	76	71	60	106	85
Georgia.....	149	158	148	148	129	.85	.80	.90	.98	.69	127	125	133	143	89
Florida.....	60	62	62	71	67	.77	.79	1.06	.70	.90	46	41	55	50	60
Ohio.....	26	29	28	31	30	1.04	1.50	1.34	1.61	1.60	36	39	39	50	48
Indiana.....	69	66	80	80	70	1.34	1.33	1.18	1.25	1.10	91	83	94	100	77
Illinois.....	355	314	342	335	344	1.11	1.09	1.17	1.09	1.20	411	343	399	365	413
Michigan.....	48	40	81	83	87	1.25	1.18	1.31	1.23	1.25	60	47	106	102	100
Wisconsin.....	60	70	196	75	79	1.57	1.21	1.41	1.20	1.40	94	85	277	90	111
Minnesota.....	205	184	159	116	128	1.92	1.50	1.57	1.40	1.35	393	279	250	162	173
Iowa.....	72	62	67	84	70	1.62	1.65	1.63	1.50	1.74	118	102	109	126	123
Missouri.....	141	137	150	160	173	1.56	1.45	1.41	1.14	1.60	220	208	211	182	280
North Dakota.....	264	264	368	360	350	1.50	1.18	1.38	1.55	1.66	397	334	507	558	546
South Dakota.....	95	113	83	75	90	1.62	1.60	1.28	1.63	1.62	154	181	106	122	146
Nebraska.....	249	182	139	173	208	1.69	1.70	1.76	1.83	2.39	420	309	244	326	478
Kansas.....	220	220	183	375	426	2.13	2.33	2.36	2.11	2.10	469	514	431	818	894
Kentucky.....	261	256	234	253	243	1.27	1.31	1.23	1.35	1.50	331	335	288	331	292
Tennessee.....	372	379	376	334	323	1.12	1.26	1.22	1.23	1.00	439	463	458	412	332
Alabama.....	230	218	240	220	196	1.07	1.00	1.05	1.14	1.07	250	218	251	251	210
Mississippi.....	172	150	139	130	143	1.28	1.23	1.08	1.37	1.29	212	184	160	176	186
Louisiana.....	59	61	42	37	37	1.44	1.15	1.07	1.10	1.20	85	79	45	41	44
Texas.....	261	283	387	448	532	1.60	1.55	1.41	1.65	1.60	418	426	544	738	851
Oklahoma.....	363	373	404	506	468	1.62	1.55	1.37	1.64	1.67	589	577	555	786	754
Arkansas.....	148	165	159	152	154	1.08	1.62	1.13	1.20	1.20	160	267	179	182	185
Montana.....	76	90	93	82	90	.88	1.45	1.38	1.66	1.56	66	131	128	136	140
Wyoming.....	67	77	80	60	39	1.07	1.32	1.50	1.35	1.59	72	122	120	81	62
Colorado.....	125	127	90	88	90	1.34	1.41	1.30	1.33	1.30	168	179	117	187	117
New Mexico.....	24	23	23	35	34	1.25	1.70	1.52	.90	1.00	40	39	35	20	34
Arizona.....	10	9	4	8	6	1.50	1.58	1.75	1.50	1.50	15	14	7	12	9
Utah.....	25	23	17	16	14	1.30	1.10	1.40	1.70	1.69	32	25	24	27	24
Nevada.....	30	30	28	30	31	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.56	1.32	40	45	42	48	40
Idaho.....	21	32	30	20	21	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.45	25	45	48	30	30
Washington.....	52	53	54	50	51	1.90	1.50	1.50	.90	2.00	99	80	81	102	102
Oregon.....	82	85	85	77	79	1.60	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.60	131	119	119	116	126
California.....	26	50	50	50	53	1.16	1.30	1.30	1.10	1.30	30	65	65	55	69
United States.....	6,658	6,766	7,021	7,143	7,206	1.29	1.26	1.21	1.31	1.32	8,494	8,591	8,505	9,389	9,547

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Preliminary.

TABLE 328.—*Hay, tame: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1908-1923.*

Calendar year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yield per acre.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Tons.		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Tons.
1908.....	93.5	96.8	92.6	92.1	1.53	1916.....	88.4	90.3	93.4	95.5	1.64
1909.....	84.5	87.6	87.8	86.8	1.46	1917.....	88.5	84.3	85.1	87.3	1.51
1910.....	89.8	85.9	80.2	83.1	1.85	1918.....	90.0	89.5	82.1	83.3	1.37
1911.....	84.7	77.4	64.9	68.6	1.14	1919.....	94.0	93.5	90.7	91.2	1.52
1912.....	85.7	89.8	85.2	81.0	1.47	1920.....	89.4	87.9	85.5	89.8	1.51
1913.....	88.5	86.9	80.5	82.3	1.81	Av. 1914-1920.....	90.1	88.7	86.1	88.7	1.52
Av. 1909-1913.....	86.6	85.5	79.7	82.4	1.35	1921.....	91.7	84.2	78.7	82.2	1.40
1914.....	90.9	87.6	80.8	85.0	1.43	1922.....	90.1	90.9	89.0	91.0	1.87
1915.....	89.8	87.8	85.2	82.0	1.68	1923.....	86.8	84.1	80.3	81.0	1.48

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 329.—*Hay: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909-1922.*

Calendar year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total ¹
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1909.....	10.7	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	15.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	17.6
1910.....	17.4	1.2	.3	1.2	.1	.3	.1	21.2	.1	.5	.2	.1	23.6
1911.....	27.7	.8	(²)	.9	.1	1.9	(²)	31.9	.1	.6	.1	.1	34.7
1915.....	3.7	4.9	.6	1.8	.1	.1	.3	11.9	.2	.5	.1	(²)	13.9
1916.....	5.5	1.0	.3	1.1	.1	.2	.1	8.6	(¹)	.3	(²)	(²)	9.6
1917.....	11.5	1.3	.2	2.9	.2	.3	.1	16.8	.1	.4	.1	(²)	18.3
1918.....	17.5	.7	.2	2.7	.1	.8	.1	22.7	.1	.9	.1	(²)	24.9
1919.....	9.9	1.9	.3	1.0	.1	.4	.1	13.9	.1	1.0	(²)	.1	15.5
1920.....	7.2	1.4	.2	1.4	.2	.2	.1	10.8	.2	1.0	.....	.1	12.7
1921.....	15.1	.9	.2	1.4	.2	.7	.2	19.5	.2	.9	.1	.....	21.0
1922.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.² Less than 0.05 per cent.TABLE 330.—*Hay, all: Stocks on farms May 1, United States, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Production of all hay preceding year (tons).	Per cent on farms May 1.	Tons on farms May 1.	Price per ton May 1.	Calendar year.	Production of all hay preceding year (tons).	Per cent on farms May 1.	Tons on farms May 1.	Price per ton May 1.
1910....	92,767,000	11.6	10,745,000	\$11.08	1917....	110,992,000	11.4	12,659,000	\$13.94
1911....	82,539,000	12.4	10,222,000	11.69	1918....	98,439,000	11.7	11,478,000	17.97
1912....	67,071,000	8.5	5,732,000	16.31	1919....	91,139,000	9.4	8,559,000	22.31
1913....	90,734,000	14.9	13,523,000	10.42	1920....	104,760,000	10.1	10,618,000	24.22
1914....	79,179,000	12.2	9,631,000	11.63	1921....	105,315,000	17.8	18,771,000	13.08
1915....	88,686,000	12.3	10,797,000	11.03	1922....	97,770,000	11.2	10,919,000	12.98
1916....	107,263,000	13.5	14,452,000	11.27	1923....	112,013,000	12.0	13,392,000	12.69

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 331.—Hay: Receipts at 12 markets, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	Balti-more.	Bos-ton.	Chi-cago.	Kan-sas City.	Mil-wau-kee.	Min-neap-olis.	New York.	Peo-ria.	Phil-adel-phia.	Pitts-burgh.	St. Louis.	San Fran-cisco.	Total.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1910-11.....	68,589	162,420	273,983	308,940	38,313	66,306	336,471	37,419	86,851	119,685	253,540	184,594	1,687,111
1911-12.....	69,284	164,196	351,630	318,948	44,199	65,570	286,474	41,822	96,494	115,608	256,462	147,483	1,856,160
1912-13.....	58,939	139,820	274,769	343,392	47,138	37,290	296,866	38,181	82,068	106,993	222,998	141,224	1,798,723
1913-14.....	63,186	117,740	369,032	285,288	36,263	38,280	317,543	43,660	75,690	103,466	261,155	133,598	1,844,861
1914-15.....	54,904	115,161	325,098	398,604	45,060	45,513	330,096	33,957	78,583	83,923	308,737	161,750	1,981,375
1915-16.....	50,415	126,690	273,181	398,172	34,637	45,876	294,385	31,299	84,006	106,710	232,626	146,560	1,843,969
1916-17.....	50,874	123,780	237,932	359,316	24,390	35,652	212,256	48,870	78,284	92,202	210,591	104,468	1,578,585
1917-18.....	64,053	97,150	352,730	419,964	23,131	89,126	199,727	40,260	61,618	74,075	237,506	82,400	1,691,790
1918-19.....	41,870	67,000	287,031	386,460	16,650	28,457	221,580	35,050	31,571	72,721	213,043	72,440	1,473,879
1919-20.....	32,650	58,740	225,050	599,340	19,053	22,601	167,068	33,306	52,466	63,680	254,042	85,807	1,613,823
1920-21.....	19,559	50,220	149,801	337,169	19,466	23,016	150,338	21,140	40,057	79,062	188,550	75,272	1,153,649
A v. 1914-1920.....	44,904	91,234	264,408	414,146	26,052	34,249	225,069	37,696	80,941	81,768	235,012	104,108	1,619,581
1921-22.....	13,730	51,250	135,625	196,534	19,038	23,467	98,904	10,970	51,226	76,162	121,104	59,185	857,195
1922-23.....	15,536	47,010	152,632	244,169	17,626	25,972	92,516	33,060	42,188	61,769	138,312	60,017	930,807
1922.													
July.....	1,169	2,070	9,906	14,190	1,348	2,244	10,053	2,300	4,044	4,122	5,978	4,547	61,971
August.....	1,780	4,110	9,861	21,978	1,140	2,263	6,000	6,380	6,100	5,806	13,045	9,270	87,433
September.....	1,314	3,890	9,864	13,937	1,080	1,921	10,677	3,750	2,064	5,808	9,712	5,180	70,097
October.....	912	3,390	14,443	18,975	1,344	2,193	10,052	3,410	3,924	5,008	9,368	3,159	76,178
November.....	781	6,080	11,879	31,438	2,270	2,246	9,832	2,700	3,532	6,944	13,401	5,017	95,819
December.....	1,083	2,790	17,654	25,071	1,520	2,254	6,795	2,610	3,000	5,764	11,664	4,068	84,263
1923.													
January.....	850	3,110	15,466	27,266	1,788	2,799	9,928	2,290	5,028	3,564	12,754	3,548	88,391
February.....	814	4,080	9,894	21,681	1,546	2,141	3,690	1,890	2,676	4,610	13,854	2,829	69,695
March.....	1,022	5,450	10,333	27,450	1,444	3,154	5,089	1,450	2,520	5,406	13,011	5,225	84,523
April.....	2,202	4,820	11,536	21,582	1,320	1,502	5,488	2,710	2,580	6,965	12,856	5,441	79,024
May.....	2,025	3,680	17,156	11,642	1,436	1,667	6,320	2,670	2,772	3,625	11,267	4,799	69,061
June.....	1,584	3,540	14,650	8,933	1,488	1,589	5,892	800	3,048	4,367	11,400	6,941	64,352
Total.....	15,536	47,010	152,632	244,169	17,626	25,972	92,516	33,060	42,188	61,769	138,312	60,017	930,807
1923.													
July.....	1,452	4,650	10,616	15,224	1,006	2,239	7,730	320	2,574	3,652	7,376	7,072	63,913
August.....	1,837	1,930	6,510	23,968	996	1,794	5,385	3,950	2,532	2,097	10,228	14,000	75,217
September.....	2,708	4,080	11,724	20,977	1,152	1,800	7,672	4,890	2,700	6,127	12,804	6,676	83,310
October.....	2,834	4,430	19,095	21,582	1,692	2,875	9,306	5,600	4,396	9,218	11,504	9,285	101,717
November.....	2,267	3,150	10,575	21,401	2,472	2,520	5,403	2,670	6,252	9,107	13,200	7,496	80,513
December.....	1,446	3,760	10,334	17,446	1,671	3,516	9,183	1,120	4,520	5,105	8,652	8,640	75,393
Total.....	12,544	22,000	68,854	120,588	8,891	14,744	47,679	18,550	22,974	35,306	63,764	53,169	480,063

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Hay Trade Journal; Annual Reports of San Francisco Merchants' Exchange; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Reports and Daily Market Record; Chicago Board of Trade and Daily Trade Bulletin; Kansas City Grain Market Review.

TABLE 332.—Hay: Shipments from eight markets, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	Balti- more.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Mil- waukee.	Minne- apolis.	Peoria.	Pitts- burgh.	St. Louis.	Total.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1910-11.....	11,864	18,011	93,828	5,958	31,350	10,373	76,631	112,435	360,450
1911-12.....	13,257	49,160	58,896	4,445	28,910	17,222	75,420	145,285	393,595
1912-13.....	8,813	22,681	85,176	3,159	4,820	7,819	65,800	105,533	303,301
1913-14.....	8,995	39,184	78,756	9,718	5,500	10,077	65,148	139,376	362,754
1914-15.....	8,896	83,414	67,608	17,306	5,890	19,788	27,512	172,590	412,504
1915-16.....	9,681	55,791	73,668	6,841	4,186	9,676	87,216	90,415	337,444
1916-17.....	13,657	33,439	138,432	5,765	4,351	15,324	55,082	103,990	369,990
1917-18.....	26,913	62,665	222,912	5,263	7,042	10,621	20,536	177,240	533,222
1918-19.....	20,221	52,802	145,040	2,986	4,147	7,650	23,511	119,625	373,932
1919-20.....	4,118	32,637	276,492	5,270	8,925	6,151	26,267	111,695	469,555
1920-21.....		18,631	153,648	3,863	2,020	7,100	40,480	63,250	288,992
A v. 1914-1920.....		48,483	153,686	6,761	4,862	10,901	41,508	119,829	397,956
1921-22.....		9,700	50,748	10,435	3,531	4,520	31,509	43,610	154,053
1922-23.....		10,951	78,660	14,879	2,625	3,460	7,323	61,720	179,618
1922.									
July.....		531	3,636	1,684	25	400	1,198	2,610	10,094
August.....		323	3,840	1,438	82	480	4,820	3,970	14,953
September.....		725	3,000	1,171	81	120	1,305	3,465	9,867
October.....		496	4,704	1,380	172	170		2,970	9,892
November.....		392	6,492	1,464	228	220		5,315	14,111
December.....		526	7,644	1,176	307	180		4,320	14,153
1923.									
January.....		601	14,820	960	289	710		5,910	23,290
February.....		278	9,540	1,699	283	340		6,120	18,210
March.....		833	10,716	1,678	841	220		8,415	22,208
April.....		1,663	8,184	724	425	260		7,720	18,976
May.....		2,948	4,092	670	154	270		5,660	13,794
June.....		1,635	1,992	835	278	90		5,245	10,076
Total.....		10,951	78,660	14,879	2,625	3,460	7,323	61,720	179,618
July.....		716	5,324	708	90	70		3,657	10,565
August.....		582	4,488	432	148	50		3,555	9,255
September.....		1,522	4,896	516	131	180		4,245	11,490
October.....		358	4,476	382	326	160		3,315	9,017
November.....		723	6,720	554	285	280		4,555	13,148
December.....		750	7,968	499	495	100		3,450	13,262
Total.....		4,651	33,872	3,121	1,476	840		22,777	66,737

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Hay Trade Journal; Chicago Board of Trade, and Daily Trade Bulletin; Kansas City Board of Trade, and Grain Market Review; Minneapolis Daily Market Record; Peoria Board of Trade.

TABLE 333.—Hay, tame: Farm price per ton December 1, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	A. V. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A. V. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923. ¹
	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>
Maine.....	14.00	14.70	12.80	14.40	13.90	13.90	13.10	14.90	12.40	11.00	13.90	18.70	24.60	15.53	20.00	13.10	13.50	17.28
New Hampshire.....	16.00	17.90	15.80	17.20	17.20	16.62	17.00	17.40	14.50	12.00	18.90	24.00	23.00	18.39	23.00	19.00	19.00	22.80
Vermont.....	13.50	14.70	12.40	14.00	14.50	13.92	14.50	15.50	12.60	11.50	16.30	20.10	23.00	16.23	22.00	17.50	16.50	23.10
Massachusetts.....	17.00	18.90	16.10	23.00	21.10	20.72	21.10	22.00	19.00	19.90	26.00	27.00	23.00	23.34	27.00	23.00	26.00	35.62
Rhode Island.....	17.25	18.60	19.60	24.10	22.20	21.14	20.20	22.50	20.00	20.30	25.50	32.00	33.20	24.81	27.00	26.50	26.90	33.50
Connecticut.....	15.75	19.30	19.00	23.50	22.50	20.10	20.88	20.00	18.50	19.50	24.00	30.20	30.00	23.10	26.00	26.00	24.00	31.08
New York.....	12.25	14.20	13.70	17.90	14.90	15.30	15.20	15.70	11.90	15.10	20.40	20.50	23.60	17.40	18.00	14.10	16.20	22.03
New Jersey.....	14.00	16.50	18.20	22.00	20.00	19.00	19.14	19.50	17.60	20.00	28.00	26.10	27.50	22.96	18.00	18.10	26.90	28.24
Pennsylvania.....	12.00	14.60	15.00	20.00	15.60	14.90	16.02	14.50	13.80	17.50	23.70	24.00	23.50	18.94	17.00	14.30	21.50	22.58
Delaware.....	12.50	15.00	14.80	22.50	15.00	15.70	16.90	17.00	15.90	20.50	28.00	26.00	21.50	20.84	17.50	19.00	21.00	24.15
Maryland.....	12.00	14.40	15.40	22.40	14.40	15.20	16.36	16.20	14.00	19.90	26.80	24.00	25.00	20.17	15.10	18.80	23.60	24.78
West Virginia.....	12.25	13.30	14.50	20.50	15.20	15.60	15.90	15.70	15.00	21.30	23.00	23.70	23.50	19.91	17.70	16.00	20.00	24.76
North Carolina.....	11.00	13.30	15.00	20.00	15.00	14.90	15.64	17.20	14.50	21.10	23.50	25.60	24.20	20.16	17.50	16.80	19.90	23.88
South Carolina.....	13.50	14.40	14.60	17.00	16.70	16.50	15.84	17.10	17.80	19.70	21.00	24.20	23.00	19.84	19.80	18.20	20.00	24.00
Georgia.....	14.80	15.50	16.00	17.00	18.00	18.70	17.04	15.60	16.70	20.60	26.10	31.00	25.00	21.71	20.00	17.50	18.00	15.80
Florida.....	14.35	15.80	16.40	17.00	17.00	17.90	16.82	16.20	16.20	20.00	23.50	25.30	23.60	19.97	15.80	17.00	18.90	12.47
Ohio.....	14.80	16.00	17.00	18.50	18.10	18.20	17.36	16.00	16.00	18.20	18.50	23.00	16.50	18.27	19.50	18.50	20.00	18.00
Indiana.....	8.70	10.90	12.50	18.90	13.60	12.80	13.62	13.40	12.70	10.60	19.20	21.60	19.50	17.03	11.50	10.80	16.70	20.04
Illinois.....	8.60	10.50	11.90	16.80	11.40	11.10	12.94	14.10	10.90	18.70	19.80	21.60	19.30	16.49	13.00	11.20	15.60	19.84
Michigan.....	8.20	9.90	12.00	17.00	12.60	14.10	13.12	14.40	11.30	20.00	21.00	21.40	20.60	17.07	13.50	12.50	14.80	19.24
Wisconsin.....	8.75	11.40	13.60	17.00	12.10	13.10	13.95	12.00	10.00	17.20	23.50	23.40	21.00	17.04	13.00	12.10	14.60	18.27
Minnesota.....	8.00	9.60	13.10	15.60	12.10	11.10	12.70	9.30	9.90	11.60	17.60	20.30	20.30	15.77	16.40	10.30	16.00	21.28
Iowa.....	5.40	6.00	9.10	11.90	6.60	8.00	6.10	6.40	7.00	12.10	14.10	14.50	11.20	10.20	8.60	10.10	11.50	14.12
Missouri.....	5.70	7.10	9.60	12.50	9.50	9.60	9.65	10.10	8.70	16.80	18.20	17.40	16.24	13.78	9.80	10.00	12.50	16.88
Montana.....	7.00	8.50	9.20	13.30	9.90	14.00	11.02	8.50	9.30	17.50	20.50	19.50	13.70	14.94	9.80	11.50	12.00	14.64
North Dakota.....	4.80	5.00	7.60	7.00	5.50	5.80	6.18	5.70	6.00	11.50	14.00	14.10	9.90	9.57	7.70	7.50	8.60	10.20
South Dakota.....	4.10	5.10	7.10	8.50	6.10	6.50	6.96	5.30	5.90	10.00	12.50	13.50	8.50	8.43	6.40	7.50	8.00	13.26
Nebraska.....	5.90	6.00	8.90	9.70	7.60	8.70	8.24	5.80	7.10	13.20	17.00	14.00	9.00	10.74	7.00	10.20	10.50	24.20
Kansas.....	5.00	5.80	6.90	9.90	7.60	8.50	7.76	5.60	7.60	16.40	18.40	13.60	10.20	11.50	8.00	9.20	10.60	22.48
Kentucky.....	11.00	11.90	13.10	17.30	13.70	16.50	14.50	12.50	12.60	20.30	23.70	23.40	22.00	18.68	15.50	14.50	17.00	17.85

TABLE 333.—Hay, tame: Farm price per ton December 1, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923—Continued.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A. V. 1909- 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A. V. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre, 1923.
Tennessee.....	Dola. 11.80	Dola. 12.80	Dola. 13.40	Dola. 16.70	Dola. 15.80	Dola. 16.20	Dola. 14.98	Dola. 17.00	Dola. 13.90	Dola. 15.00	Dola. 19.30	Dola. 24.00	Dola. 27.00	Dola. 21.50	Dola. 21.50	Dola. 15.50	Dola. 16.40	Dola. 18.50	Dola. 21.28
Alabama.....	12.50	13.50	13.20	12.80	14.60	13.50	13.66	13.80	12.40	13.00	16.20	20.30	22.30	19.50	16.70	15.60	17.00	18.50	14.98
Mississippi.....	11.00	11.50	12.20	11.00	12.50	13.50	12.14	12.00	11.00	11.00	15.30	18.50	20.50	17.20	16.07	14.50	14.50	15.50	19.28
Louisiana.....	11.00	10.70	11.50	12.00	12.70	12.50	11.88	12.00	10.30	11.00	14.30	21.20	23.00	16.00	15.40	14.00	13.30	15.00	24.00
Texas.....	8.25	11.90	12.00	11.90	10.40	11.80	11.60	9.90	7.90	10.50	20.00	24.90	18.00	13.40	14.93	9.90	11.50	16.00	20.40
Oklahoma.....	5.00	7.30	8.40	8.00	7.40	10.40	8.30	7.90	5.60	9.00	15.40	19.50	15.10	10.50	11.86	8.20	12.50	14.20	22.88
Arkansas.....	9.75	10.80	11.00	13.00	12.00	13.50	12.08	12.90	10.30	12.50	15.40	19.50	20.50	16.00	16.30	12.50	13.60	16.00	20.48
Montana.....	8.35	10.00	12.50	10.00	8.80	9.60	10.08	8.70	7.50	11.00	18.60	19.60	23.00	12.00	14.34	8.70	9.00	8.90	16.73
Wyoming.....	7.40	8.90	12.50	10.30	8.60	6.70	9.40	7.50	7.80	12.00	17.00	14.00	22.00	12.00	13.33	7.50	8.50	9.60	18.24
Colorado.....	8.75	10.00	10.90	9.30	8.70	10.00	9.76	7.40	7.60	11.00	16.60	15.50	18.50	12.00	12.66	6.90	11.20	11.30	22.60
New Mexico.....	9.50	11.10	11.80	13.00	8.50	12.10	11.24	9.80	8.80	14.00	21.00	20.00	18.20	17.00	16.47	12.70	19.50	16.00	33.60
Arizona.....	12.20	12.80	13.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	12.16	8.80	9.60	14.80	24.80	24.00	20.00	23.00	18.67	13.00	18.00	15.00	52.60
Utah.....	7.40	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	9.10	8.82	7.70	8.00	15.00	15.00	17.10	21.90	13.00	13.96	6.20	8.20	8.90	23.94
Nevada.....	8.80	10.50	10.80	9.50	8.70	11.00	10.10	8.30	7.50	9.60	15.90	19.90	19.60	16.00	13.63	9.00	11.80	11.00	29.15
Idaho.....	7.10	9.10	9.00	7.60	6.30	7.20	7.84	7.30	7.70	12.10	16.00	17.60	22.00	12.50	13.60	6.70	10.00	8.90	22.25
Washington.....	11.00	14.00	15.70	12.00	10.10	10.60	12.94	11.00	10.50	13.80	20.00	23.40	23.00	18.50	17.50	10.50	16.20	12.00	28.20
Oregon.....	8.30	11.70	12.10	9.60	8.50	10.14	10.14	8.20	9.50	10.90	17.50	20.00	19.10	14.50	14.39	9.80	13.60	11.00	24.76
California.....	13.25	11.50	9.60	10.90	13.70	13.50	11.84	8.20	11.20	12.60	19.20	20.00	17.20	20.00	15.49	11.00	18.00	14.00	35.70
United States.....	9.14	10.58	12.14	14.29	11.79	12.43	12.25	11.12	10.63	11.23	17.09	20.13	20.08	17.76	15.43	12.11	12.56	14.07	20.83

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1 Based on farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 334.—Hay, tame: Farm price per ton, 1st of month, United States, 1908–1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Weighted av., crop year.
1908-9.....	\$9.79	\$9.28	\$9.18	\$9.23	\$9.22	\$9.02	\$9.09	\$9.27	\$9.47	\$9.65	\$10.12	\$10.70	\$9.48
1909-10.....	10.50	9.74	9.67	10.03	10.35	10.50	11.37	12.35	12.71	12.73	12.21	11.80	11.04
1910-11.....	11.71	11.29	11.87	11.82	11.96	12.14	12.24	12.29	12.09	11.89	12.29	13.16	12.03
1911-12.....	13.99	14.67	14.61	14.50	14.63	14.29	14.85	15.44	15.69	16.79	17.64	17.54	15.22
1912-13.....	15.57	12.98	12.14	11.76	11.80	11.79	11.86	11.64	11.34	11.15	11.13	11.80	12.06
1913-14.....	11.19	11.16	11.89	12.22	12.26	12.43	12.42	12.41	12.37	12.20	12.32	12.34	12.10
Av. 1909-1913...	12.59	11.97	12.04	12.07	12.20	12.23	12.55	12.83	12.84	12.95	13.12	13.23	12.49
1914-15.....	12.01	11.52	11.91	11.77	11.57	11.12	11.29	11.69	11.71	11.74	11.82	11.96	11.65
1915-16.....	11.70	11.02	10.80	10.69	10.83	10.63	10.94	11.40	11.62	11.78	12.22	12.46	11.25
1916-17.....	12.09	10.68	10.42	10.30	10.68	11.22	11.49	11.96	12.14	13.05	14.44	15.25	11.76
1917-18.....	14.56	13.42	13.68	14.29	15.66	17.09	18.56	19.43	19.80	19.40	18.63	17.75	16.69
1918-19.....	16.60	16.40	17.94	19.15	20.01	20.13	20.49	20.45	20.35	21.05	22.95	23.92	19.79
1919-20.....	22.65	20.97	21.27	20.54	20.09	20.06	21.23	22.54	23.26	24.03	25.37	26.11	22.02
1920-21.....	24.86	22.07	20.96	20.05	18.50	17.76	17.10	16.20	15.22	14.51	13.84	13.30	18.13
Av. 1914-1920.....	16.35	15.15	15.28	15.26	15.33	15.43	15.87	16.24	16.30	16.51	17.04	17.25	15.90
1921-22.....	12.91	12.47	12.44	12.11	11.88	12.11	11.98	12.06	12.40	12.86	13.59	13.32	12.43
1922-23.....	12.69	11.58	11.17	11.38	11.54	12.56	12.39	12.70	12.50	12.95	13.22	13.51	12.25
1923-24.....	13.06	12.46	12.71	13.07	13.12	14.07							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 335.—Hay, alfalfa: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1914–1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av., crop year.
1914-15.....	\$8.65	\$8.38	\$8.72	\$8.96	\$9.20	\$9.05	\$9.48	\$9.32	\$9.79	\$9.81	\$9.58	\$8.50	\$9.12
1915-16.....	8.28	8.28	8.22	8.14	8.72	9.52	9.80	10.35	10.74	10.73	10.56	10.49	9.39
1916-17.....	9.87	9.80	10.06	10.25	11.37	12.31	12.79	13.63	14.68	17.39	17.92	16.77	12.76
1917-18.....	14.13	15.28	16.33	17.59	19.19	20.39	21.27	21.38	20.82	18.97	17.84	16.74	18.42
1918-19.....	16.58	18.22	19.72	20.23	20.42	20.74	20.42	20.91	21.40	22.28	23.32	20.89	20.35
1919-20.....	20.15	20.72	20.89	20.56	21.63	22.95	24.13	24.41	24.68	24.57	25.68	24.20	22.70
1920-21.....	21.70	20.43	19.12	18.03	17.10	16.59	14.98	13.55	12.88	11.35	10.88	10.64	15.96
1921-22.....	9.85	9.66	9.80	9.82	9.67	10.46	10.55	11.04	11.80	12.39	12.28	10.96	10.58
1922-23.....	10.61	10.54	11.16	11.87	12.70	13.31	14.06	14.02	14.33	14.09	14.40	13.63	12.82
1923-24.....	12.46	12.01	12.78	13.37	13.59	14.39							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 336.—Hay, clover: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1914–1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av., crop year.
1914-15.....	\$11.85	\$12.09	\$12.44	\$12.47	\$12.70	\$12.76	\$13.07	\$13.36	\$13.41	\$13.65	\$13.79	\$12.78	\$12.83
1915-16.....	11.65	10.87	10.82	10.60	10.59	10.95	11.24	11.41	11.70	11.87	12.62	12.46	11.20
1916-17.....	10.84	9.93	10.01	10.06	10.46	10.86	11.38	11.65	11.90	13.06	13.94	14.22	11.33
1917-18.....	12.95	12.76	13.79	15.01	17.14	18.67	19.82	21.11	21.37	19.69	18.30	16.54	17.21
1918-19.....	15.73	17.18	19.27	20.60	21.13	21.26	21.69	21.11	21.25	23.36	25.33	25.48	20.93
1919-20.....	22.02	21.58	21.74	21.17	21.61	22.60	23.78	24.94	26.13	26.93	28.31	27.80	23.69
1920-21.....	24.62	22.82	22.57	21.29	20.60	19.99	19.17	17.39	16.44	15.47	14.90	14.52	19.46
1921-22.....	13.89	14.17	14.37	13.99	13.53	14.17	13.90	14.10	14.03	14.51	14.90	14.33	14.15
1922-23.....	12.82	12.60	12.54	12.51	12.67	13.03	13.39	13.35	13.24	13.47	13.66	13.70	12.08
1923-24.....	13.52	13.51	14.12	14.73	14.94	15.82							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 337.—Hay, timothy: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1914-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av., crop year.
1914-15.....	\$13.03	\$13.09	\$13.54	\$13.66	\$13.60	\$13.60	\$14.07	\$14.28	\$14.28	\$14.53	\$14.74	\$14.23	\$13.87
1915-16.....	13.43	12.39	12.32	12.14	12.24	12.73	13.11	13.39	13.61	14.00	14.50	14.71	13.09
1916-17.....	12.97	11.74	11.57	11.54	12.03	12.29	12.61	12.91	13.20	14.26	15.31	15.76	12.83
1917-18.....	14.68	14.11	14.89	16.23	18.33	20.31	21.37	22.25	22.53	21.47	20.40	18.55	18.67
1918-19.....	17.61	18.96	20.85	22.60	22.93	22.94	23.48	22.69	22.68	24.74	27.27	27.50	22.66
1919-20.....	24.22	23.89	23.65	23.04	22.90	23.71	24.59	25.49	26.75	27.99	29.92	30.05	25.13
1920-21.....	26.59	24.35	24.15	22.74	22.09	21.22	19.88	18.30	17.04	16.09	15.44	15.16	20.64
1921-22.....	14.61	15.01	14.83	14.39	14.22	14.31	14.51	14.77	15.06	15.52	16.10	15.75	14.82
1922-23.....	14.33	13.61	13.44	13.70	13.93	13.91	14.41	14.46	14.59	14.64	14.96	14.95	14.18
1923-24.....	14.80	14.68	15.13	16.22	16.78	16.95							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 338.—Hay, prairie: Farm price per ton, 15th of month, United States, 1914-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted av., crop year.
1914-15.....	\$7.49	\$7.29	\$7.33	\$7.59	\$7.47	\$7.37	\$7.65	\$7.86	\$8.03	\$8.58	\$8.29	\$7.72	\$7.60
1915-16.....	7.37	6.83	6.64	6.44	6.75	6.95	7.38	7.34	7.39	7.56	7.71	7.97	7.13
1916-17.....	7.25	6.96	7.21	7.26	7.85	8.14	8.68	8.60	9.32	10.94	12.02	11.84	8.61
1917-18.....	10.11	10.82	11.40	12.29	13.32	14.91	15.39	15.74	15.47	14.47	12.75	12.78	13.31
1918-19.....	12.51	13.26	14.35	15.06	15.47	16.30	16.33	16.35	17.38	18.55	20.22	18.71	16.03
1919-20.....	16.10	16.10	15.90	15.88	16.91	17.19	17.54	17.36	16.52	16.66	18.06	17.59	16.78
1920-21.....	15.28	13.74	12.93	11.83	11.47	10.80	10.20	9.46	8.70	8.43	8.05	8.02	10.94
1921-22.....	7.67	7.50	7.52	6.78	7.49	7.47	7.39	7.67	7.94	8.02	8.24	8.40	7.62
1922-23.....	7.68	7.76	7.54	7.74	8.13	8.98	9.44	9.52	9.61	9.74	10.64	10.07	8.79
1923-24.....	9.17	8.97	8.58	9.19	9.07	9.26							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 339.—Hay, alfalfa No. 1, Kansas City: Monthly average price per ton, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1910-11.....	\$12.08	\$13.50	\$13.89	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.23	\$13.51	\$12.93	\$13.07	\$13.67	\$13.29	\$12.38	\$13.42
1911-12.....	15.13	14.44	14.87	15.09	15.27	15.50	17.72	18.37	20.49	22.73	19.34	11.62	16.71
1912-13.....	12.59	13.00	13.58	15.11	15.11	15.00	14.79	12.80	14.06	13.75	13.28	10.70	13.65
1913-14.....	12.12	14.80	16.14	16.54	16.00	16.01	15.96	15.25	15.18	15.30	15.54	14.23	15.26
1914-15.....	12.38	13.42	13.33	12.51	13.21	13.79	13.75	13.73	14.75	15.11	13.73	13.42	13.59
1915-16.....	11.54	11.90	12.25	13.11	12.83	14.35	14.54	15.34	13.92	14.44	14.45	11.42	13.34
1916-17.....	11.29	13.40	13.58	15.68	18.50	19.33	19.81	20.25	21.10	24.33	24.52	21.87	18.64
1917-18.....	21.18	24.09	24.07	27.43	31.10	32.76	30.01	31.33	27.56	24.11	22.64	20.57	26.40
1918-19.....	22.60	29.08	31.45	30.14	31.21	31.01	32.85	31.01	34.56	37.90	36.30	36.43	32.04
1919-20.....	26.93	27.63	24.86	30.24	33.39	35.10	35.75	34.83	33.79	34.10	35.48	31.75	31.99
1920-21.....	27.21	29.49	27.22	23.95	25.45	23.01	23.30	20.30	20.30	21.00	22.20	18.78	23.45
Av. 1914-1920.....	19.02	21.29	20.97	21.87	23.61	24.19	24.29	23.83	23.71	24.43	24.17	21.98	22.78
1921-22.....	17.50	19.00	17.20	19.80	20.40	19.60	20.00	19.60	22.10	22.50	22.10	15.40	19.60
1922-23.....	16.50	15.80	18.30	22.60	23.80	23.00	23.40	23.70	24.60	26.25	25.90	22.90	22.15
1923-24.....	18.90	20.90	22.80	24.90	24.80	24.90							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Daily Price Current and Kansas City Grain Market Review.

TABLE 340.—Hay, prairie No. 1, Kansas City: Monthly average price per ton, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1910-11.....	\$10.83	\$10.82	\$11.67	\$11.34	\$11.16	\$10.88	\$11.07	\$10.95	\$10.84	\$11.31	\$11.55	\$13.61	\$11.33
1911-12.....	15.93	12.93	11.50	11.60	12.07	12.61	13.84	13.66	16.70	20.85	20.48	15.16	14.78
1912-13.....	8.79	7.96	8.39	8.96	8.91	9.39	10.45	9.37	9.19	9.56	9.53	9.97	9.21
1913-14.....	10.60	13.62	15.76	16.00	15.66	15.57	14.20	14.50	14.40	16.00	16.42	15.43	14.85
1914-15.....	12.10	9.96	11.58	11.35	10.94	10.98	11.25	10.89	11.28	11.41	11.02	11.03	11.15
1915-16.....	11.32	8.65	8.63	9.71	9.54	8.97	8.84	9.15	8.96	9.50	9.74	8.65	9.30
1916-17.....	8.50	8.06	9.36	9.47	10.74	11.15	10.57	10.92	12.92	18.68	19.74	20.57	12.56
1917-18.....	18.14	18.57	18.06	19.60	25.07	25.47	24.00	23.70	23.42	21.13	19.17	17.69	21.17
1918-19.....	19.26	25.25	26.57	27.58	26.84	24.04	28.25	20.82	32.35	36.63	38.91	37.34	29.15
1919-20.....	20.89	19.98	19.32	19.75	21.12	25.34	21.40	20.68	20.64	21.70	24.02	18.95	21.15
1920-21.....	17.21	19.52	18.47	16.45	16.13	14.49	14.00	13.10	13.70	14.10	13.40	13.40	15.39
Av. 1914-1920.....	15.35	15.71	16.00	16.27	17.20	17.21	16.90	16.48	17.66	18.96	19.53	18.23	17.12
1921-22.....	12.30	11.40	11.30	12.40	12.00	11.30	11.10	10.30	11.50	11.90	12.40	11.90	11.65
1922-23.....	12.90	10.70	11.00	14.00	14.20	12.70	12.60	13.25	14.60	19.10	19.10	18.90	14.40
1923-24.....	11.80	11.50	13.80	14.60	14.75	14.75							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Daily Price Current and Kansas City Grain Market Review.

TABLE 341.—Hay, timothy No. 1, Chicago: Monthly average price per ton, 1910-1923.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1910-11.....	\$18.75	\$19.50	\$17.25	\$17.25	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$18.00	\$16.25	\$16.25	\$17.75	\$21.00	\$21.75	\$18.23
1911-12.....	23.50	21.50	20.00	20.50	21.25	21.00	21.75	20.75	21.50	24.00	28.00	21.25	21.94
1912-13.....	19.75	18.50	18.50	18.00	17.00	15.50	15.75	14.25	14.75	15.50	15.25	14.25	16.42
1913-14.....	15.00	17.75	17.75	18.00	17.00	16.25	15.50	14.75	15.25	16.00	16.25	15.25	16.23
1914-15.....	16.25	16.75	15.50	15.25	15.50	15.50	16.25	15.50	15.25	16.25	17.00	17.50	16.04
1915-16.....	19.25	20.25	19.00	17.00	15.50	15.50	16.25	15.50	16.75	18.75	18.75	18.00	17.54
1916-17.....	16.00	16.00	15.50	16.25	16.25	16.25	15.50	15.75	15.75	18.00	20.50	18.75	16.71
1917-18.....	17.75	19.25	21.00	25.00	27.25	27.00	28.25	29.00	28.00	24.00	23.00	19.00	24.04
1918-19.....	21.50	26.50	32.00	31.00	30.00	30.00	29.50	26.00	30.00	33.50	35.50	33.00	29.93
1919-20.....	34.50	35.00	29.00	28.00	29.50	30.00	32.50	34.00	35.25	43.00	46.50	42.75	35.00
1920-21.....	38.50	40.25	33.75	32.25	32.00	28.50	28.90	24.40	25.30	23.80	21.90	22.50	29.17
Average, 1914-1920.....	23.39	24.86	23.68	23.54	23.71	23.25	23.59	22.88	23.83	25.33	26.16	24.50	24.06
1921-22.....	24.40	24.00	24.20	22.60	22.90	21.90	22.50	21.80	23.60	26.80	25.70	23.60	23.67
1922-23.....	24.50	22.00	20.90	22.40	23.00	21.10	21.75	21.50	23.00	23.00	23.10	24.00	22.52
1923-24.....	24.00	25.20	26.60	26.50	26.80	27.10							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and Daily Trade Bulletin.

TABLE 342.—Hay: Monthly average price per ton at three markets, 1923.

CHICAGO.

Grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Alfalfa No. 1.....	\$23.75	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$23.20	\$23.00	\$23.40	\$25.25	\$26.25	\$27.40	\$28.75	\$24.42
Alfalfa, standard.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.75	20.40	19.50	21.00	21.50	22.25	23.40	23.25	21.00
Alfalfa No. 2.....	17.25	16.75	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.80	16.75	18.80	18.50	18.75	20.40	20.50	18.04
Clover No. 1.....	15.50	15.50	15.80	16.00	16.00	16.80	17.25	19.00	20.50	22.00	22.80	23.00	18.35
Clover No. 1, light.....	18.25	18.50	19.80	20.00	19.25	21.20	21.75	23.30	24.75	24.50	25.20	25.40	21.82
Clover No. 2, light.....						18.30	19.25	20.00	22.00	22.00	22.40	22.75	
Clover No. 1, medium.....		16.50	16.80	17.00	17.00	18.40	19.70	20.60	20.50	21.50	22.40	22.00	
Prairie Midland No. 1.....	13.75	11.25	12.40	12.00	12.00	14.20	13.00	15.00	15.25	14.75	14.80	14.00	13.58
Prairie Upland No. 1.....	16.75	16.00	17.00	17.75	18.00	19.60	18.90	18.00	19.75	19.50	19.60	19.75	18.38
Prairie Upland No. 2.....	14.25	13.00	14.20	15.00	15.00	17.40	17.00	16.60	17.75	16.10	17.20	17.00	15.86
Timothy No. 1.....	21.75	21.50	23.00	23.00	23.10	24.00	24.00	25.20	26.60	26.50	26.80	27.10	24.38
Timothy No. 2.....	18.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	18.25	20.50	20.50	22.40	24.25	24.10	24.40	24.25	21.01

TABLE 342.—Hay: Monthly average price per ton at three markets, 1923—Con.

KANSAS CITY.

Grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Alfalfa No. 1.....	\$23.40	\$23.70	\$24.60	\$26.25	\$25.90	\$22.90	\$18.90	\$20.90	\$22.80	\$24.90	\$24.80	\$24.90	\$23.66
Alfalfa, standard.....	20.10	20.40	22.40	23.80	24.40	20.80	16.80	19.00	20.40	23.00	22.40	22.30	21.30
Alfalfa No. 2.....	16.70	17.70	19.20	20.60	19.90	16.70	14.10	15.70	16.90	19.25	18.80	18.70	17.85
Clover No. 1.....	15.60	15.75	16.40	18.40	18.60	18.75	14.30	15.70	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.50	17.43
Clover No. 1, mixed.....	14.10	14.60	15.80	18.70	18.90	19.00	14.20	13.00	14.75	15.50	16.10	16.75	15.95
Clover No. 1, light.....	16.00	16.00	16.80	19.50	19.80	19.80	15.60	13.90	16.00	17.00	17.70	18.00	17.18
Prairie Upland No. 1.....	12.90	13.25	14.60	19.10	19.10	18.60	11.60	11.50	13.80	14.60	14.75	14.75	14.87
Prairie Upland No. 2.....	11.10	11.60	13.40	17.60	16.75	16.60	10.60	10.80	12.60	13.70	13.40	13.40	13.45
Timothy No. 1.....	15.90	15.90	17.30	19.60	19.90	20.20	15.80	14.10	16.40	17.50	18.40	18.50	17.46
Timothy No. 2.....	13.25	13.00	15.40	18.70	18.00	18.40	13.00	11.90	13.50	14.50	14.75	16.25	15.10

ST. LOUIS.

Grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Alfalfa No. 1.....	\$28.50	\$26.00	\$28.75	-----	\$25.75	-----	-----	\$26.00	\$29.50	\$28.00	\$31.30	\$31.30	-----
Alfalfa, standard.....	-----	23.00	23.00	\$24.00	-----	19.00	-----	20.00	25.00	28.00	27.00	27.00	-----
Alfalfa No. 2.....	-----	-----	18.00	-----	-----	19.00	-----	20.00	20.00	19.00	21.75	21.00	-----
Clover No. 1.....	18.10	17.00	18.70	20.10	21.40	22.20	\$20.25	24.50	24.50	25.70	27.60	29.75	\$22.51
Clover No. 1, mixed.....	-----	-----	20.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----	22.00	22.00	24.00	23.00	-----	-----
Clover No. 1, light.....	-----	-----	20.00	22.00	23.00	-----	16.00	-----	24.00	24.00	24.50	-----	-----
Prairie Midland No. 1.....	17.00	16.75	18.20	19.75	22.00	23.00	16.50	16.50	16.80	19.30	19.20	19.50	18.71
Prairie Upland No. 1.....	-----	16.00	-----	-----	21.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----	18.25	-----	17.00	-----
Prairie Upland No. 2.....	16.00	-----	-----	-----	21.00	20.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.00	-----	-----
Timothy No. 1.....	20.50	19.30	21.30	22.75	23.75	24.20	21.40	22.20	24.40	26.40	24.70	26.60	23.12
Timothy No. 2.....	16.90	16.00	17.50	18.70	18.90	20.25	18.00	19.70	19.10	21.25	19.80	22.90	19.08

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

TABLE 343.—Hay: Average price per ton, 1923.

No. 1 ALFALFA.

(14 markets.)

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Atlanta.....	\$32.50	\$35.75	\$35.00	\$35.90	\$36.00	\$31.80	\$31.25	\$31.40	\$34.75	\$33.75	\$35.80	\$36.25	\$34.10
Chicago.....	23.75	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.40	25.25	26.25	27.40	28.75	24.42
Cincinnati.....	23.25	22.25	25.30	24.25	23.25	20.20	20.75	22.60	26.40	28.00	29.60	29.00	24.57
Jacksonville.....	-----	35.50	34.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas City.....	23.40	23.70	24.60	26.25	25.90	22.90	18.90	20.90	22.80	24.90	24.80	24.90	23.66
Los Angeles.....	22.25	21.75	21.60	22.00	20.00	22.00	21.25	18.60	20.00	21.00	23.20	24.75	21.53
Memphis.....	30.60	30.50	31.40	31.50	32.50	29.25	23.10	26.20	30.50	29.25	32.20	32.75	29.98
Minneapolis.....	22.40	21.40	21.20	21.75	22.00	20.75	21.00	24.00	33.25	32.75	32.60	22.90	22.33
New Orleans.....	33.00	-----	30.80	30.70	31.90	26.50	27.25	29.00	31.40	32.30	34.25	34.50	-----
Omaha.....	20.70	20.60	20.60	21.40	21.50	20.70	16.40	17.30	19.25	20.00	21.10	20.25	19.98
Richmond.....	22.50	23.00	23.30	23.00	22.90	23.20	24.00	26.00	28.50	29.25	31.75	34.00	25.95
St. Louis.....	28.50	26.00	28.75	-----	25.75	-----	-----	26.00	29.50	28.00	31.30	31.30	-----
San Francisco.....	18.75	17.75	18.00	17.50	17.00	16.40	16.00	16.25	16.00	16.00	16.60	21.00	17.27
Savannah.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27.75	28.00	25.00	36.00	-----	33.75	34.00	-----

No. 1 CLOVER.

(8 markets.)

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Baltimore.....	-----	-----	\$16.70	\$16.75	\$16.60	\$17.25	\$17.75	\$19.80	\$21.40	\$21.50	-----	-----	-----
Chicago.....	\$15.50	\$15.50	15.80	16.00	16.00	16.80	17.25	19.00	20.50	22.00	\$22.80	\$23.00	\$18.35
Cincinnati.....	15.90	15.75	17.20	17.90	16.75	17.20	17.00	19.50	23.50	25.50	26.90	26.25	19.95
Kansas City.....	15.50	15.75	16.40	18.40	18.90	18.75	14.30	15.70	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.50	17.43
Minneapolis.....	16.00	15.20	15.00	15.00	15.10	14.10	15.00	16.10	17.50	17.50	17.80	17.50	15.98
Pittsburgh.....	16.75	16.90	17.90	17.40	17.00	17.00	17.40	20.00	22.00	25.25	25.90	25.50	19.92
Richmond.....	20.50	20.00	21.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.75	22.90	23.40	25.40	28.30	28.60	22.65
St. Louis.....	18.10	17.00	18.70	20.10	21.40	22.20	20.25	24.50	24.50	25.70	27.90	29.75	22.51

TABLE 343.—*Hay: Average price per ton, 1923—Continued.*

No. 1 TIMOTHY.
(17 markets.)

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Atlanta.....	\$24.75	\$24.50	\$25.75	\$26.90	\$26.00	\$26.20	\$26.10	\$26.40	\$28.75	\$29.25	\$29.30	\$30.90	\$27.07
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	21.20	21.25	21.90	22.40	23.40	26.30	27.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	26.00	26.50	25.80	25.80	25.90	27.00	25.60	27.70	28.10	28.40	29.10	29.60	27.12
Buffalo.....	.....	22.50	22.50	22.80	22.40	19.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	21.75	21.50	23.00	23.00	23.10	24.00	24.00	25.20	26.60	26.50	26.80	27.10	24.38
Cincinnati.....	17.75	17.60	19.60	20.25	20.60	20.20	21.10	22.10	22.75	24.75	24.30	24.40	21.26
Jacksonville.....	24.50	24.00	25.60	26.30	26.10	26.60	25.60	26.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	15.90	15.90	17.30	19.60	19.90	20.20	15.80	14.10	16.40	17.50	18.40	18.50	17.46
Memphis.....	22.60	22.25	23.90	25.10	24.25	26.25	23.75	23.00	25.75	25.00	25.70	27.00	24.55
Minneapolis.....	16.40	16.10	16.50	17.10	17.75	17.40	17.75	18.75	20.25	19.75	19.60	18.75	18.01
New Orleans.....	24.50	.....	25.60	26.40	27.40	28.25	26.50	24.70	26.20	27.80	29.20	30.75	.....
New York.....	24.40	26.00	28.00	26.75	26.40	26.50	27.25	30.40	29.25	29.90	29.90	30.10	27.90
Philadelphia.....	23.00	22.90	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.40	24.60	27.40	28.75	28.00	28.70	28.90	25.39
Pittsburgh.....	19.50	19.60	21.20	20.75	21.50	21.75	22.50	25.30	24.75	26.50	26.30	26.50	23.01
Richmond.....	22.50	22.00	23.10	23.50	23.00	23.80	24.40	26.75	26.80	27.75	29.40	28.50	25.12
St. Louis.....	20.50	19.30	21.30	22.75	23.75	24.20	21.40	22.20	24.40	26.40	24.70	26.60	23.12
Savannah.....	24.25	24.00	26.20	26.75	26.50	27.30	27.50	27.00	29.40	31.00	32.40	33.25	27.96

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

PASTURE.

TABLE 344.—*Pasture: Condition, 1st of month, United States, 1866-1923.*

Calendar year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Calendar year.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1866.....	.....	87.0	99.1	104.0	1897.....	93.4	96.7	97.0	95.3	.....	.....
1867.....	.....	101.0	116.2	110.6	1898.....	91.2	90.5	100.0	88.5	.....	.....
1868.....	.....	109.1	108.6	96.5	1899.....	83.5	91.6	87.8	89.7	.....	.....
1869.....	.....	105.7	112.8	113.1	1900.....	91.3	90.8	83.9	85.7	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	100.1	91.0	87.7	1901.....	91.5	95.5	90.4	72.1	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	96.4	94.5	92.2	1902.....	84.9	91.6	93.3	97.1	.....	.....
1872.....	.....	93.4	99.1	101.4	1903.....	92.0	84.3	92.6	94.9	.....	.....
1873.....	.....	99.0	93.2	96.1	1904.....	80.5	95.4	95.8	95.5	.....	.....
1874.....	.....	90.0	99.6	92.6	1905.....	92.3	95.9	97.0	96.1	.....	.....
1875.....	.....	89.6	96.9	101.6	1906.....	91.4	88.0	89.6	87.7	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	104.9	105.7	104.3	1907.....	79.6	80.6	88.9	91.7	.....	.....
1877.....	.....	99.4	101.8	100.2	1908.....	92.6	97.7	94.6	86.4	.....	.....
1878.....	.....	108.6	109.0	102.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	.....	88.7	90.9	91.8	1909.....	80.1	89.3	93.1	84.8	.....	.....
1880.....	.....	94.0	93.9	94.8	1910.....	89.3	88.5	81.6	73.0	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	102.4	102.6	94.4	1911.....	81.3	81.8	69.6	59.6	.....	.....
1882.....	91.1	92.2	102.0	103.1	1912.....	81.7	93.7	84.9	86.6	.....	.....
1883.....	93.9	98.7	99.9	104.2	1913.....	87.1	89.2	81.2	73.7	.....	.....
1884.....	94.7	99.8	97.1	96.3	Av. 1909-1913.....	83.9	88.5	82.1	75.5	.....	.....
1885.....	90.0	93.8	95.2	93.3	1914.....	88.3	89.8	82.1	76.2	.....	.....
1886.....	100.0	101.7	95.5	80.7	1915.....	87.2	91.3	91.3	96.1	98.5	96.5
1887.....	91.8	92.6	88.7	73.8	1916.....	85.2	93.4	97.7	86.9	80.4	76.9
1888.....	84.9	91.8	92.6	92.3	1917.....	81.9	83.8	89.9	85.5	82.4	78.4
1889.....	96.6	97.6	96.6	99.0	1918.....	83.1	92.5	84.5	75.4	69.9	77.3
1890.....	93.0	96.1	96.4	82.4	1919.....	90.3	97.4	95.2	83.9	80.2	78.2
1891.....	97.8	90.5	92.3	92.2	1920.....	79.8	88.8	89.5	86.3	86.2	86.2
1892.....	87.5	95.9	95.4	95.0	Av. 1914-1920.....	85.1	91.0	90.0	84.3	82.9	82.2
1893.....	87.2	93.4	94.0	82.3	1921.....	91.8	90.1	80.8	74.3	81.6	84.8
1894.....	92.7	92.0	83.2	66.0	1922.....	84.5	93.8	89.0	87.9	81.3	76.0
1895.....	89.7	88.1	78.7	77.8	1923.....	77.0	84.8	85.5	77.6	78.8	83.1
1896.....	93.2	94.5	91.0	93.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

HOPS.

TABLE 345.—*Hops: Acreage, production, and farm value, United States, 1915-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.*

Calendar year, and State.	Acreage.		Average yield in pounds per acre.		Production, thousands of pounds.		Average farm price, cents per pound, Dec. 1.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1915.....	44,658		1,186.6		52,966		11.7		6,203	
1916.....	43,900		1,152.5		50,595		12.0		6,073	
1917.....	29,900		962.9		29,388		33.3		9,796	
1918.....	25,900		829.4		21,481		19.3		4,150	
1919.....	21,000		1,189.0		24,970		77.6		19,376	
1920.....	28,000		1,224.3		34,280		85.7		12,236	
1921.....	27,000		1,086.7		29,340		24.1		7,080	
Leading States.	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	23,400	15,800	1,185.6	1,124.7	27,744	17,770	8.6	18.7	2,383	3,320
Washington.....	2,400	1,800	1,410	2,151	3,384	3,872	10.0	18.0	338	697
Oregon.....	12,000	9,000	800	722	9,600	5,498	9.0	20.0	864	1,300
California.....	9,000	5,000	1,640	1,480	14,760	7,400	8.0	18.0	1,181	1,332

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.TABLE 346.—*Hops: Area and yield per acre in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923.*

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average 1909-1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.										
Canada ¹	Acres. 4,718	Acres. 509	Acres. 507	Acres. 507	Acres. 15,800	Pounds. 1,429	Pounds. 1,695	Pounds. 1,705	Pounds. 1,343	Pounds. 1,125
United States ¹	45,000	28,000	27,000	23,400	15,800	1,192	1,224	1,087	1,186	1,125
EUROPE.										
United Kingdom:										
England.....	33,797	21,002	25,133	26,452	24,893	977	1,499	998	1,274	1,030
Belgium.....	5,312	3,504	3,731	4,258	3,408	1,319	1,438	998	785	892
France.....	7,037	10,403	10,774	10,430	29,000	987	998	617	857	247
Germany.....	67,756	25,651	27,870	29,687	29,000	444	468	255	462	334
Austria.....	51,599	200	240	242	19,180	533	435	396	355	334
Czechoslovakia.....	20,680	18,952	19,408	19,408	19,180	778	552	338	641	334
Hungary.....	3,901	630	502	3,788	4,900	560	554	558	832	738
Yugoslavia.....	2,849	2,849	2,980	4,823	4,900	560	496	381	738	738
Poland.....	2,589									
OCEANIA.										
Australia.....	1,251	1,497	1,562	675	1,285	1,336	1,537			
New Zealand.....	683	484	540	675	1,285	1,340	1,268			
Total.....	219,613									
Total comparable with 1923.....				108,028	97,181					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

Figures are for 1909-1923 in Northern Hemisphere and for seasons 1909-10 through 1922-24 in Southern Hemisphere.

¹ British Columbia only.² Two-year average.³ Principal producing States.⁴ One year.⁵ Old boundaries.⁶ Congress Poland

TABLE 347.—Hops: Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1923.

Country.	Average 1909- 1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.								
Canada ¹	1,000 pounds. 1,026	1,000 pounds. 270	1,000 pounds. 21,481	1,000 pounds. 337	1,000 pounds. 863	1,000 pounds. 864	1,000 pounds. 681	1,000 pounds. 17,770
United States ¹	53,654	29,388		24,970	34,280	29,340	27,744	
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom:								
England	33,021	24,752	14,560	21,168	31,472	25,088	33,712	25,648
Belgium	7,008			3,180	5,038	3,722	3,344	3,040
France	6,948	4,354	924	1,855	10,387	6,446	8,940	3,400
Germany	20,105	20,621	1,533	8,593	13,397	7,087	13,704	7,150
Austria	27,478	265	132	110	87	95	86	100
Czechoslovakia				9,594	11,600	6,401	12,439	6,415
Hungary	3,036				340	280	90	122
Yugoslavia					1,414	1,135	3,150	2,200
Poland	1,425						3,568	2,000
Russia	78,803							
OCEANIA.								
Australia	1,607	2,103	1,858	1,462	2,001	2,401	1,700	1,700
New Zealand		692	650	701	649	679	700	600
Total	174,111						109,167	70,045
Total comparable with 1923.								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

Figures are for 1909-1923 in Northern Hemisphere and for seasons 1909-10 through 1923-24 in Southern Hemisphere.

¹British Columbia only.

²Two-year average.

³Principal producing States.

⁴Old boundaries.

⁵Commercial estimates.

⁶Congress Poland.

⁷Russia exclusive of Congress Poland.

TABLE 348.—Hops: Consumption and movement, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30—	Consumed by brewers.	Exports.		Total of brewers' consumption and exports.	Imports.	Net domestic movement.
		Domestic.	Foreign.			
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1909-10	43,293,764	10,589,264	14,560	53,897,608	3,200,560	50,697,048
1910-11	45,008,811	13,104,774	17,974	58,191,559	8,557,631	49,634,028
1911-12	42,436,665	12,199,663	35,869	54,663,197	2,991,125	51,672,073
1912-13	44,237,735	17,591,195	35,859	61,864,789	8,494,144	53,370,645
1913-14	43,987,623	24,262,806	30,224	68,280,743	5,382,025	62,898,718
1914-15	38,839,294	16,210,443	16,947	55,066,684	11,651,332	43,415,352
1915-16	37,451,610	22,409,818	134,571	59,995,999	675,704	59,320,295
1916-17	41,949,225	4,874,876	26,215	46,850,316	236,840	46,613,477
1917-18	33,481,415	3,494,579	37,823	37,013,817	121,288	36,892,529
1918-19	13,924,650	7,466,952	4,719	21,396,321	6	21,396,315
1919-20	6,440,894	30,779,508	104,198	37,324,600	2,095,264	34,628,336
1920-21	5,988,982	22,206,028	827,803	29,022,813	4,807,998	24,214,815
1921-22	4,452,676	19,521,047	487,633	24,461,956	893,324	23,568,632
1922-23	4,555,759	13,497,183	198,006	18,250,948	1,294,644	17,956,304

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from records of the Treasury Department. Exports and imports are as reported by the Department of Commerce.

¹Hops used to make "cereal beverages."

TABLE 349.—Hops: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	938	18,333						
Czechoslovakia.....			¹ 2,539	¹ 14,961	² 4,403	² 6,625	² 54	² 10,586
Germany.....	7,688	17,564	87	21,624	¹ 1,714	² 5,712	² 4,806	² 7,444
Hungary.....				¹ 532	¹ 146	² 139	² 225	² 179
New Zealand.....	61	852	19	181	19	235		221
Russia.....	1,258	2,348						
United States.....	6,235	15,416	5,949	25,624	1,629	18,460	1,201	14,882
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	618		723					
Australia.....	1,106	22	1,254	7	754	1		
Austria.....			1,117	69	1,247	650	¹ 1,281	¹ 141
Belgium.....	6,915	4,814	16,457	12,222	8,507	4,228	4,626	2,072
British India.....	246		122		272		282	
Canada.....	1,396	176	1,657	63	2,140	321	1,965	826
Denmark.....	1,027	¹ 1	526	28	388	1	653	¹ 1
France.....	5,436	335	5,877	4,170	2,862	5,806	3,032	3,329
Italy.....	529	10	1,284	5	846	11	778	87
Japan.....	253		1,506		658		174	
Netherlands.....	2,938	1,405	1,562	3,013	1,072	1,311	1,323	549
Norway.....	289		422		422		533	
Sweden.....	987	1	998	766	685	152	867	¹ 86
Switzerland.....	1,257	² 2	153		492		749	
Union of South Africa.....	487		457		390		404	
United Kingdom.....	21,028	2,162	51,049	411	24,256	246	14,284	317
Other countries.....	2,277		2,303	8	2,846	55	14,685	399
Total.....	62,969	62,941	96,110	83,684	53,748	43,853	38,502	41,118

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Lupulin and hopfenmehl (hop meal) are not included.

¹ International Institute of Agriculture.

² Eight months, May-December.

¹ Three-year average.

² One year.

TABLE 350.—Hops: Wholesale price per pound, 1913-1923.

Calendar year.	New York, State, prime to choice.			San Francisco.		
	Low.	High.	Average. ¹	Low.	High.	Average. ¹
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1913.....	17	48		19	30	
1914.....	23	50		10	30	
1915.....	13	30		10	15	
1916.....	15	55		7	14	
1917.....	34	90		6	40	
1918.....	23	54	37.9	19	22.5	19.5
1919.....	37	85	59.9	34	84	59.2
1920.....	41	105	80.2	33	85	61.6
1921.....	26	50	37.0	12	35	24.4
1922.....	19	40	25.3	9	30	17.6
1923.....	19	58	32.5	10	35	17.2
1923.						
January.....	22	24	23.0	10	15	12.5
February.....	22	24	23.0	10	15	12.5
March.....	20	24	22.3	10	15	12.3
April.....	19	21	19.6	10	12	11.0
May.....	19	20	19.5	10	12	11.0
June.....	19	27	19.7	10	12	11.0
July.....	22	29	26.5	10	12	1.0
August.....	28	30	29.0	10	30	15.3
September.....	28	57	41.3	25	30	27.5
October.....	55	58	56.3	25	35	29.1
November.....	53	57	55.3	20	35	26.4
December.....	53	55	54.0	20	30	26.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from New York Journal of Commerce and San Francisco Daily Commercial News.

¹ Monthly averages are computed from daily ranges. Yearly averages are simple averages of monthly averages.

PEANUTS.

TABLE 351.—*Peanuts: Acreage, production, and farm value, United States, 1916-1923; by States, 1922 and 1923.*

Calendar year, and State.	Thousands of acres.		Average yield in pounds per acre.		Production, thousands of pounds.		Average farm price, cents per pound Nov. 15.		Farm value, thousands of dollars.	
1916.....	1,043		881. 1		919,028		4. 5		41,243	
1917.....	1,842		777. 7		1,432,581		6. 9		98,512	
1918.....	1,865		664. 9		1,240,102		6. 5		80,271	
1919.....	1,132		691. 9		783,273		9. 3		73,094	
1920.....	1,181		712. 5		841,474		5. 3		44,256	
1921.....	1,214		683. 1		829,307		4. 0		33,097	
Leading States.	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923	1922	1923 ¹
Total.....	1,005	884	630. 0	720. 0	633,114	630,462	4. 7	6. 8	29,013	43,078
Virginia.....	180	124	600	990	78,000	122,760	5. 5	6. 5	4,290	7,979
North Carolina.....	145	148	840	1,100	121,800	162,800	4. 0	7. 4	4,872	12,047
South Carolina.....	36	38	760	850	27,360	32,300	5. 0	7. 2	1,368	2,326
Georgia.....	160	152	602	512	96,320	77,824	4. 7	6. 9	4,527	5,370
Florida.....	72	80	625	600	45,000	48,000	5. 0	7. 0	2,250	3,360
Tennessee.....	14	14	750	935	10,500	13,090	4. 5	7. 0	472	916
Alabama.....	205	142	550	469	112,750	66,898	4. 8	5. 8	5,412	3,963
Mississippi.....	18	15	675	600	12,150	9,000	6. 0	6. 0	729	540
Louisiana.....	18	17	600	450	10,800	7,650	6. 9	7. 5	745	574
Texas.....	172	122	560	620	96,320	75,640	4. 0	6. 4	3,853	4,841
Oklahoma.....	17	15	620	650	10,540	9,750	3. 8	5. 0	401	488
Arkansas.....	18	17	643	650	11,574	11,050	6. 0	7. 0	694	774

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹Preliminary.

TABLE 352.—*Peanuts: Farm price per pound, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted av., crop year.
1910-11.....	Cts. 4.7	Cts. 4.5	Cts. 4.4	Cts. 5.0	Cts. 4.8	Cts. 4.9	Cts. 4.8	Cts. 5.2	Cts. 5.0	Cts. 5.3	Cts. 5.1	Cts. 4.6	Cts. 4.6
1911-12.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4
1912-13.....	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6
1913-14.....	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6
Av. 1910-1913.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.6
1914-15.....	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
1915-16.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
1916-17.....	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.1	4.8
1917-18.....	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	6.9	7.1
1918-19.....	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.1	6.5
1919-20.....	9.1	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.0	8.5	8.0	5.8	9.2
1920-21.....	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.7
Av. 1914-1920.....	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.9
1921-22.....	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.7
1922-23.....	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	5.5
1923-24.....	6.8	6.2											

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 353.—Peanuts: International trade, calendar years, 1911–1922.

Country.	Average, 1911–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		1,961	2	6,274		9,266		5,928
Brasil		274		1,975		422		
British India		503,448		271,358		383,555		590,518
China	32,882	138,472	26,159	246,343	22,845	284,461	20,090	238,032
Dutch East Indies	612	60,282	727	52,330	797	31,653		28,506
French possessions in								
India		306,701		46,775		66,451		
Gambia		131,912		190,826		132,552		
Guinea (French)		4,863		3,799		3,331		
Mozambique	1,096	15,907	30	18,359				
Nigeria		17,163		101,716		114,193		
Senegal	168	425,937		678,979		696,108		
Spain		9,205		5,058		8,137		3,164
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria	7,022	218	2,729	87	4,407	82		196
Argentina	8,667		21	3,711				
Canada	7,802		20,134		21,570		20,092	
Denmark	5,236		11,140		10,798		10,803	
Egypt	4,664	1,637	7,819	3,445	10,114	4,994		3,329
France	1,239,659	47,107	1,062,099	5,707	1,027,395	11,725	1,247,832	12,383
Germany	174,970	98	21,939		127,445		152,762	
Hongkong							44,443	34,414
Italy ¹	1,194	804	21,045	597	52,278	191	84,241	768
Japan		10,675	43,832	11,928	23,806	1,435		
Netherlands	122,862	32,863	52,946	1,165	64,478	3,928	98,301	2,679
Philippine Islands	2,264		3,241		3,111		3,102	
Singapore	20,092	12,191	16,289	5,550				
Tunis	1,459		1,138		2,022		2,795	
Union of South Africa	3,164	7	1,896	88	783	197	1,499	25
United Kingdom			322,074		216,946		139,131	
United States	20,988	6,804	174,919	9,366	57,984	14,493	16,192	12,621
Other countries	80,604	99,214	9,269	13,579	15,920	16,955	747	7
Total	1,734,908	1,827,743	1,808,449	1,678,965	1,672,609	1,664,129	1,841,030	932,569

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Includes shelled and unshelled, assuming the peanuts to be unshelled unless otherwise stated. When shelled nuts were reported they have been reduced to terms of unshelled at the ratio of 3 pounds unshelled to 2 pounds shelled.

¹ Java and Madura only.

² International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.

³ Two-year average.

⁴ One year only.

⁵ Eight months, May–December.

⁶ Reports include some sesamum.

TABLE 354.—Peanuts used in the production of oil, United States, 1919–1924.

Year ending June 30.	July– Sept.	Oct– Dec.	Jan– Mar.	Apr– June.	Year.
	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
1918–19				116,240	
1919–20	12,694	4,850	5,861	9,261	32,166
1920–21	15,715	27,851	26,202	42,990	112,258
1921–22	37,538	35,281	43,038	26,159	145,016
1922–23	4,690	13,126	7,054	8,409	33,279
1923–24	938	6,137			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census. Quantities reported in terms of "hulled" have been converted to "in the hull" basis by dividing by .67.

¹ Includes peanuts "in the hull" which were not reported separately.

PEANUT OIL.

TABLE 355.—*Peanut oil: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1922.*

Country.	Average 1909–1913. ¹		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
China.....	(²)	35,593	(²)	110,170	(²)	61,555	(²)	51,136
Dutch East Indies.....	⁴ 2,080	⁴ 45	¹ 1,044	¹ 1,947	¹ 1,776	¹ 2,457	—	—
France.....	142	50,967	18,277	29,321	10,405	82,805	2,138	49,339
Netherlands.....	2,743	18,569	2,270	8,703	14,280	18,115	17,716	20,781
Spain.....	—	29	—	173	—	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria.....	(²)	(²)	7,293	9	30,910	694	—	—
Belgium.....	2,233	2,065	4,026	1,703	4,434	4,529	4,618	3,671
Denmark.....	2,941	¹ 156	948	391	1,342	662	3,047	—
Germany.....	1,602	—	(²)	—	¹ 11,453	—	5,959	5,344
Hongkong.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,558	21,746
Italy.....	8,867	¹ 4	12,253	53	28,156	61	6,643	25
Morocco.....	(²)	—	1,369	—	2,545	—	—	—
Norway.....	—	(²)	3,678	537	6,078	604	7,846	—
Philippine Islands.....	¹ 976	(²)	1,538	(²)	2,712	(²)	3,119	—
Sweden.....	2,459	—	1,859	323	3,695	72	—	—
United Kingdom.....	(²)	(²)	22,154	2,410	19,907	7,605	17,463	7,939
United States.....	⁵ 7,295	(²)	95,124	1,425	3,021	1,708	2,470	963
Other countries.....	4,376	384	1,378	1,408	746	301	37	—
Total.....	35,724	107,812	173,211	158,573	141,463	181,258	98,614	160,944

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted. Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon.

¹International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.

²Not separately stated.

³Four-year average.

⁴Two-year average.

⁵Three-year average.

TABLE 376.—*Timothy seed: Receipts and shipments, Chicago, 1910-1923—Con.*
SHIPMENTS.

Year beginning Aug. 1—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Total
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1910-11	1,828	4,198	1,701	678	899	2,078	3,109	2,751	1,004	159	4		37,407
1911-12	2,452	5,088	2,035	2,051	688	432	3,958	1,356	761	360	54		158,10,393
1912-13	1,951	7,504	4,378	4,912	2,224	3,313	3,152	4,426	4,690	2,220	1,521		1,944,41,578
1913-14	1,774	3,735	3,285	1,896	1,893	2,065	2,021	3,977	1,955	888	786		2,592,26,997
1914-15	2,056	4,845	2,511	2,124	3,549	2,565	1,877	2,430	2,623	1,727	955		1,205,28,467
1915-16	1,372	5,344	5,283	3,796	2,485	1,892	2,328	4,203	2,715	1,212	182		306,31,185
1916-17	2,826	7,956	6,363	4,071	3,128	2,921	4,062	7,775	4,321	2,288	779		729,40,239
1917-18	2,608	3,887	2,816	1,511	1,291	1,720	2,049	5,160	1,459	147	509		427,23,581
1918-19	1,218	1,774	2,074	3,903	2,688	1,659	3,178	3,621	4,579	1,817	789		1,253,29,444
1919-20	2,340	6,301	3,142	1,964	2,588	4,007	3,737	3,404	1,852	2,497	735		1,057,33,624
1920-21	2,233	4,072	4,150	1,787	1,594	6,810	4,531	5,410	2,708	1,550	587		1,001,33,433
Av. 1914-1920	2,093	4,883	3,706	2,737	2,475	2,653	3,111	4,572	2,894	1,605	644		867,32,230
1921-22	5,233	8,567	3,750	2,340	2,846	2,551	4,108	5,187	2,129	2,598	336		352,39,997
1922-23	3,896	6,303	4,580	3,943	1,895	2,106	2,451	3,291	2,221	1,394	353		217,32,650
1923-24	2,481	3,926	1,804	1,573	1,001								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and the Seed World.

TABLE 377.—*Forage plant seed: Imports into United States, 1911 to 1923.¹*

Kind of seed.	For fiscal year ending June 30.												
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Alfalfa	1,272	3,394	6,104	5,203	6,930	3,252	3,170	45	770	18,831	942	7,250	8,781
Canada bluegrass	786	306	791	567	1,043	684	495	1,229	739	552	1,148	1,034	836
Kentucky bluegrass	25	1	5	3	1	1	1	5					
Awnless bromegrass	165	6	75	139	7	(²)					9	14	
Alsike clover	1,524	1,324	766	2,688	778	1,113	4,329	3,528	7,032	5,648	4,121	7,057	5,586
Crimson clover	3,529	3,407	5,377	8,534	11,690	4,504	5,776	1,603	1,484	10,053	5,566	3,443	2,262
Red clover	6,143	19,674	5,363	5,921	8,932	32,509	5,344	768	1,051	19,268	16,333	10,391	448
White clover	473	543	979	640	373	149	158	53	1	189	516	1,623	520
Biennial white sweet clover	13	23	33	42	194	(²)	195	71	941	2,215	3,133		
Biennial yellow sweet clover		15		243	201	(²)	9		1	202	235		
Clover mixtures							26	169	550	265	23	57	20
Grass mixtures							124	6	(²)	3	6	43	(²)
Spring vetch and oats mixtures											4		
Meadow fescue										3		1	
Broom-corn millet	2,254	3,370	1,194	1,520	1,305	1,102	786	1,584		225	152	1,496	5,390
Foxtail millet	482	276	291	523	338	118	280	9	138	146	434	302	65
Orchard grass	548	137	119	1,939	701	754	1,286	58	177	2,771		2,022	768
Rape	1,516	1,266	1,194	2,981	3,966	4,019	2,286	11,316	639	5,766	4,245	4,763	6,384
Redtop										7	(²)	2	11
Perennial rye grass	608	1,626	1,117	1,439	1,342	1,510	1,668	1,584	831	1,958	1,523	1,868	1,894
Italian rye grass	251	321	345	311	485	383	481	606	208	980	577	828	880
Timothy	320	378	40	23	18	119	4	22	155	37	391	96	32
Hairy vetch	905	646	1,948	2,477	466	68	296	231	257	1,220	1,387	1,941	1,599
Spring vetch	2,076	531	1,390	682	221	62	30	118	435	1,048	542	345	1,858

Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

¹Imports of all seeds up to and including the fiscal year 1913, also of perennial and Italian rye grass and hairy vetch up to and including 1917, and sweet clover for all years, are based on information furnished by U. S. Customs Service. All other figures represent imports of seed permitted entry under the seed importation act.²Preliminary.³Figures missing.⁴Less than 500 pounds

TABLE 378.—*Alfalfa seed: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1912-1923.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average
1912-13	\$8.32	\$8.58	\$9.02	\$7.87	\$8.23	\$7.86	\$7.06	\$8.15	\$8.19	\$8.36	\$8.21	\$8.08	\$8.21
1913-14	8.20	7.96	7.42	6.96	6.36	6.60	6.55	6.48	6.60	6.77	6.77	6.83	6.96
1914-15	6.92	6.81	7.21	7.29	7.29	7.87	7.61	7.86	7.92	8.45	7.01	8.31	7.52
1915-16	8.51	8.30	7.94	8.37	8.65	8.86	8.84	9.20	10.02	10.39	10.70	10.10	9.16
1916-17	10.30	9.33	9.27	8.61	8.30	8.56	7.97	7.75	8.53	9.03	8.85	8.61	8.76
1917-18	8.71	8.69	9.04	9.04	9.43	9.56	10.14	9.60	10.60	10.53	10.09	10.13	9.66
1918-19	9.67	9.88	10.04	9.91	9.38	9.05	10.07	10.48	10.64	11.18	12.13	11.79	10.40
1919-20	10.86	11.34	12.34	14.90	15.23	16.68	16.60	19.57	21.43	21.90	22.40	20.42	16.97
1920-21	19.41	16.03	14.89	13.85	12.25	10.24	9.95	9.01	9.31	8.71	8.97	8.73	11.74
1921-22	7.89	8.51	8.53	8.33	8.09	7.63	7.39	8.45	7.50	9.00	8.89	8.48	8.22
1922-23	9.00	7.74	8.00	7.94	8.50	9.45	9.58	9.96	10.56	10.44	10.59	10.57	9.36
1923-24	10.25	10.38	9.20	10.75	10.21	10.19							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 379.—*Clover seed: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning July 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Weighted av.
1910-11	\$8.27	\$8.13	\$7.70	\$7.94	\$8.27	\$8.37	\$8.56	\$8.79	\$8.74	\$8.80	\$8.83	\$9.65	\$8.30
1911-12	10.19	10.33	10.37	10.62	10.89	12.22	12.89	12.91	12.53	11.69	10.64	9.80	11.25
1912-13	9.39	9.37	9.06	9.40	9.41	10.28	10.42	11.00	10.74	9.77	9.78	9.37	9.71
1913-14	7.31	7.00	7.33	7.70	7.99	8.07	8.17	8.06	7.87	7.96	8.12	8.76	7.75
Av. 1910-1913	8.79	8.71	8.62	8.82	9.14	9.74	10.01	10.19	9.97	9.56	9.34	9.40	9.25
1914-15	9.10	8.24	8.02	8.12	8.51	8.60	8.55	8.36	8.14	7.90	7.96	7.94	8.41
1915-16	8.49	9.70	9.67	10.01	10.27	10.47	10.78	10.68	9.98	9.47	9.15	9.12	9.98
1916-17	8.65	8.54	9.20	9.40	9.60	9.87	10.32	10.41	10.40	10.29	10.50	10.53	9.54
1917-18	10.89	11.92	12.91	13.53	14.48	14.46	17.49	17.86	16.56	15.88	14.71	15.20	14.48
1918-19	10.61	19.01	20.03	20.67	21.55	21.79	22.61	24.81	24.48	23.37	23.25	24.33	21.01
1919-20	25.38	26.47	26.53	27.63	28.06	31.21	31.88	32.23	29.84	26.21	25.52	19.97	28.34
1920-21	17.77	13.18	11.64	10.28	10.82	10.61	10.98	10.80	10.71	10.20	10.00	10.37	11.81
Av. 1914-1920	13.84	13.87	14.00	14.23	14.76	15.57	16.08	16.44	15.73	14.76	14.44	13.92	14.80
1921-22	10.25	10.21	10.09	10.38	10.69	11.88	13.00	13.13	12.84	11.60	11.00	9.88	11.14
1922-23	8.86	9.06	10.18	10.88	11.16	11.52	11.71	11.48	11.30	10.84	10.94	10.46	10.71
1923-24	11.07	12.20	12.18	12.22									

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 380.—*Timothy seed: Farm price per bushel, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Weighted av.
1910-11		\$3.77	\$4.03	\$4.08	\$4.11	\$4.12	\$4.51	\$4.93	\$5.17	\$5.24	\$5.24	\$5.48	\$4.28
1911-12	\$5.52	6.05	6.91	6.90	6.72	6.99	7.26	7.33	7.27	7.16	6.68	5.96	6.87
1912-13	3.26	2.99	1.95	1.82	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.78	1.77	1.94	2.01
1913-14	2.01	2.13	2.02	2.08	2.10	2.07	2.12	2.30	2.28	2.39	2.23	2.92	2.13
Av. 1910-1913	3.91	3.66	3.72	3.72	3.68	3.74	3.92	4.07	4.12	4.14	3.98	3.92	3.82
1914-15	2.43	2.46	2.24	2.34	2.18	2.63	2.66	2.78	2.69	2.75	2.65	2.57	2.49
1915-16	2.56	2.62	2.72	2.91	2.86	3.05	3.10	3.28	3.51	3.33	3.26	3.06	2.89
1916-17	2.36	2.22	2.27	2.25	2.31	2.44	2.46	2.70	2.76	3.09	3.09	3.04	2.42
1917-18	3.23	3.31	3.61	3.25	3.37	3.57	3.78	3.84	3.74	3.84	3.56	3.67	3.50
1918-19	3.87	3.79	4.08	4.26	4.21	4.34	4.51	4.54	4.69	5.05	4.63	4.49	4.19
1919-20	4.58	4.55	4.78	4.67	4.98	5.35	5.62	5.61	5.63	5.61	5.46	5.44	4.98
1920-21	4.44	3.52	3.25	3.00	3.16	3.04	2.75	2.07	2.84	2.90	2.99	2.98	3.20
Av. 1914-1920	3.35	3.21	3.29	3.25	3.30	3.49	3.57	3.69	3.60	3.80	3.66	3.61	3.90
1921-22	2.71	2.31	2.70	2.41	2.57	2.70	2.82	2.95	3.11	3.21	2.91	2.53	2.64
1922-23	2.20	2.28	2.48	2.49	2.69	3.06	2.98	3.00	3.09	2.87	2.82	3.16	2.60
1923-24	2.63	3.01	3.12	3.15	3.19								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 381.—Field seeds: Average price per 100 pounds paid to growers for crops of 1919–1922.

ALFALFA SEED.

State or State sub-division.	1919	1920	1921	1922	State or State sub-division.	1919	1920	1921	1922
Southern Arizona.....	\$35.50	\$17.00	\$14.35	\$15.50	Montana.....	\$26.00	\$17.00	\$17.85	\$21.05
California.....	30.00	15.90	14.00	14.75	Nebraska.....	20.00	15.80	10.10	13.90
Colorado.....	27.00	13.00	11.85	11.60	Eastern New Mexico.....	27.50	14.00	10.80	13.00
Southern Idaho.....	31.65	11.80	12.00	14.95	Western Oklahoma.....	22.30	12.85	11.20	13.20
Northeastern Kansas.....	25.05	12.60	11.10	-----	Western Oregon.....	28.70	18.00	13.00	-----
Northwestern Kansas.....	26.75	14.25	10.65	12.10	South Dakota.....	31.45	18.75	13.20	17.00
Southeastern Kansas.....	28.30	16.40	13.60	-----	Western Texas.....	23.50	20.65	14.75	13.10
Southwestern Kansas.....	20.60	14.70	11.35	12.90	Northern Utah.....	33.50	16.00	11.75	15.50

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

Southern Idaho.....	\$40.15	\$22.00	\$14.50	\$13.60	Western New York.....	\$39.20	\$21.10	\$14.50	-----
Northern Illinois.....	39.80	22.05	14.65	13.50	Northwestern Ohio.....	40.80	22.30	13.30	\$12.90
Northern Indiana.....	41.70	21.75	14.80	14.55	Western Oregon.....	40.45	23.50	13.65	15.20
Iowa.....	40.55	10.05	13.15	-----	Northeastern Wisconsin.....	40.25	13.95	14.30	11.80
Southern Michigan.....	44.90	20.90	13.50	13.50	Southeastern Wisconsin.....	41.20	20.20	14.20	12.85
Minnesota.....	39.25	19.25	13.65	12.95					

RED CLOVER SEED.

Idaho.....	\$45.60	\$13.95	\$15.10	\$16.75	Missouri.....	\$39.25	\$15.85	\$10.05	\$15.55
Northern Illinois.....	43.30	18.70	10.20	17.25	Nebraska.....	41.25	14.65	15.35	16.15
Central Illinois.....	43.70	18.40	16.55	16.55	Northwestern Ohio.....	44.40	19.05	17.20	17.55
Northern Indiana.....	45.50	19.10	17.00	17.20	Western Oregon.....	47.50	22.35	15.30	20.10
Central Indiana.....	45.50	18.50	16.55	16.15	Washington.....	45.00	13.00	15.25	-----
Southern Indiana.....	42.50	16.05	16.45	15.85	Northeastern Wisconsin.....	43.80	16.30	10.05	17.35
Northeastern Iowa.....	42.10	17.80	10.45	16.00	Southeastern Wisconsin.....	45.60	13.40	17.55	17.00
Southeastern Iowa.....	40.50	18.30	15.40	16.10	Southwestern Wisconsin.....	43.55	16.75	10.85	17.45
Southwestern Iowa.....	42.70	17.25	15.60	17.05					
Kansas.....	45.00	16.65	15.30	16.30					
Southern Michigan.....	42.00	17.10	16.60	17.35					
Minnesota.....	43.10	16.75	15.50	17.10					

SWEET CLOVER SEED.

Colorado.....	\$21.60	\$9.90	\$4.25	\$4.55	Nebraska.....	\$25.00	\$12.50	\$6.50	-----
Idaho.....	24.75	10.00	6.50	-----	North Dakota.....	23.00	9.60	4.40	\$7.35
Illinois.....	24.00	10.30	10.15	7.10	Oklahoma.....	22.00	9.00	5.00	-----
Kansas.....	23.50	8.15	5.10	7.75	South Dakota.....	21.00	9.50	5.00	7.00
Minnesota.....	21.00	8.00	4.50	6.85	Utah.....	20.00	8.50	3.00	-----
Montana.....	23.25	11.50	5.00	7.00					

TIMOTHY SEED.

Southern Idaho.....	\$11.25	\$5.25	\$4.10	\$4.45	Northeastern Mis- souri.....	\$10.55	\$5.75	\$4.30	\$4.95
Northern Illinois.....	9.85	6.50	4.50	4.70	Northwestern Mis- souri.....	10.60	5.50	3.95	4.60
Central Illinois.....	10.50	6.30	4.85	4.95	Southwestern Mis- souri.....	10.35	4.55	3.70	-----
Northern Illinois.....	10.15	6.75	4.95	5.15	Nebraska.....	9.60	5.50	5.50	-----
Indiana.....	10.75	6.25	4.70	5.15	North Dakota.....	9.25	5.80	5.20	4.55
Northeastern Iowa.....	10.10	5.40	4.20	4.70	Northeastern Ohio.....	11.05	6.05	4.85	4.95
Northwestern Iowa.....	9.75	5.90	4.15	4.50	Northwestern Ohio.....	10.70	5.85	4.70	5.00
Southeastern Iowa.....	10.60	6.05	4.50	4.60	Northeastern South Dakota.....	9.55	5.05	4.45	4.60
Southwestern Iowa.....	10.55	5.50	4.10	4.55	Southeastern South Dakota.....	9.95	5.65	4.05	4.60
Kansas.....	10.00	5.25	5.60	-----	Wisconsin.....	10.00	5.90	4.80	5.05
Northwestern Minne- sota.....	9.56	5.10	4.35	4.55					
East central Minne- sota.....	9.65	5.75	4.40	5.05					
Southern Minnesota.....	9.70	5.50	4.45	4.85					
West central Minne- sota.....	9.90	5.25	4.75	4.75					

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Weighted average price based on reports received annually from seed shippers.

TABLE 382.—*Alfalfa seed: Average spot price per 100 pounds, Kansas City, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average.
1910-11.....	(¹)	(¹)	\$13.34	\$12.88	\$12.88	\$12.88	\$12.88	\$12.88	\$12.88	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----
1911-12.....	(¹)	(¹)	11.50	10.48	10.00	10.17	11.03	10.90	10.91	\$10.45	\$10.25	\$10.41	-----
1912-13.....	\$10.50	\$10.27	9.84	9.04	10.00	10.00	9.90	9.81	9.88	10.09	10.28	11.71	\$10.16
1913-14.....	10.00	9.57	8.25	8.12	7.70	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.42	9.35	9.50	8.50
1914-15.....	9.50	10.20	11.88	10.34	10.00	10.37	11.87	13.15	13.11	12.53	12.25	12.25	11.45
1915-16.....	(¹)	14.17	14.98	15.69	15.87	16.06	17.40	16.23	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	-----
1916-17.....	17.81	17.58	12.63	11.23	10.50	10.66	10.62	11.09	11.00	11.18	11.50	12.00	12.35
1917-18.....	12.00	12.52	13.25	13.51	14.00	14.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.36	15.00	12.42	13.47
1918-19.....	12.90	13.91	13.02	13.12	13.45	13.31	13.88	13.75	13.75	13.04	14.27	14.21	13.53
1919-20.....	14.50	17.70	20.00	23.50	27.72	30.00	30.00	33.77	20.73	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.41
1920-21.....	25.00	25.00	14.79	14.07	12.50	14.00	15.00	14.62	13.25	13.75	13.25	12.75	15.72
Av., 1914-1920.....	15.28	15.87	14.36	14.58	14.82	15.49	16.00	16.57	14.06	15.30	15.55	15.13	15.31
1921-22.....	12.75	12.75	12.12	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.12	12.25	13.88	14.25	13.00	13.00	12.43
1922-23.....	(¹)	13.12	14.50	14.25	16.00	17.50	17.85	17.35	16.00	16.10	15.90	15.00	-----
1923-24.....	(¹)	(¹)	14.75	14.65	17.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Kansas City Price Current and the Seed World.

¹ No quotations.

TABLE 383.—*Red clover seed, prime contract grade: Average spot price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Average.
1910-11.....	\$16.13	\$15.13	\$14.45	\$14.86	\$15.04	\$14.80	\$15.25	\$15.13	\$15.81	\$16.10	\$15.75	\$19.25	\$15.04
1911-12.....	20.10	20.63	20.63	20.75	21.81	23.13	22.50	21.63	20.55	21.13	20.00	16.00	20.06
1912-13.....	17.56	18.38	18.05	18.88	19.90	19.88	19.25	21.38	18.40	16.00	15.50	14.70	18.16
1913-14.....	11.00	13.35	13.90	14.88	14.75	14.46	14.04	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.15	17.81	13.99
1914-15.....	17.19	15.08	15.00	15.59	15.84	15.29	14.30	13.80	13.50	13.50	13.60	15.19	14.82
1915-16.....	18.40	21.05	20.00	20.72	19.59	21.19	18.00	16.69	16.00	14.60	14.00	15.63	17.09
1916-17.....	14.85	16.00	17.50	17.91	18.19	19.39	18.51	17.90	18.35	18.39	19.06	20.33	18.06
1917-18.....	22.30	25.16	26.81	27.45	31.40	34.35	33.72	32.15	30.51	30.45	-----	-----	-----
1918-19.....	35.00	35.50	36.00	37.50	42.60	42.60	51.60	50.00	46.60	45.80	49.10	50.00	43.52
1919-20.....	50.00	53.10	51.20	52.00	54.23	55.73	54.22	44.98	35.00	35.00	35.00	29.85	45.86
1920-21.....	26.58	22.28	21.67	20.00	21.52	18.55	18.19	17.85	19.00	19.00	19.00	20.22	-----
Av., 1914-1920.....	20.34	26.88	26.89	27.31	29.05	29.58	29.83	27.62	25.56	25.25	-----	-----	-----
1921-22.....	18.01	18.32	18.50	18.50	20.84	22.49	24.52	22.00	21.77	19.38	18.00	10.22	19.88
1922-23.....	16.42	19.40	20.22	20.12	20.45	20.50	19.65	18.00	16.90	17.46	17.50	17.52	18.08
1923-24.....	20.08	22.15	21.00	20.62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and the Seed World.

TABLE 383 A.—*Alsike clover seed: Average spot price per bushel, Toledo, 1914-1923.*

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Average.
1914-15.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$8.96	\$8.59	\$8.17	\$8.05	\$7.90	\$8.52	\$9.13	-----
1915-16.....	\$9.59	\$10.27	\$10.35	\$10.33	\$10.26	10.07	9.40	9.15	9.10	9.48	9.53	9.88	\$9.78
1916-17.....	9.83	10.24	10.72	11.10	11.30	11.62	11.51	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.62	11.74	11.18
1917-18.....	12.57	13.34	14.35	14.46	15.31	-----	15.69	15.31	15.22	12.37	-----	-----	-----
1918-19.....	-----	18.17	-----	19.46	18.70	16.92	20.09	25.41	-----	-----	24.23	25.00	-----
1919-20.....	25.30	28.72	29.97	31.47	34.57	35.17	35.71	30.89	24.37	25.52	23.95	19.24	28.74
1920-21.....	16.84	17.35	17.70	16.96	16.00	15.34	14.98	13.93	13.50	12.43	10.82	10.71	14.71
1921-22.....	10.62	10.72	10.64	11.05	11.64	12.37	11.92	11.46	11.27	11.71	10.82	9.81	11.17
1922-23.....	10.11	10.50	10.74	10.91	10.76	10.54	10.50	10.50	10.42	10.23	10.16	10.48	10.49
1923-24.....	10.52	10.18	9.67	9.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Seed World.

¹ Price based on very few sales.

TABLE 384.—*Timothy seed, prime contract grade. Average spot price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Average.
1910-11.....	\$6.36	\$9.45	\$9.32	\$9.64	\$9.97	\$10.41	\$11.40	\$12.03	\$12.00	\$11.55	\$13.50	\$10.64	
1911-12.....	14.31	15.20	15.81	16.00	16.45	16.25	16.25	15.60	14.50	13.70	11.63	10.25	14.66
1912-13.....	6.13	4.81	4.44	4.05	4.13	4.13	3.88	3.76	3.88	4.16	4.69	5.28	4.44
1913-14.....	5.59	5.58	5.51	5.41	5.55	5.53	5.45	5.19	5.30	5.47	5.63	5.87	5.51
1914-15.....	6.31	6.34	5.64	5.48	6.61	7.89	7.45	7.35	8.84	6.88	7.25	7.40	6.95
1915-16.....	8.19	9.19	8.35	8.46	8.73	8.70	8.75	8.55	8.50	8.94	9.20	8.75	8.69
1916-17.....	7.00	4.99	5.43	5.50	5.74	5.55	5.55	5.78	6.81	8.20	8.14	8.01	6.39
1917-18.....	8.25	8.44	8.56	7.82	7.63	8.25	8.94	8.55	8.25	8.41	7.81	8.88	8.32
1918-19.....	8.90	10.00	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.72
1919-20.....	11.75	11.50	11.25	11.50	12.25	13.62	14.30	13.07	11.78	12.00	12.00	11.85	12.24
1920-21.....	8.89	7.50	6.71	6.69	6.13	5.78	5.05	4.65	5.04	5.30	5.27	5.07	6.01
Av., 1914-1920.....	8.47	8.28	7.99	7.96	8.30	8.68	8.53	8.35	8.60	8.82	8.81	8.85	8.47
1921-22.....	4.50	4.30	4.85	5.31	5.53	5.94	6.00	5.69	5.22	5.19	4.67	4.50	5.14
1922-23.....	4.59	4.96	5.89	6.26	6.25	6.25	6.19	5.81	5.50	5.70	6.13	6.04	5.80
1923-24.....	5.91	7.19	7.45	7.24	7.25								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Chicago Board of Trade and the Seed World.

TABLE 385.—*Alfalfa seed: Price per bushel paid by farmers, 15th of month, United States, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912.....						\$10.25	\$10.07	\$10.07	\$10.52	\$9.84	\$9.73	\$9.49
1913.....	\$8.25	\$9.60	\$9.78	\$9.99	\$9.75	9.73	9.41	10.06	8.96	8.73	7.65	7.25
1914.....	8.30	7.98	8.01	8.17	8.38	8.31	8.29	7.79	8.85	8.97	8.45	8.81
1915.....	8.79	9.29	9.58	9.50	9.62	9.61	9.61	9.14	9.60	10.00	9.71	9.75
1916.....	10.27	11.04	12.21	12.64	12.10	12.10	11.67	11.51	11.30	10.67	10.00	10.31
1917.....	9.72	9.98	10.34	10.32	10.52	10.79	10.87	10.52	10.72	11.00	10.94	11.16
1918.....	11.84	12.00	12.24	12.34	12.35	12.04	11.70	13.06	12.43	11.82	11.68	12.00
1919.....	12.48	12.70	13.12	13.65	14.32	14.24	14.51	14.11	15.47	16.57	17.51	20.27
1920.....	21.25	22.66	24.64	25.22	25.06	24.22	23.70	21.05	21.19	18.32	16.87	12.99
1921.....	10.91	12.74	12.47	11.62	11.43	11.84	10.70	11.00	11.14	10.51	10.14	10.38
1922.....	10.33	10.76	11.37	11.72	11.45	11.24	11.38	10.38	10.67	10.94	11.19	11.69
1923.....	11.99	12.42	12.50	12.85	13.19	12.64	12.17	12.05	12.15	12.86	12.31	12.44

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 386.—*Cloverseed: Price per bushel paid by farmers, 15th of month, United States, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912.....						\$13.49	\$12.82	\$11.78	\$11.61	\$11.28	\$11.23	\$11.10
1913.....	\$11.39	\$11.62	\$12.30	\$12.90	\$12.90	12.47	12.12	11.94	10.22	9.32	9.13	9.43
1914.....	9.52	9.77	9.45	9.64	9.77	9.85	9.79	10.39	10.76	10.32	10.06	10.04
1915.....	10.34	10.32	10.32	10.06	9.99	9.89	10.05	9.79	10.18	11.14	10.25	11.50
1916.....	11.08	12.22	12.58	12.59	12.14	11.71	11.20	11.27	10.90	10.61	10.87	11.10
1917.....	11.29	11.67	12.07	12.28	12.30	12.23	12.36	12.38	12.64	13.26	14.26	14.90
1918.....	16.45	18.90	20.12	20.35	19.71	19.15	18.71	17.84	19.42	20.84	21.25	22.10
1919.....	24.25	25.04	25.72	28.24	28.07	27.87	27.22	27.82	28.73	28.82	29.63	31.04
1920.....	32.09	35.00	35.64	35.73	34.28	32.05	31.58	27.64	23.31	18.94	16.13	14.66
1921.....	14.02	13.62	13.52	13.56	13.48	13.38	13.17	13.55	13.00	12.84	12.89	12.82
1922.....	13.44	14.10	15.39	15.40	15.12	14.48	14.04	13.20	12.11	12.64	12.85	13.72
1923.....	13.76	14.06	14.12	14.02	13.94	13.66	13.55	13.41	13.84	14.38	13.40	14.30

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates

TABLE 387.—*Timothy seed: Price per bushel paid by farmers, 15th of month, United States, 1912-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912						\$7.37	\$6.59	\$3.89	\$3.06	\$2.84	\$2.67	\$2.47
1913	\$2.51	\$2.47	\$2.33	\$2.43	\$2.40	2.44	2.57	2.76	2.84	2.85	2.87	2.81
1914	2.90	2.94	2.97	2.95	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.17	3.25	3.19	3.11	3.05
1915	3.42	3.56	3.60	3.57	3.46	3.48	3.49	3.48	3.59	3.74	3.69	3.73
1916	3.80	3.96	3.98	4.03	4.04	4.01	3.99	3.50	3.08	3.01	3.05	3.11
1917	3.17	3.22	3.24	3.27	3.60	3.81	3.93	3.98	4.12	4.14	4.12	4.20
1918	4.49	4.55	4.67	4.58	4.55	4.56	4.55	4.71	4.98	5.10	5.20	5.23
1919	5.43	5.45	5.50	5.56	5.73	5.68	5.79	5.96	5.92	6.05	6.06	6.24
1920	6.43	6.87	6.94	7.03	6.91	6.88	6.83	6.01	5.41	4.84	4.70	4.54
1921	4.40	4.27	4.05	4.08	4.02	4.10	3.91	3.65	3.41	3.48	3.52	3.63
1922	3.83	4.04	4.00	4.03	4.04	3.88	3.79	3.56	3.34	3.48	3.69	3.74
1923	3.93	3.94	3.97	3.95	3.99	4.03	4.03	3.61	3.93	4.13	4.24	4.14

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TOBACCO.

TABLE 388.—*Tobacco: Acreage, production, value, exports, etc., United States, 1849-1923.*

Calendar year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per pound Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Value per acre Dec. 1.	Domestic exports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1849			199,753,000			47.26		
1850			454,209,000					
1869			862,755,000					
1879	639,000	793.1	506,663,000	6.0	30,200,000			
1889	695,000	658.5	457,881,000	6.9	31,696,000	48.61		
1899	1,102,000	728.5	802,397,000	7.1	57,273,000	51.97		
1900	1,046,000	778.0	814,345,000	6.6	53,661,000	51.30	315,787,782	26,851,253
1901	1,039,000	788.0	818,953,000	7.1	58,283,000	56.10	301,007,365	29,428,837
1902	1,031,000	797.3	821,824,000	7.0	57,564,000	55.83	308,184,084	34,016,956
1903	1,038,000	786.3	815,972,000	6.8	55,515,000	53.48	311,971,831	31,162,636
1904	806,000	819.0	660,461,000	8.1	53,383,000	66.23	334,302,091	33,288,378
1905	776,000	815.6	633,034,000	8.5	53,519,000	68.97	312,227,202	41,125,970
1906	796,000	857.2	682,429,000	10.0	68,233,000	85.72	340,742,864	40,898,807
1907	821,000	850.5	698,126,000	10.2	71,411,000	86.98	330,812,658	35,005,131
1908	875,000	820.2	718,061,000	10.3	74,130,000	84.72	287,900,946	43,123,196
1909	1,295,000	814.8	1,055,133,000	10.1	106,374,000	82.14	357,196,074	46,853,389
1910	1,366,000	807.7	1,108,415,000	9.3	102,142,000	74.77	355,327,072	48,203,289
1911	1,013,000	893.7	905,109,000	9.4	85,210,000	84.12	379,845,320	54,740,380
1912	1,226,000	785.5	962,855,000	10.8	104,063,000	84.88	418,796,906	67,977,118
1913	1,216,000	784.3	953,734,000	12.8	122,441,000	100.72	449,749,982	61,174,751
Av. 1909-1913.	1,223,000	814.4	996,049,000	10.4	104,054,000	85.08	392,183,071	55,789,785
1914	1,224,000	845.7	1,034,679,000	9.8	101,411,000	82.85	348,346,091	45,764,728
1915	1,370,000	775.4	1,062,237,000	9.1	96,281,000	70.28	443,293,156	48,013,335
1916	1,413,000	816.0	1,153,278,000	14.7	169,672,000	120.08	411,696,880	46,136,347
1917	1,518,000	823.1	1,249,270,000	24.0	300,449,000	197.92	289,170,686	79,367,553
1918	1,647,000	873.7	1,439,071,000	28.0	402,294,000	244.24	629,287,761	83,951,103
1919	1,951,000	751.1	1,465,481,000	39.0	570,868,000	292.60	648,037,655	94,005,182
1920	1,960,000	807.3	1,582,225,000	21.2	335,676,000	171.26	608,526,449	58,923,217
Av. 1914-1920.	1,583,000	811.0	1,283,750,000	22.0	282,374,000	178.38	468,037,237	65,165,925
1921	1,427,000	749.6	1,069,693,000	19.9	212,728,000	149.07	451,888,436	65,225,437
1922	1,695,000	735.6	1,246,837,000	23.2	289,248,000	170.65	445,186,472	75,783,440
1923 ¹	1,820,000	810.3	1,474,786,000	20.3	298,936,000	164.25		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based upon farm price Dec. 1.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 389.—Tobacco: Acreage, production, and total farm value, by States, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Thousands of acres.		Production, thousands of pounds.		Total value, thousands of dollars, basis Dec. 1 price.	
	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹	1922	1923 ¹
Massachusetts.....	9	10	9,612	14,100	3,633	6,176
Connecticut.....	28	29	29,260	40,262	11,792	18,717
New York.....	2	2	2,220	2,260	821	450
Pennsylvania.....	43	45	56,760	58,950	9,062	10,700
Maryland.....	26	24	20,020	19,008	3,504	4,182
Virginia.....	209	182	156,750	134,680	37,620	26,936
West Virginia.....	9	9	7,425	7,740	1,634	1,703
North Carolina.....	505	552	232,500	386,400	76,508	81,144
South Carolina.....	85	102	54,400	74,460	12,512	17,870
Georgia.....	11	17	5,940	11,237	1,544	3,371
Florida.....	3	4	3,300	4,292	1,551	2,146
Ohio.....	46	47	41,400	42,770	7,866	7,271
Indiana.....	18	22	16,200	19,800	2,754	3,287
Wisconsin.....	40	44	45,600	48,092	9,120	11,157
Missouri.....	5	6	4,500	6,600	1,305	1,848
Kentucky.....	525	578	446,250	494,100	87,019	82,036
Tennessee.....	130	146	94,250	109,500	20,735	19,710
Louisiana.....	1	1	450	465	248	232
United States.....	1,695	1,820	1,246,837	1,474,786	289,248	298,036

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 390.—Tobacco: Acreage, production, and farm value, by types and districts, 1922 and 1923.

Types and States.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.		Price per pound. ¹		Farm value.	
	1922	1923 ²	1922	1923	1922	1923 ²	1922	1923 ²	1922	1923 ²
Cigar types:	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars.</i>
Massachusetts.....	9,000	10,000	1,068	1,410	9,612	14,100	37.5	43.8	3,633	6,176
Connecticut.....	28,000	29,000	1,045	1,388	29,260	40,262	40.2	46.5	11,792	18,717
New York.....	2,000	2,000	1,110	1,125	2,220	2,260	37.0	20.0	821	450
Pennsylvania.....	43,000	45,000	1,320	1,310	56,760	58,950	16.0	18.1	9,060	10,700
Ohio.....	28,900	27,600	910	920	26,299	25,530	14.0	14.0	3,682	3,574
Indiana.....	500	600	800	870	400	522	10.0	13.5	40	70
Wisconsin.....	40,000	44,000	1,140	1,068	45,600	48,092	20.0	23.2	9,120	11,157
Georgia.....	1,500	1,800	1,033	1,000	1,550	1,800	54.0	52.4	837	944
Florida.....	3,000	4,000	1,100	1,073	3,300	4,292	47.0	50.0	1,551	2,146
Total cigar types.....	155,900	164,000	1,123	1,194	176,001	195,788	23.2	27.5	40,556	63,924
Chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types:										
Burley—										
Virginia.....	1,800	2,200	1,000	1,100	1,800	2,420	26.6	20.0	479	484
West Virginia.....	8,400	8,500	827	860	6,945	7,310	22.5	22.5	1,562	1,643
Ohio.....	15,600	17,600	855	862	13,338	15,170	19.5	15.0	2,601	2,276
Indiana.....	11,000	14,400	854	867	9,400	12,488	28.0	16.0	2,632	1,908
Missouri.....	5,000	6,000	900	1,100	4,500	6,600	29.0	28.0	1,305	1,848
Kentucky.....	260,000	296,000	880	880	228,000	260,480	25.0	21.0	55,900	54,701
Tennessee.....	19,300	24,600	830	880	16,018	21,648	31.0	23.0	4,966	4,979
Total Burley.....	321,100	369,300	858	883	275,601	326,116	25.2	20.8	60,448	67,929
Paducah—										
Kentucky.....	72,000	78,500	825	810	59,400	63,585	13.8	11.1	7,900	7,058
Tennessee.....	21,500	25,000	700	760	16,340	19,000	13.0	11.0	2,124	2,060
Total Paducah.....	93,500	103,500	810	798	75,740	82,585	13.2	11.1	10,024	9,148
Henderson—										
Kentucky.....	80,000	83,500	893	880	71,440	73,480	15.0	12.2	10,716	8,965

TABLE 390.—*Tobacco: Acreage, production, and farm value, by types and districts, 1922 and 1923—Continued.*

Types and States.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.		Price per pound. ¹		Farm value.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>1,000 dolls.</i>	<i>1,000 dolls.</i>
One Sucker—										
Indiana.....	6, 500	7, 000	985	970	6, 400	6, 790	10. 0	10. 5	640	713
Kentucky.....	38, 000	39, 500	875	815	33, 250	32, 195	13. 2	11. 0	4, 323	3, 541
Tennessee.....	13, 900	16, 600	775	760	10, 772	12, 616	11. 0	10. 0	1, 185	1, 262
Total One Sucker....	58, 400	63, 100	863	818	50, 422	51, 601	12. 2	10. 7	6, 148	5, 516
Clarksville and Hop-										
kinsville—										
Kentucky.....	72, 000	77, 500	780	800	56, 160	62, 000	13. 2	12. 1	7, 863	7, 502
Tennessee.....	73, 500	77, 000	680	700	49, 980	53, 900	18. 0	13. 0	8, 996	7, 007
Total Clarksville and Hop-	145, 500	154, 500	729	750	106, 140	115, 900	15. 9	12. 5	16, 859	14, 509
Virginia sun cured.....	10, 600	8, 000	770	707	8, 162	5, 656	14. 3	11. 0	1, 167	622
Virginia Dark.....	60, 000	48, 800	818	830	49, 080	40, 504	18. 8	17. 9	9, 227	7, 250
Old Belt—										
Virginia.....	136, 600	123, 000	715	700	97, 708	86, 100	29. 3	22. 8	28, 628	19, 631
North Carolina.....	240, 000	255, 000	407	641	112, 000	163, 400	31. 0	22. 0	34, 720	35, 948
Total Old Belt.....	376, 600	378, 000	557	660	209, 708	249, 500	30. 2	22. 3	63, 348	55, 579
New Belt—										
North Carolina.....	265, 000	207, 000	530	751	140, 500	223, 000	29. 7	24. 0	41, 788	53, 520
South Carolina.....	85, 000	102, 000	640	730	54, 400	74, 460	23. 0	24. 0	12, 512	17, 850
Georgia.....	9, 000	14, 700	462	625	4, 160	9, 187	21. 8	27. 6	907	2, 608
Total New Belt.....	359, 000	413, 700	555	741	199, 060	306, 647	27. 7	24. 1	55, 207	73, 978
Maryland, eastern										
Ohio Export—										
Maryland.....	26, 000	24, 000	770	792	20, 020	19, 008	17. 5	22. 0	3, 504	4, 182
Ohio.....	1, 500	1, 800	1, 175	1, 150	1, 763	2, 070	17. 0	15. 0	300	311
West Virginia.....	500	400	800	860	400	344	15. 0	14. 0	60	48
Total Export.....	28, 000	26, 200	792	818	22, 183	21, 422	17. 4	21. 2	3, 864	4, 541
Other—										
Georgia.....	500	500	460	500	230	250	10. 0	10. 0	23	25
Tennessee.....	1, 800	2, 800	630	834	1, 140	2, 336	15. 0	15. 0	171	850
Kentucky.....	3, 000	3, 000	800	818	2, 400	2, 450	13. 2	11. 0	317	269
Louisiana.....	1, 000	1, 000	430	455	450	465	65. 0	50. 0	248	232
West Virginia.....	100	100	800	860	80	86	15. 0	14. 0	12	12
Total other.....	6, 400	7, 400	673	755	4, 300	5, 587	17. 9	15. 9	771	888
Total chewing, smoking, snuff, and export.....	1, 539, 100	1, 656, 600	696	772	1, 071, 836	1, 278, 998	23. 0	19. 4	246, 776	248, 925
Total, all types.....	1, 695, 000	1, 820, 000	736	810	1, 246, 837	1, 474, 786	23. 0	20. 5	287, 332	302, 859

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ The prices used in this report more nearly reflect the average price for the season than do the December 1 prices, and the values obtained differ from those published in the December, 1923, crop summary for that reason.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 391.—Tobacco: Yield per acre, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	A.v. 1909- 1913	1914	1915
Massachusetts.....	1,650	1,600	1,730	1,650	1,700	1,550	1,646	1,750	1,100
Connecticut.....	1,680	1,650	1,730	1,625	1,700	1,550	1,651	1,770	1,350
New York.....	1,175	1,175	1,250	1,330	1,300	1,020	1,215	1,800	1,200
Pennsylvania.....	1,325	985	1,500	1,420	1,450	1,200	1,311	1,450	1,350
Maryland.....	700	710	690	735	680	740	707	800	740
Virginia.....	815	775	780	800	800	770	745	650	750
West Virginia.....	750	875	640	750	750	680	741	820	870
North Carolina.....	670	600	600	710	620	670	640	650	620
South Carolina.....	865	800	630	810	700	760	740	780	580
Georgia.....	975	700	680	900	830	1,000	822	1,000	880
Florida.....	990	710	680	940	840	1,000	834	1,000	910
Ohio.....	670	925	810	925	920	750	866	900	900
Indiana.....	700	950	880	910	800	750	858	900	840
Wisconsin.....	1,130	1,180	1,050	1,250	1,290	1,180	1,190	1,180	900
Missouri.....	875	885	1,050	800	1,000	650	877	1,200	900
Kentucky.....	815	835	810	880	780	760	813	910	810
Tennessee.....	800	730	760	810	660	720	736	820	750
Louisiana.....	850	550	550	450	300	450	460	400	420
United States.....	820.2	814.8	807.7	893.7	785.5	784.3	815.1	845.7	775.4

State.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	A.v. 1914- 1920	1921	1922	1923
Massachusetts.....	1,660	1,400	1,500	1,540	1,550	1,500	1,370	1,068	1,410
Connecticut.....	1,630	1,400	1,500	1,565	1,480	1,528	1,454	1,045	1,388
New York.....	1,230	1,250	1,250	1,290	1,280	1,257	1,250	1,110	1,125
Pennsylvania.....	1,360	1,400	1,420	1,320	1,510	1,401	1,460	1,320	1,310
Maryland.....	770	790	830	675	875	768	715	770	792
Virginia.....	680	700	770	530	730	687	550	750	740
West Virginia.....	900	800	720	700	800	801	750	825	860
North Carolina.....	550	630	705	616	694	638	561	500	700
South Carolina.....	620	710	720	722	650	662	630	640	730
Georgia.....	1,180	1,000	900	530	600	856	564	540	661
Florida.....	1,210	1,100	960	950	1,050	1,026	900	1,100	1,073
Ohio.....	950	960	980	860	960	930	920	900	910
Indiana.....	930	950	930	800	900	893	875	900	900
Wisconsin.....	1,270	1,000	1,330	1,270	1,248	1,171	1,281	1,140	1,083
Missouri.....	950	940	900	1,000	1,000	984	925	900	1,100
Kentucky.....	900	900	960	800	850	876	846	850	855
Tennessee.....	800	810	800	810	730	789	750	725	750
Louisiana.....	450	350	420	434	500	425	450	450	465
United States.....	816.0	823.1	873.7	751.1	807.3	813.2	749.6	735.6	810.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 392.—Tobacco: Condition of crop, 1st of month, and yield per acre, United States, 1867–1923.

Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.	Calendar year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ¹	Yield per acre.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1867.....	95.5	92.5	87.3	93.5	634.6	1900.....	88.5	82.9	77.5	76.1	778.2
1868.....	94.6	93.7	92.4	98.9	751.4	1901.....	86.5	72.1	78.2	81.5	788.1
1869.....	100.0	92.7	78.1	83.7	569.1	1902.....	85.6	81.2	81.5	84.1	797.3
1870.....	101.9	102.0	104.3	108.1	757.9	1903.....	85.1	82.9	83.4	82.3	786.3
1871.....	95.5	93.4	86.8	93.2	750.3	1904.....	85.3	83.9	83.7	85.6	819.0
1872.....	97.5	96.7	97.7	100.9	821.8	1905.....	87.4	84.1	85.1	85.8	815.6
1873.....	92.5	89.1	90.0	91.4	775.3	1906.....	86.7	87.2	80.2	84.6	857.2
1874.....	75.2	67.3	57.2	61.0	633.2	1907.....	81.3	82.8	82.5	84.8	850.5
1875.....	120.0	96.8	90.0	102.0	678.6	1908.....	86.6	85.8	84.3	84.1	820.2
1876.....	97.0	81.0	81.1	88.4	705.0	1909.....	89.8	83.4	80.2	81.3	814.8
1877.....	102.0	100.6	97.3	-----	-----	1910.....	85.3	78.5	77.7	80.2	807.7
1878.....	95.3	84.0	81.0	-----	723.1	1911.....	72.6	68.0	71.1	80.5	893.7
1879.....	88.0	77.0	87.0	-----	793.1	1912.....	87.7	82.8	81.1	81.8	785.5
1880.....	91.3	86.0	84.0	-----	740.7	1913.....	82.8	78.3	74.5	76.6	784.3
1881.....	95.0	85.0	65.0	-----	696.2	Av. 1900–1913.....	83.6	78.2	76.9	80.1	817.2
1882.....	94.2	87.0	90.0	95.4	764.1	1914.....	66.0	66.5	71.4	81.8	843.7
1883.....	95.0	88.0	80.0	77.9	706.9	1915.....	85.5	70.7	80.7	81.9	775.4
1884.....	95.2	95.3	94.0	90.2	747.2	1916.....	87.6	84.4	85.5	85.6	816.0
1885.....	96.0	91.0	86.3	88.3	747.8	1917.....	86.8	88.1	84.5	87.8	823.1
1886.....	92.4	81.8	81.2	86.6	709.9	1918.....	83.1	83.6	82.5	87.4	873.7
1887.....	84.2	73.1	70.8	73.8	645.2	1919.....	83.6	75.1	71.8	73.6	751.1
1888.....	91.3	86.1	87.0	85.7	757.1	1920.....	84.3	84.1	84.6	83.3	807.3
1889.....	89.9	84.4	76.2	80.7	658.5	Av. 1914–1920.....	82.4	80.2	80.1	83.1	813.2
1890.....	88.2	69.2	82.4	85.4	722.8	1921.....	71.9	66.6	70.5	75.6	749.6
1891.....	91.1	88.5	87.4	93.0	747.4	1922.....	82.4	80.9	76.2	78.9	735.6
1892.....	92.7	88.8	78.9	83.5	687.6	1923.....	82.5	83.1	86.6	84.6	810.3
1893.....	93.0	82.2	72.3	74.1	687.1						
1894.....	81.0	74.9	74.5	84.5	777.4						
1895.....	85.9	82.7	82.6	80.3	775.4						
1896.....	91.5	86.5	81.5	76.9	677.6						
1897.....	78.5	78.7	75.5	70.3	645.9						
1898.....	89.9	85.0	90.8	88.0	745.4						
1899.....	83.7	80.0	84.0	81.9	728.5						

Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates.

¹ Condition at time of harvest.

TABLE 393.—Tobacco: Percentage reduction from full yield per acre, from stated causes, as reported by crop correspondents, 1909–1922.

Calendar year.	De- fic- ient mois- ture.	Ex- ces- sive mois- ture.	Floods.	Frost and freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	To- tal cli- matic.	Plant dis- ease.	In- sect pests.	Animal pests.	De- fec- tive seed.	To- tal. ¹
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1909.....	5.5	6.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	15.3	0.7	2.6	-----	(?)	19.6
1910.....	4.8	6.8	1.2	4	3	(?)	1	14.4	7	2.8	-----	0.1	20.6
1911.....	16.7	9	-----	8	1	6	-----	19.5	3	1.0	-----	2	22.6
1912.....	7.6	4.8	8	6	1.0	2	2	15.3	7	2.8	-----	1	21.2
1913.....	15.3	7	4	1.2	1.2	3	6	20.0	1	3.0	-----	(?)	25.0
1914.....	18.1	2	1	4	6	3	1	20.1	(?)	2.7	-----	1	24.8
1915.....	3.9	8.2	9	1.2	8	1	9	18.3	6	4.0	-----	1	23.5
1916.....	3.5	5.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1	8	14.0	3	2.8	-----	(?)	18.4
1917.....	2.3	2.2	6	3.3	1.2	1	2	11.1	2	2.1	-----	1	15.2
1918.....	8.6	4	2	7	1.1	2	2	11.4	3	2.1	-----	1	14.2
1919.....	8.9	7.9	6	2	1.1	1	2	19.2	6	2.8	-----	(?)	23.0
1920.....	2.3	7.0	6	7	1.0	-----	1	11.7	5.5	2.6	-----	-----	21.0
1921.....	18.9	2.2	1	3	7	4	2	22.9	1.6	3.2	-----	-----	28.2
1922.....	7.0	4.5	3	4	1.4	1	2	14.3	1.6	2.5	-----	(?)	18.7

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes all other causes.

² Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 394.—*Tobacco: Area and yield per acre for nine of the largest producing countries, 1909–1923.*

Country.	Area.					Yield per acre.				
	Average 1909–1913.	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.	Average 1909–1913	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>1,000 acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States.....	1,223	1,960	1,427	1,605	1,820	814.4	807.3	749.6	735.6	810.3
France.....	37	129	22	33	(¹)	1,223.6	1,587.3	1,643.1	1,426.1	-----
Italy.....	22	33	48	55	54	1,009.1	856.5	898.9	917.9	-----
Germany.....	39	32	25	28	(¹)	1,706.1	2,064.4	2,039.2	(¹)	(¹)
Hungary.....	121	51	49	44	42	1,211.8	1,078.7	830.7	782.5	-----
Bulgaria.....	20	95	58	54	77	692.8	680.0	619.4	729.3	710.0
Rumania.....	24	58	43	53	(¹)	684.4	650.0	537.7	523.6	-----
Algeria.....	25	47	54	27	51	936.8	856.0	919.1	762.2	785.3
Philippine Islands.....	² 154	250	225	148	158	422.1	572.3	517.3	445.8	441.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

¹ Beginning with 1920, figures include Alsace Lorraine. ² Figures not available. ³ Four-year average.

TABLE 395.—*Tobacco: Production in undermentioned countries.*
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909–1913.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
NORTH AMERICA.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Canada.....	¹ 15,066	8,405	14,232	33,770	48,063	15,249	25,950	-----
United States.....	990,049	1,249,276	1,439,071	1,465,481	1,592,225	1,069,693	1,246,837	1,474,786
Mexico.....	-----	-----	27,963	-----	-----	14,436	23,085	-----
Guatemala.....	256	-----	1,040	-----	120,624	40,209	30,399	-----
Cuba.....	² 73,666	61,118	81,039	-----	50,044	14,991	14,991	-----
Dominican Republic.....	³ 25,417	-----	-----	29,983	15,474	-----	-----	-----
Porto Rico.....	⁴ 10,828	25,410	25,772	19,363	-----	24,712	24,710	26,000
Jamaica.....	⁵ 490	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
EUROPE.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sweden.....	¹ 1,744	1,477	1,389	1,702	1,691	1,435	1,164	1,323
Denmark.....	¹ 258	803	-----	2,518	-----	-----	-----	-----
Belgium.....	20,733	-----	-----	35,052	13,485	10,190	7,333	8,600
France.....	² 45,273	39,361	25,123	34,666	46,031	52,578	47,002	-----
Italy.....	22,300	11,684	⁶ 19,841	21,170	23,263	43,145	50,485	-----
Switzerland.....	¹ 1,374	882	-----	661	860	816	790	700
Germany.....	² 66,536	59,815	45,973	39,984	66,061	65,980	-----	-----
Austria.....	³ 13,693	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Czechoslovakia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,893	-----	4,548	-----
Hungary.....	146,626	-----	-----	-----	54,912	40,705	34,430	-----
Yugoslavia.....	3,739	-----	-----	-----	17,210	26,046	20,700	45,000
Greece.....	28,021	61,233	66,912	65,403	69,850	49,503	38,940	-----
Bulgaria.....	13,857	32,647	57,567	48,294	64,604	35,923	39,380	54,670
Rumania.....	16,426	-----	13,481	27,010	37,699	23,121	27,750	-----
Russia, included Ukraine and northern Caucasus.....	⁵ 232,949	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AFRICA.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Algeria.....	23,421	35,274	49,118	31,658	40,234	49,630	20,580	40,050
Tunis.....	265	377	484	628	671	1,009	882	990
ASIA.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
India, British.....	450,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
British North Borneo.....	-----	-----	1,520	1,857	1,265	1,160	-----	-----
Ceylon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,000	-----
Japanese Empire:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Japan.....	93,717	90,607	79,780	113,361	137,193	134,899	149,610	-----
Chosen.....	26,510	31,084	32,124	31,609	34,190	-----	-----	-----
Formosa.....	1,120	1,610	880	1,495	2,250	4,270	3,760	-----
Russia (Asiatic).....	³ 30,939	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philippines.....	65,005	107,868	135,705	124,555	143,064	116,401	65,977	69,798

¹ Two-year average.
² Three-year average.

³ One year only.
⁴ Four-year average.

⁵ Old boundaries.
⁶ Exclusive of invaded territory.

TABLE 395.—Tobacco: Production in undermentioned countries.—Continued.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
SOUTH AMERICA.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Chile.....	3,834	10,958	6,929	6,739	9,521			
Brazil.....		99,207		162,362	177,461			
Uruguay.....	2,045	950	1,836	480	1,836	329		
Paraguay.....	17,844	30,864				21,280		
Argentina.....	12,635	9,398		22,253	33,360	38,283		
AFRICA.								
Union of South Africa.....	¹ 14,961	14,931	⁷ 14,183	11,644	15,006	9,813		
Rhodesia.....	⁴ 1,992	620	1,468	2,927	3,747	3,182	3,500	
Nyasaland.....	3,017	4,776	2,594	3,997	3,844	6,736		
OCEANIA.								
Dutch East Indies:								
Java and Madura.....	94,302	57,096	41,829	100,640	68,911	83,041		
Sumatra, East Coast.....	46,278	44,788	51,800	12,743				
Australia.....	2,135	459	2,664	2,651	992	1,086		
Fiji.....					54	184		
Total comparable with 1909-1913.....	2,624,221							
Total comparable with 1923.....					1,670,518	1,335,015	1,428,353	1,722,007

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, unless otherwise stated.

Five-year averages are of the crops harvested during the calendar years 1909-1913 in the Northern Hemisphere, and during the crop seasons 1909-10 through 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere. For each individual year is shown the harvest in the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹ One year only.

⁴ Four-year average.

⁷ Exclusive of native reserves (production of 2,428,553 pounds in 1917-18 and 1,614,400 pounds in 1920-21)

TABLE 396.—Tobacco: Farm price per pound, December 1, by States, calendar years, 1908-1923, and value per acre, 1923.

State.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average 1909-1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Average 1914-1920	1921	1922	1923	Value per acre 1923. ¹
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
Massachusetts.....	15.5	14.0	15.0	20.0	23.9	21.0	18.8	17.7	14.5	25.0	38.4	44.0	46.3	40.6	31.8	36.0	37.8	43.8	617.58
Connecticut.....	17.0	16.5	16.5	20.5	24.1	21.0	19.7	18.5	17.0	27.0	38.4	44.0	46.3	35.0	32.3	41.0	40.3	46.5	645.42
New York.....	9.5	8.0	8.5	10.4	12.6	12.2	10.3	12.0	9.5	13.0	22.0	18.0	22.5	27.0	17.7	19.3	37.0	30.0	225.00
Pennsylvania.....	10.5	9.0	9.3	9.5	8.5	7.5	8.8	8.5	9.2	14.0	23.1	18.1	22.8	15.0	17.5	11.0	23.0	24.0	175.20
Maryland.....	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.0	9.3	8.2	8.0	8.5	16.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	29.0	20.2	19.0	17.5	22.0	174.24
Virginia.....	9.2	8.5	9.0	9.6	12.0	13.9	10.6	9.0	9.4	14.6	26.5	27.0	47.4	24.0	22.6	20.5	24.0	20.0	148.00
West Virginia.....	14.0	13.2	10.3	8.0	11.0	12.0	10.9	11.0	10.0	15.0	30.0	36.6	55.0	25.0	25.4	24.0	22.0	22.0	189.20
North Carolina.....	10.5	9.5	10.6	11.6	16.0	18.5	13.2	11.5	11.2	20.0	31.5	35.5	53.6	25.3	26.9	26.0	30.3	21.0	147.00
South Carolina.....	10.0	7.3	8.6	12.6	10.9	13.8	10.6	9.7	7.0	14.0	23.1	18.1	22.8	15.0	17.5	11.0	23.0	24.0	175.20
Georgia.....	35.0	34.0	20.0	28.0	30.0	31.0	28.6	25.0	23.0	27.0	57.0	46.0	62.1	53.0	33.8	25.0	26.0	30.0	198.30
Florida.....	35.0	34.0	23.0	28.0	30.0	31.0	29.2	23.0	23.0	30.0	57.0	46.0	54.5	54.0	41.2	40.0	47.0	50.0	536.50
Ohio.....	10.5	10.5	8.5	7.6	9.1	11.4	9.4	8.8	9.0	13.0	25.0	19.5	33.7	13.0	17.4	15.0	19.0	17.0	154.70
Indiana.....	12.0	11.0	9.5	7.8	9.0	11.0	9.7	9.0	7.3	13.0	24.0	20.7	35.5	24.0	17.6	15.0	17.0	16.6	149.40
Wisconsin.....	10.0	9.2	7.5	10.0	11.0	12.0	9.9	11.0	6.0	12.5	17.5	22.0	22.2	25.0	16.7	12.5	20.0	23.2	253.58
Missouri.....	12.5	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.3	13.0	12.0	15.0	21.2	25.0	36.0	33.0	22.2	20.0	29.0	28.0	308.00
Kentucky.....	9.1	10.6	8.7	7.7	8.7	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.8	12.7	22.7	26.3	33.8	21.5	18.7	15.5	19.5	16.6	141.93
Tennessee.....	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.5	7.1	8.4	8.0	7.5	6.3	10.1	17.0	21.4	25.1	12.0	15.3	20.0	22.0	18.0	135.00
Louisiana.....	32.0	37.0	25.0	31.0	30.0	25.0	29.6	35.0	30.0	28.0	35.0	65.0	65.0	40.0	42.6	55.0	55.0	50.0	232.50
United States.....	10.3	10.1	9.3	9.4	10.8	12.8	10.5	9.8	9.1	14.7	24.0	23.0	39.0	21.2	20.8	19.9	23.2	20.8	164.25

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1.

TABLE 397.—*Tobacco (unmanufactured): International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.*

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.								
	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>
Algeria.....	4, 776	11, 681	6, 408	23, 724	6, 781	21, 896	8, 513	33, 549
Brazil.....	620	59, 991	2, 176	67, 376	2, 024	71, 718	—	98, 563
British India.....	6, 538	29, 874	10, 121	30, 379	7, 284	30, 987	8, 053	26, 895
Bulgaria.....	(¹)	4, 310	—	34, 793	—	—	—	—
Ceylon.....	—	4, 093	4	3, 590	3	2, 411	4	4, 335
Cuba.....	141	38, 035	(¹)	28, 058	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic.....	—	22, 395	—	36, 225	—	20, 221	—	16, 002
Dutch East Indies.....	8, 074	163, 823	322	274, 379	491	100, 260	1455	179, 598
Greece.....	12, 024	18, 113	157	59, 276	443	57, 750	128	81, 036
Hungary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5, 512	7, 559
Paraguay.....	—	11, 261	18, 963	—	—	—	—	—
Persia.....	707	3, 874	230	2, 550	—	—	—	—
Philippine Islands.....	45	26, 018	763	45, 578	342	49, 270	181	35, 433
Russia.....	1, 064	23, 283	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States.....	52, 768	381, 127	82, 221	479, 900	52, 994	522, 756	77, 693	441, 868
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Aden.....	11, 619	7, 739	9, 603	6, 452	—	—	—	—
Argentina.....	14, 988	41	21, 935	453	—	—	—	—
Australia.....	13, 740	(¹)	21, 955	(¹)	17, 104	—	—	—
Austria.....	—	—	14, 461	287	24, 108	423	—	—
Austria-Hungary.....	49, 984	23, 192	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	22, 064	33	36, 400	419	36, 142	220	44, 734	702
Canada.....	17, 891	433	21, 121	778	19, 925	884	14, 454	1, 735
China.....	15, 113	25, 487	80, 810	36, 982	29, 504	26, 891	35, 871	26, 269
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	23, 635	102	25, 825	—	57, 702	(¹)
Denmark.....	8, 774	100	15, 900	76	5, 977	(¹)	9, 289	—
Egypt.....	19, 005	—	19, 287	244	17, 394	13	—	—
Finland.....	9, 597	—	4, 947	—	2, 964	—	4, 297	—
France.....	63, 914	26	75, 615	871	85, 027	2, 599	128, 453	1, 717
Germany.....	108, 437	116	196, 160	870	196, 277	1, 961	178, 323	989
Italy.....	47, 732	3, 008	74, 246	79	65, 417	—	49, 332	2
Netherlands.....	57, 218	3, 786	86, 797	10, 175	64, 322	5, 009	49, 643	4, 667
Norway.....	3, 994	—	6, 874	—	4, 750	—	4, 982	—
Poland.....	—	—	14, 376	252	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	6, 565	279	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	51, 026	—	73, 559	—	42, 766	—	27, 058	—
Sweden.....	9, 772	1	12, 778	110	8, 783	394	—	—
Switzerland.....	17, 949	47	29, 003	112	5, 792	—	10, 641	11
United Kingdom.....	117, 956	4, 603	209, 721	4, 850	211, 500	5, 273	173, 381	9, 203
Other countries.....	32, 694	62, 740	42, 606	16, 287	26, 285	10, 398	5, 460	7, 438
Total.....	846, 929	928, 009	1, 163, 754	1, 175, 333	958, 244	930, 323	899, 160	878, 181

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.
Tobacco comprises leaf, stems, and strippings, but not snuff.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

² Java and Madura only.

³ Eight months, May-December.

TOBACCO.

TABLE 398.—Tobacco: Wholesale price per pound, 1907-1923.

Calendar year.	Hopkinsville.			Louisville.			Richmond.			Baltimore.		
	Leaf, common to fine.			Leaf (burley, dark red), common to good.			Leaf, smokers', common to fine.			Leaf (Maryland), medium to fine red.		
	Low.	High.	Average. ¹	Low.	High.	Average. ¹	Low.	High.	Average. ¹	Low.	High.	Average. ¹
1907.....	Cents. 6.50	Cents. 16.00	Cents. 11.19	Cents. 6.50	Cents. 14.50	Cents. 10.65	Cents. 8.00	Cents. 13.00	Cents. 10.50	Cents. 6.50	Cents. 12.00	Cents. 9.46
1908.....	7.50	20.00	12.75	9.00	19.00	13.67	8.00	13.00	10.50	6.50	13.00	9.85
1909.....	6.00	14.00	9.85	12.00	18.50	15.35	7.00	13.00	10.28	8.50	13.00	10.75
1910.....	5.50	17.50	11.09	8.00	17.00	13.55	7.00	13.00	10.00	8.50	13.00	10.75
1911.....	7.00	18.00	12.10	6.00	12.75	9.39	7.00	13.00	10.00	8.50	13.00	10.75
1912.....	8.00	16.00	11.69	7.00	13.00	9.62	7.00	15.00	10.83	8.50	15.00	11.00
1913.....	7.00	14.00	11.02	7.00	16.00	11.23	7.00	20.00	11.58	8.50	15.00	11.75
Low, high, and av. 1909-1913.....	5.50	18.00	11.15	6.00	18.50	11.83	7.00	20.00	10.54	8.50	15.00	11.00
1914.....	7.50	14.00	11.05	9.00	16.00	12.71	7.00	20.00	13.40	8.00	15.00	11.46
1915.....	4.00	12.50	8.08	8.00	15.00	11.88	6.00	18.00	11.07	8.00	14.00	10.83
1916.....	5.00	14.50	9.45	10.00	19.00	13.33	6.00	20.00	11.66	9.00	21.00	14.69
1917.....	10.00	20.50	13.61	13.00	32.00	20.71	9.00	30.00	17.06	17.00	28.00	22.21
1918.....	14.00	25.00	18.63	25.00	44.00	34.34	16.00	45.00	23.62	22.00	49.00	33.56
1919.....	12.14	36.50	23.68	10.00	48.00	26.92	15.00	45.00	27.31	26.00	53.00	37.22
1920.....	14.00	53.00	27.02	13.00	42.00	27.05	10.00	37.00	23.56	25.00	58.00	41.19
Low, high, and av. 1914-1920.....	4.00	53.00	15.93	8.00	48.00	20.99	6.00	45.00	18.24	8.00	58.00	24.45
1921.....	8.00	55.00	24.47	7.00	30.00	17.83	7.00	30.00	12.66	18.00	58.00	30.52
1922.....	10.00	40.00	23.81	12.00	35.00	22.12	7.00	18.00	11.10	18.00	50.00	32.83
1923.....	10.00	40.00	22.87	14.00	35.00	23.83	7.00	18.00	12.46	18.00	56.00	33.12
1923.												
January.....	12.00	40.00	23.38	18.00	35.00	26.50	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	50.00	34.00
February.....	12.00	39.00	24.50	18.00	35.00	26.50	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	50.00	34.00
March.....	12.00	34.50	22.25	18.00	35.00	26.50	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	50.00	34.00
April.....	12.00	33.00	22.33	14.00	35.00	25.00	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	42.00	29.25
May.....	12.00	33.00	22.25	14.00	35.00	24.50	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	42.00	30.00
June.....				14.00	35.00	23.30	7.00	16.00	11.50	18.00	42.00	30.00
July.....				15.00	30.00	22.50	7.00	18.00	13.00	18.00	42.00	30.00
August.....				15.00	30.00	22.50	9.00	18.00	13.50	18.00	42.00	30.00
September.....				15.00	30.00	22.50	9.00	18.00	13.50	18.00	50.00	31.69
October.....				15.00	30.00	22.50	9.00	18.00	13.50	23.50	50.00	36.75
November.....				15.00	30.00	22.50	9.00	18.00	13.50	23.50	50.00	36.75
December.....	10.00	35.00	22.50	14.00	30.00	21.00	9.00	18.00	13.50	26.00	56.00	41.00

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Western Tobacco Journal, Richmond Grain Exchange Price Current, and Baltimore Daily Price Current.

¹ Monthly averages are computed from weekly ranges. Yearly averages 1907 to 1917, inclusive, for Hopkinsville, Louisville and Baltimore, are simple averages of monthly ranges. All other yearly averages are simple averages of the monthly averages.

² Largely common to good.

³ Good.

⁴ Average common to good.

COFFEE.

TABLE 399.—Coffee: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1922.

Country.	Average 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Brazil.....		1,672,282		1,524,478		1,636,119		1,676,334
British India.....	1,605	27,780	5,655	19,407	2,366	80,070	5,595	19,459
Colombia.....		104,398		100,962		310,205		
Costa Rica.....		27,515		30,860		29,406		41,083
Dutch East Indies.....	4,227	54,149	2,080	137,223	1,961	96,322	37	55,491
Guatemala.....		65,951		207,685		185,199		95,192
Haiti.....		61,945		68,292		45,090		
Jamaica.....		8,263		4,622		7,223		7,081
Nicaragua.....	1,138	19,033		15,344		29,098		
Salvador.....	1,593	62,830		82,865	(⁵)	62,418		94,972
Venezuela.....		111,326		73,727		121,965		143,248
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	28,125		38,811					
Austria.....			6,274	242	11,009	302	9,794	185
Austria-Hungary.....	126,304	8						
Belgium.....	111,738	33,627	84,469	3,411	105,366	21,538	84,781	2,437
British Malaya.....	7,524	7,137	27,025	27,742	19,961	15,121	25,970	22,100
Canada.....	13,378	55	19,493	17	19,876	10	21,303	21
Cuba.....	24,900	4	44,425	3				
Czechoslovakia.....			11,215	124	25,592	(⁶)	23,933	
Denmark.....	33,102	152	44,823	402	43,724	380	50,815	214
Egypt.....	15,664		22,530	3,408	20,722	226	21,744	37
Finland.....	28,624		14,963	2	27,913		30,524	
France.....	245,752	41	323,254	1,963	339,590	1,158	386,293	685
Germany.....	309,965	1,757	90,602	62	228,698	7,211	81,162	172
Hungary.....			3,043		5,709	13	7,110	197
Italy.....	58,278	458	66,609	14	105,594	13	104,195	5
Netherlands.....	283,633	189,288	133,749	37,551	136,567	66,568	129,148	55,944
Norway.....	29,309		24,853		29,981		39,425	
Russia.....	26,073		1,198					
Spain.....	29,317	9	48,519	5	48,219	66	41,235	17
Sweden.....	74,486	24	98,829	2,355	88,707	926	77,660	161
Switzerland.....	25,029	62	22,777	75	31,583	48	29,259	43
Union of South Africa.....	26,458	36	28,753	51	29,906	64	29,924	17
United Kingdom.....	28,581	241	27,434	108	165	87	89,797	
United States.....	907,899	44,251	1,297,439	36,757	1,340,980	34,573	1,246,061	26,750
Other countries.....	82,156	95,727	126,908	101,854	135,318	60,897	80,336	78,926
Total.....	2,614,854	2,608,347	2,615,710	2,571,631	2,800,427	2,666,757	2,616,110	2,360,793

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

The item of coffee comprises unhulled and hulled, ground or otherwise prepared, but imitation or "surrogate" coffee and chicory are excluded.

¹ Four-year average.² International Institute of Agriculture.³ Java and Madura only.⁴ Three-year average.⁵ One year only.⁶ Less than 500 pounds.⁷ Eight months, May–December.⁸ Chiefly from Porto Rico.

TABLE 400.—*Coffee, Rio, No. 7: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1890-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1890.....	16.8	17.0	18.0	18.7	17.6	18.1	17.6	17.9	18.8	18.9	18.0	17.9	17.9
1891.....	17.4	17.5	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.2	17.5	17.5	16.2	14.1	12.9	13.6	16.7
1892.....	13.0	13.9	15.0	14.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.3	14.8	15.4	16.3	17.1	14.3
1893.....	17.1	18.1	18.0	17.4	15.5	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.6	18.2	18.3	17.8	17.2
1894.....	18.4	17.4	17.2	17.6	16.5	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.1	15.8	16.5
1895.....	15.6	16.2	16.8	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.6	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.7	14.4	15.9
1896.....	14.2	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.9	13.2	13.0	11.5	10.6	10.4	11.0	10.0	12.3
1897.....	10.2	9.8	9.6	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.4	7.9
1898.....	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.3
1899.....	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	6.2
1900.....	7.2	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.2	8.4	7.5	8.2
1901.....	7.2	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.5
1902.....	7.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.9
1903.....	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.4	6.5	5.6
1904.....	7.8	9.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.8
1905.....	9.0	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
1906.....	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.9	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.1
1907.....	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.6
1908.....	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3
1909.....	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	8.3	8.6	7.8
1910.....	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	10.2	11.1	11.1	13.2	9.5
1911.....	13.4	13.1	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	14.2	15.8	14.9	13.4
1912.....	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.4	14.6
1913.....	13.9	13.5	12.5	11.0	11.4	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.2	10.2	10.8	9.6	11.1
Av. 1900-1913.....	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.2	12.3	11.3
1914.....	9.1	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	8.2
1915.....	7.2	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.5
1916.....	7.6	8.2	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.2
1917.....	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.4	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.6	9.3
1918.....	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.6	10.4	10.7	17.3	9.8
1919.....	15.5	15.4	16.0	17.0	19.3	21.1	23.0	21.5	16.6	16.5	17.0	15.2	17.8
1920.....	16.3	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.6	15.0	13.1	9.4	8.2	7.6	7.6	6.6	12.0
Av. 1914-1920.....	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.6	11.3	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.5
1921.....	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.8	9.3	7.2
1922.....	9.6	9.0	9.6	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.8	11.1	10.3
1923.....	11.9	13.0	13.0	11.5	11.6	11.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.5

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TEA.

TABLE 401.—Tea: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1900-1913.		1920.		1921.		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORT- ING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
British India.....	8,002	267,887	11,466	270,957	11,581	849,086	14,908	311,693
Ceylon.....	¹ 1	189,016	1	184,770	1	180,732	1	171,806
China.....	18,890	197,997	6,069	40,537	6,387	57,358	13,656	76,463
Dutch East Indies.....	6,742	46,675	6,730	100,703	6,704	77,518	² 6,071	² 76,678
Formosa.....	68	23,640	155	14,377	³ 89	³ 17,931	³ 73	³ 11,271
Japan.....	590	35,823	540	26,438	996	15,863	³ 1,469	³ 25,498
PRINCIPAL IMPORT- ING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	3,880		3,262					
Australia.....	35,442	(¹)	34,060		43,402		² 42,806	
Austria.....			864	28	858	74	² 1,001	² 11
Austria-Hungary.....	3,424	² 3						
British Malaya.....	² 11,983	² 5,318	11,453	4,067	7,191	1,338	² 9,370	² 3,690
Canada.....	37,927		36,740		35,653		40,050	
Chile.....	3,505		4,690		3,036		² 1,540	
Czechoslovakia.....			² 1,066	² 3	1,132	² 3	1,009	² 2
Egypt.....	1,980		4,327	749	3,938	173	² 4,570	157
France.....	2,806	61	4,017	160	2,462	195	2,740	113
French Indo-China.....	3,295	1,145	2,726	787	² 3,622	² 1,376	² 3,391	² 1,136
Germany.....	8,964	23	3,850	25	² 11,854	² 16	6,178	23
Hungary.....			² 679		² 528		² 1,075	² 35
Morocco.....	6,696		5,697		6,011		² 8,785	
Netherlands.....	11,383	45	23,407	63	26,697	43	26,226	31
New Zealand.....	7,542		12,838		6,195		8,708	
Persia.....	9,446	125	6,623	490	² 7,426	² 786		
Poland.....			3,771		² 3,917	² 56	² 2,260	² 108
Russia.....	157,704	806	² 64		² 1,387			
Union of South Africa.....	5,192	61	6,673	47	8,136	23	9,326	232
United Kingdom.....	293,045		389,915		412,848		376,849	
United States.....	98,897		90,247		76,487		97,097	
Other countries.....	31,268	7,237	25,569	8,670	21,419	915	19,241	1,570
Total.....	768,652	775,922	997,499	652,871	709,957	683,486	698,135	680,475

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

"Tea" includes tea leaves only and excludes dust, sweepings, and yerba mate.

¹ Two-year average.² Java and Madura only.³ International Institute of Agriculture.⁴ Less than 500 pounds.⁵ Eight months, May-December

TABLE 402.—*Tea, Formosa, fine: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1890-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver- age.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1890.....	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	28.0	27.3
1891.....	28.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.2
1892.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	30.5	27.0	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	30.1
1893.....	32.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.9
1894.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	27.8
1895.....	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.0
1896.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.5	26.5	28.5	28.5	25.8
1897.....	28.5	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.5	25.0	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	27.5	28.0
1898.....	27.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.0	31.0	31.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	26.6
1899.....	29.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	31.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.2
1900.....	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	29.8
1901.....	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
1902.....	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	30.0	30.0	30.5	32.2	33.2	33.2	30.2
1903.....	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.5	22.0	22.0	21.5	20.5	26.0	26.0	23.0
1904.....	26.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	27.6
1905.....	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	24.5	26.8
1906.....	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	21.5	21.5	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.5
1907.....	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
1908.....	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.3
1909.....	24.0	18.5	18.5	23.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.3
1910.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
1911.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2
1912.....	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
1913.....	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.8
Av. 1909-1913.....	24.2	23.1	23.1	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.2
1914.....	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.8
1915.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.6
1916.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
1917.....	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.3	28.3	34.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	35.5	35.5	30.8
1918.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.5	35.8
1919.....	36.6	36.6	35.3	34.0	34.3	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	34.1	36.5	35.4
1920.....	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	34.3	31.0	31.0	28.6	23.8	33.7
Av. 1914-20.....	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.2	29.8
1921.....	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.1	22.4	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.3	23.0	28.0	29.0	24.0
1922.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.0	30.2
1923.....	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

VEGETABLE OILS.

TABLE 403.—Exports of vegetable oils from the United States, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Corn.	Cotton-seed.	Linseed.	Cocoa butter or but-terine.	Coco-nut.	Peanut.	Soy bean.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1909-10.....	11,290	223,955	228				
1910-11.....	25,317	226,521	175				
1911-12.....	23,806	399,471	247				
1912-13.....	19,839	315,233	1,734				
1913-14.....	18,282	192,963	239				
1914-15.....	17,790	318,367	1,212				
1915-16.....	8,968	266,512	714				
1916-17.....	8,790	188,912	1,202				
1917-18.....	1,831	100,780	1,188				
1918-19.....	1,095	178,709	1,096				
1919-20.....	12,483	189,400	1,136	11,048	141,088	4,922	67,782
1920-21.....	6,919	283,268	561	3,171	6,039	1,595	5,118
1921-22.....	8,280	91,615	366	1,856	10,185	1,802	537
1922-23.....	5,224	64,301	404	957	12,993	188	2,496

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 404.—Imports of vegetable oils into the United States, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Castor.	Chi-nese nut.	Cocoa butter or but-terine.	Coco-nut.	Cotton-seed.	Lin-seed.	Olive.	Palm.	Palm ker-nel.	Pea-nut.	Rape-seed.	Soy bean.
	1,000 galls.	1,000 galls.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 galls.	1,000 galls.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 galls.	1,000 galls.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	7 ¹	5,760	3,370	48,346	(²)	(²)	4,545	92,772	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
1910-11.....	7 ¹	7,042	4,279	51,118	(²)	(²)	4,984	57,100	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
1911-12.....	8	4,768	6,075	46,371	1,513	737	5,473	47,159	25,393	896	1,183	28,021
1912-13.....	5	5,997	3,603	50,504	3,384	174	5,840	50,229	23,569	1,196	1,550	12,340
1913-14.....	189	4,932	2,839	74,388	17,293	192	6,981	58,040	34,328	1,837	1,464	16,300
1914-15.....	63	4,940	150	63,135	15,162	535	7,364	31,486	4,906	853	1,499	10,207
1915-16.....	253	4,968	400	66,008	17,181	50	8,109	40,497	6,761	1,476	2,561	98,120
1916-17.....	324	6,864	166	79,223	13,703	111	8,184	36,074	1,857	3,026	1,085	162,690
1917-18.....	1,175	4,816	(³)	259,195	14,291	51	2,652	27,406	19	8,289	3,056	336,825
1918-19.....		6,217	3,344	728	20,410	990	4,398	19,281	1,945	11,393	2,091	236,805
1919-20.....		10,614	42,271	540	24,165	4,550	7,029	50,165	54	22,064	1,230	195,774
1920-21.....		4,440	918	173,889	1,315	1,997	4,705	31,076	2,769	2,422	1,172	49,331
1921-22.....		7,410	7,123	230,236	(³)	168,705	11,112	39,159		2,878	1,352	8,283
1922-23.....		11,916	3,010	212,573	48	56,764	15,635	118,816		7,553	1,770	38,635

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Includes peanut oil.

² Included in all other fixed or expressed.

³ Included in Chinese nut oil.

⁴ Includes hemp seed.

⁵ Less than 500 pounds.

FARM ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—PART I. CATTLE AND HOGS.

CATTLE.

TABLE 405.—*Cattle: Number and value on farms in the United States January 1, 1867–1924.*

Jan. 1—	Milk cows.			Other cattle.		
	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1867.....	8,349,000	28.74	239,947,000	11,731,000	15.79	185,251,000
1868.....	8,692,000	26.56	230,817,000	11,942,000	15.06	179,888,000
1869.....	9,248,000	26.15	269,610,000	12,185,000	18.73	228,183,000
1870, June 1.....	<i>8,955,000</i>	32.52	290,577,000	<i>14,885,000</i>	18.67	277,947,000
1871.....	10,023,000	33.89	339,701,000	16,212,000	20.78	336,860,000
1872.....	10,304,000	29.45	303,438,000	16,390,000	18.12	296,932,000
1873.....	10,576,000	26.72	282,559,000	16,414,000	18.06	296,448,000
1874.....	10,705,000	25.63	274,326,000	16,218,000	17.55	284,706,000
1875.....	10,907,000	25.74	280,701,000	16,313,000	10.91	275,872,000
1876.....	11,085,000	25.61	283,879,000	16,785,000	17.00	285,387,000
1877.....	11,261,000	25.47	286,778,000	17,956,000	15.99	287,150,000
1878.....	11,300,000	25.74	290,898,000	19,223,000	16.72	321,346,000
1879.....	11,826,000	21.71	256,721,000	21,408,000	15.38	329,254,000
1880, June 1.....	<i>12,445,000</i>	23.05	286,785,000	<i>23,482,000</i>	16.57	388,990,000
1881.....	12,309,000	23.95	296,277,000	20,939,000	17.33	362,862,000
1882.....	12,612,000	25.89	326,489,000	23,280,000	19.89	463,070,000
1883.....	13,126,000	30.21	396,575,000	26,046,000	21.81	511,549,000
1884.....	13,501,000	31.37	423,487,000	29,046,000	23.52	683,229,000
1885.....	13,905,000	29.70	412,903,000	29,867,000	23.25	694,383,000
1886.....	14,235,000	27.40	390,980,000	31,275,000	21.17	661,956,000
1887.....	14,522,000	26.08	378,790,000	33,512,000	19.79	663,138,000
1888.....	14,856,000	24.65	366,252,000	34,378,000	17.79	611,751,000
1889.....	15,299,000	23.94	366,226,000	35,032,000	17.05	597,237,000
1890, June 1.....	<i>16,512,000</i>	22.01	363,352,000	<i>34,855,000</i>	15.63	544,001,000
1891.....	16,020,000	21.62	346,398,000	36,876,000	14.76	544,128,000
1892.....	16,416,000	21.40	351,378,000	37,051,000	15.16	570,749,000
1893.....	16,424,000	21.75	357,300,000	35,054,000	15.24	547,882,000
1894.....	16,487,000	21.77	358,999,000	36,038,000	14.66	536,790,000
1895.....	16,505,000	21.97	362,602,000	34,364,000	14.06	482,999,000
1896.....	16,138,000	22.55	363,956,000	32,085,000	15.86	508,928,000
1897.....	15,942,000	23.16	369,240,000	30,508,000	16.65	507,929,000
1898.....	15,841,000	27.45	434,814,000	29,264,000	20.92	612,297,000
1899.....	15,990,000	20.66	474,234,000	27,994,000	22.79	637,931,000
1900, June 1.....	<i>17,156,000</i>	31.23	535,091,000	<i>30,684,000</i>	24.73	1,251,080,000
1901.....	16,834,000	30.00	505,093,000	45,500,000	19.93	906,644,000
1902.....	16,697,000	29.23	488,130,000	44,728,000	18.76	839,126,000
1903.....	17,105,000	30.21	516,712,000	44,650,000	18.45	824,055,000
1904.....	17,420,000	29.21	508,841,000	43,629,000	16.32	712,178,000
1905.....	17,572,000	27.44	482,272,000	43,669,000	15.15	661,571,000
1906.....	19,794,000	29.44	582,789,000	47,068,000	15.85	746,172,000
1907.....	20,968,000	31.00	645,497,000	51,566,000	17.10	881,557,000
1908.....	21,194,000	30.67	650,057,000	60,073,000	16.89	845,938,000
1909.....	21,720,000	32.36	702,945,000	49,379,000	17.49	863,754,000
1910, Apr. 15.....	<i>20,685,000</i>	35.29	727,802,000	<i>41,174,000</i>	19.07	785,291,000
1911.....	20,823,000	39.97	832,209,000	39,679,000	20.54	815,184,000
1912.....	20,699,000	39.39	816,414,000	37,200,000	21.20	780,064,000
1913.....	20,497,000	45.02	922,783,000	36,080,000	20.36	749,645,000
Av. 1909–1913.....	20,873,000	38.34	800,231,000	40,705,000	20.66	840,782,000
1914.....	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
1915.....	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,888,000	37,067,000	33.36	1,237,376,000
1916.....	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000	39,812,000	33.63	1,324,928,000
1917.....	22,894,000	69.63	1,365,251,000	41,689,000	35.88	1,487,621,000
1918.....	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000	44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,100
1919.....	23,475,000	78.30	1,835,770,000	46,085,000	44.22	1,993,442,000
1920.....	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,790,000	43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
Av. 1914–1920.....	22,501,000	65.83	1,431,255,000	41,003,000	37.83	1,551,175,000
1921.....	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
1922.....	24,082,000	60.98	1,227,703,000	41,977,000	23.79	998,772,000
1923.....	24,437,000	50.83	1,242,113,000	42,803,000	25.87	1,094,469,000
1924.....	24,675,000	52.16	1,287,044,000	42,126,000	24.99	1,052,599,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

1 Preliminary.

TABLE 406.—Cattle: Number and value on farms January 1, 1923 and 1924, by States.

State.	Milk cows.						Other cattle.					
	Number		Average		Farm value		Number		Average		Farm value	
	Jan. 1.		price per		Jan. 1.		Jan. 1.—		price per		Jan. 1.	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Dol- lars.	Dol- lars.	1,000 dollars.	1,000 dollars.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Dol- lars.	Dol- lars.	1,000 dollars.	1,000 dollars.
Maine.....	216	214	55.00	56.00	11,880	11,964	64	57	23.00	26.20	1,472	1,493
N. Hampshire.....	126	126	59.00	63.00	7,434	7,938	36	36	25.50	27.10	918	976
Vermont.....	385	385	56.00	57.00	21,560	21,945	82	83	18.80	18.80	1,542	1,560
Massachusetts.....	189	189	74.00	76.00	13,986	14,364	39	39	25.70	27.70	1,002	1,080
Rhode Island.....	27	27	84.00	88.00	2,268	2,376	7	7	30.20	29.80	211	209
Connecticut.....	141	141	78.00	83.00	10,996	11,703	38	38	29.50	30.40	1,121	1,155
New York.....	1,678	1,628	63.00	65.00	105,714	105,820	382	393	24.50	25.30	9,359	9,943
New Jersey.....	153	151	87.00	85.00	13,311	12,835	32	31	38.80	40.10	1,242	1,243
Pennsylvania.....	1,071	1,071	60.00	62.00	64,260	66,402	506	496	29.00	30.60	14,674	14,872
Delaware.....	40	41	55.00	56.00	2,200	2,296	10	10	29.00	27.70	290	277
Maryland.....	194	196	60.00	63.00	11,640	12,348	101	103	35.20	33.30	3,555	3,480
Virginia.....	430	426	42.50	42.00	18,275	17,892	469	460	27.30	26.40	12,904	12,144
West Virginia.....	222	220	48.00	43.00	10,650	9,460	365	365	33.90	30.60	12,374	11,169
North Carolina.....	365	365	39.00	43.00	14,235	15,695	274	266	17.10	17.30	4,685	4,602
South Carolina.....	228	228	35.00	38.00	7,980	8,664	189	189	12.50	14.20	2,362	2,694
Georgia.....	509	519	28.00	30.00	14,252	15,570	700	693	11.00	10.40	7,700	7,207
Florida.....	97	97	56.00	55.00	5,432	5,335	774	774	16.00	15.30	12,848	11,842
Ohio.....	1,060	1,060	56.00	56.00	59,864	61,040	857	840	31.70	31.10	27,167	26,124
Indiana.....	742	757	53.00	55.00	39,326	41,635	794	779	32.40	31.70	25,726	24,604
Illinois.....	1,148	1,159	55.00	56.00	64,268	69,540	1,561	1,545	34.00	33.00	53,074	59,985
Michigan.....	977	987	55.00	60.00	53,735	59,220	611	611	24.50	24.90	14,970	15,214
Wisconsin.....	2,195	2,217	57.00	58.00	125,115	128,596	876	858	22.40	23.70	19,622	20,335
Minnesota.....	1,641	1,674	47.00	52.00	77,127	87,048	1,289	1,276	20.40	21.10	26,296	26,924
Iowa.....	1,160	1,206	58.00	60.00	67,280	72,360	3,479	3,479	35.20	34.30	122,461	119,330
Missouri.....	777	793	45.00	46.00	34,965	36,478	2,003	2,063	28.70	29.20	57,486	60,240
North Dakota.....	503	533	44.00	47.00	22,132	25,051	814	806	21.40	19.80	17,420	15,959
South Dakota.....	450	455	51.00	50.00	22,950	22,750	1,521	1,551	29.40	27.50	44,717	42,652
Nebraska.....	570	587	57.00	56.00	32,490	32,872	2,700	2,727	31.80	30.30	85,860	82,628
Kansas.....	716	723	46.00	50.00	32,936	36,150	2,487	2,537	27.20	25.90	67,646	65,706
Kentucky.....	530	525	40.00	38.00	21,200	19,950	501	496	22.80	20.20	11,423	9,413
Tennessee.....	495	480	34.00	32.00	16,830	15,360	609	579	15.70	14.80	9,561	8,509
Alabama.....	516	516	27.00	27.00	13,932	13,932	515	459	9.60	9.40	4,944	4,409
Mississippi.....	541	536	27.00	27.00	14,607	14,472	677	636	9.80	9.00	6,432	5,724
Louisiana.....	216	220	38.00	37.00	8,208	8,140	585	573	14.70	15.00	8,600	8,505
Texas.....	1,052	1,063	36.00	33.00	37,872	35,079	5,597	5,597	18.60	18.60	104,104	104,104
Oklahoma.....	566	549	34.00	31.00	19,244	17,019	1,364	1,160	16.80	15.00	22,915	17,400
Arkansas.....	516	506	24.00	21.00	12,384	10,626	494	419	8.80	7.60	4,347	3,184
Montana.....	173	194	55.00	53.00	9,515	10,282	1,273	1,222	30.90	27.60	39,836	33,727
Wyoming.....	46	48	67.00	67.00	3,082	2,736	835	793	30.70	29.80	25,634	23,631
Colorado.....	253	261	53.00	50.00	13,409	13,050	1,361	1,279	25.40	25.10	34,569	32,108
New Mexico.....	47	47	50.00	50.00	2,350	2,350	1,220	1,160	21.90	22.80	26,718	26,100
Arizona.....	46	46	93.00	85.00	4,278	3,910	1,092	1,092	31.40	28.90	34,289	31,559
Utah.....	90	92	63.00	72.00	5,670	6,624	455	446	27.40	25.90	12,467	11,551
Nevada.....	21	24	74.00	83.00	1,564	1,992	356	345	32.70	32.50	11,641	11,213
Idaho.....	162	172	63.00	62.00	10,206	10,664	526	537	26.80	24.80	14,067	13,318
Washington.....	283	289	61.00	71.00	17,263	20,519	253	253	26.40	28.20	6,679	7,185
Oregon.....	220	238	60.00	61.00	13,200	14,518	596	577	28.20	28.00	16,779	16,166
California.....	645	664	70.00	76.00	49,020	50,464	1,435	1,421	34.70	33.80	49,794	48,080
United States.....	24,437	24,675	50.83	52.16	1,242,113	1,287,044	42,803	42,126	25.57	24.99	1,094,469	1,052,599

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 407.—Cattle on farms: Cumulative percentage changes, 1920-1923.¹

Item.	To Feb. 1.	To Mar. 1.	To Apr. 1.	To May 1.	To June 1.	To July 1.	To Aug. 1.	To Sept. 1.	To Oct. 1.	To Nov. 1.	To Dec. 1.	To Jan. 1 of succeeding year.
Increases:	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Births ²—												
1920.....	2.9	6.4	12.0	18.7	25.5	30.1	32.8	35.0	37.4	39.9	42.2	44.6
1921.....	2.8	6.3	11.4	17.7	23.3	27.0	29.8	31.2	33.6	36.1	38.8	41.8
1922.....	3.0	7.0	12.5	18.6	23.6	26.9	29.5	31.7	34.1	36.7	39.0	41.9
1923.....	3.1	6.7	12.3	18.7	23.8	27.4	30.2	32.4	35.0	37.7	40.3	-----
Brought on farms ²—												
1920.....	2.6	4.9	7.3	9.4	11.2	12.9	14.4	16.7	20.6	26.4	29.5	31.4
1921.....	1.7	3.6	5.9	8.0	10.0	11.3	12.4	14.4	17.4	22.4	27.8	30.8
1922.....	1.9	4.1	6.1	9.4	11.6	13.5	15.2	17.3	21.0	27.2	39.8	32.8
1923.....	2.0	4.4	6.4	8.4	10.9	12.7	14.1	16.1	17.9	21.9	26.2	-----
Total Increase ²—												
1920.....	5.5	11.3	19.3	28.1	36.7	43.0	47.2	51.7	58.0	66.3	71.7	76.0
1921.....	4.5	9.8	17.3	25.7	33.3	38.3	41.7	45.6	51.0	58.5	66.6	72.6
1922.....	4.9	11.1	18.6	28.0	35.2	40.4	44.7	49.0	55.1	63.9	68.8	71.7
1923.....	5.1	11.1	18.7	27.1	34.7	40.1	44.3	48.5	52.9	59.6	66.5	-----
Decreases:												
Moved off—												
1920.....	4.6	9.3	14.9	20.4	25.5	30.9	35.0	40.4	47.8	55.1	61.0	65.8
1921.....	3.5	7.3	12.4	17.0	21.8	26.3	30.2	35.0	40.2	47.5	55.0	59.4
1922.....	3.6	7.3	12.3	17.4	22.7	27.5	31.9	37.2	43.5	51.8	58.3	63.1
1923.....	4.0	8.0	12.6	17.8	22.7	27.2	31.5	36.3	40.0	47.2	54.4	-----
Slaughtered on farms—												
1920.....	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.3
1921.....	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.9
1922.....	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.6
1923.....	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.9	-----
Died—												
1920.....	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2
1921.....	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.2
1922.....	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.9
1923.....	0.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.2	-----
Total decreases—												
1920.....	5.9	11.8	18.9	26.0	32.2	38.5	43.1	49.4	57.7	66.0	73.1	79.3
1921.....	4.6	9.6	15.6	21.1	26.5	31.8	36.4	41.8	47.7	55.9	64.6	70.5
1922.....	4.8	9.6	15.9	22.0	28.1	33.6	38.7	44.8	51.9	61.1	68.5	74.6
1923.....	5.3	10.6	16.8	23.1	28.8	34.0	39.0	44.6	49.1	57.4	65.6	-----
Net change:												
1920.....	-0.4	-0.5	+0.4	+2.1	+4.5	+4.5	+4.1	+2.3	+0.3	+0.3	-1.4	-3.3
1921.....	-0.1	+0.2	+1.7	+4.6	+6.7	+6.5	+5.3	+3.8	+3.3	+2.6	+2.0	+2.1
1922.....	+0.1	+1.5	+2.7	+6.0	+7.1	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+3.2	+2.8	+0.3	+0.1
1923.....	-0.2	+0.5	+1.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.1	+5.3	+3.9	+3.8	+2.2	+0.9	-----
On hand compared with Jan. 1:												
1920.....	99.6	99.5	100.4	102.1	104.5	104.5	104.1	102.3	100.3	100.3	98.6	96.7
1921.....	99.9	100.2	101.7	104.6	106.7	106.5	105.3	103.8	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1922.....	100.1	101.5	102.7	106.0	107.1	106.8	106.0	104.2	103.2	102.8	100.3	100.1
1923.....	99.8	100.5	101.9	104.0	105.9	106.1	105.3	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.9	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Based on reports of about 7,500 farmers reporting monthly for their own farms.

¹ Number on hand, Jan. 1, each year = 100 per cent

² Corrective factor 0.96 applied to births and brought on farms figures.

TABLE 408.—Cattle: Yearly losses per 1,000 from disease and exposure, 1890-1924.

Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.	
	From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.
1890-90	13.0	23.0	1896-99	20.3	22.1	1907-08	18.9	12.0	1916-17	19.4	14.6
1890-91	14.3	15.3	1899-1900	19.9	13.7	1908-09	19.2	14.8	1917-18	18.2	13.3
1891-92	12.8	13.0	1900-01	22.3	11.5	1909-10	21.0	17.6	1918-19	17.4	15.9
1892-93	16.6	17.3	1901-02	21.3	18.2	1910-11	19.7	13.3	1919-20	19.5	18.5
1893-94	19.0	12.5	1902-03	23.9	23.7	1911-12	21.6	21.5	1920-21	19.0	9.2
1894-95	21.4	20.7	1903-04	23.6	20.2	1912-13	20.5	14.1	1921-22	17.8	13.1
1895-96	19.3	11.3	1904-05	20.6	23.3	1913-14	19.8	10.9	1922-23	16.7	13.1
1896-97	19.4	16.0	1905-06	20.1	14.9	1914-15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1897-98	19.7	13.0	1906-07	19.9	13.7	1915-16	19.5	10.7	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters on May 1 for year ending April 30.

TABLE 409.—Cattle and calves: Receipts and shipments at principal markets and at all markets, 1900–1923.

RECEIPTS.

Calendar year.	Chi- cago.	Den- ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kansas City.	Oma- ha.	St. Joe- eph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total.	All other markets report- ing.	Total all mar- kets re- porting.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1900.....	2,865	240	668	(¹)	2,083	828	890	221	300	7,625	(²)	(²)
1901.....	3,213	227	892	(¹)	2,127	818	439	190	309	8,215	(²)	(²)
1902.....	8,193	824	1,113	132	2,279	1,011	817	306	405	9,280	(²)	(²)
1903.....	3,704	286	1,140	447	2,137	1,071	625	303	379	10,062	(²)	(²)
1904.....	3,527	265	1,074	643	2,163	944	587	389	331	9,223	(²)	(²)
1905.....	3,791	294	1,124	812	2,423	1,026	547	489	403	10,909	(²)	(²)
1906.....	3,742	329	1,121	835	2,556	1,079	606	487	385	11,143	(²)	(²)
1907.....	3,727	307	1,133	1,022	2,670	1,159	616	520	410	11,564	(²)	(²)
1908.....	3,461	420	1,145	1,069	2,458	1,037	584	463	385	11,022	(²)	(²)
1909.....	3,340	426	1,241	1,197	2,660	1,125	592	497	426	11,504	(²)	(²)
1910.....	3,553	309	1,208	1,071	2,507	1,224	665	604	439	11,670	(²)	(²)
1911.....	3,453	298	1,072	884	2,370	1,174	513	539	487	10,790	(²)	(²)
1912.....	3,158	416	1,200	1,039	2,147	1,017	494	524	431	10,426	(²)	(²)
1913.....	2,888	499	1,100	1,185	2,319	962	450	532	394	10,329	(²)	(²)
1914.....	2,601	443	1,041	1,176	1,957	939	356	585	368	9,466	(²)	(²)
1915.....	2,685	424	992	944	1,983	1,218	441	856	534	10,057	4,496	14,553
1916.....	3,250	601	1,200	1,081	2,331	1,434	480	941	602	11,020	5,756	17,676
1917.....	3,820	653	1,405	1,960	2,902	1,720	670	1,197	707	15,034	8,032	23,066
1918.....	4,448	728	1,509	1,665	3,320	1,993	870	1,430	818	16,781	8,514	25,295
1919.....	4,253	824	1,473	1,267	3,085	1,975	750	1,491	814	15,932	8,691	24,623
1920.....	3,849	617	1,254	1,134	2,500	1,603	643	1,373	752	13,725	8,472	22,197
1921.....	3,540	482	1,077	984	2,469	1,435	558	985	620	12,150	7,637	19,787
1922.....	3,934	656	1,400	1,084	2,983	1,744	655	1,387	747	14,590	8,627	23,217
1923.....	3,918	620	1,399	1,258	3,208	1,793	709	1,340	759	15,013	8,198	23,211

SHIPMENTS.

Calendar year.	Chi- cago.	Den- ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kansas City.	Oma- ha.	St. Joe- eph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total.	All other markets report- ing.	Total all mar- kets re- porting.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1900.....	949	(²)	166	(²)	(²)	274	92	154	187	1,822	(²)	(²)
1901.....	1,051	(²)	224	(²)	(²)	239	82	126	189	1,911	(²)	(²)
1902.....	937	(²)	816	(²)	(²)	365	112	230	283	2,243	(²)	(²)
1903.....	1,296	(²)	318	(²)	(²)	301	174	212	279	2,580	(²)	(²)
1904.....	1,350	(²)	308	(²)	(²)	261	140	275	230	2,564	(²)	(²)
1905.....	1,437	(²)	359	(²)	(²)	315	133	362	237	2,833	(²)	(²)
1906.....	1,376	(²)	385	(²)	(²)	303	143	353	210	2,750	(²)	(²)
1907.....	1,477	(²)	371	(²)	(²)	362	160	379	227	2,966	(²)	(²)
1908.....	1,387	(²)	347	(²)	(²)	330	178	302	213	2,757	(²)	(²)
1909.....	1,297	(²)	374	(²)	(²)	374	185	322	232	2,784	(²)	(²)
1910.....	1,347	(²)	370	(²)	(²)	425	161	369	213	2,885	(²)	(²)
1911.....	1,245	(²)	309	(²)	(²)	446	157	318	249	2,724	(²)	(²)
1912.....	994	(²)	315	(²)	(²)	418	158	293	240	2,418	(²)	(²)
1913.....	1,001	(²)	344	(²)	(²)	432	157	322	228	2,484	(²)	(²)
1914.....	824	(²)	306	(²)	(²)	394	124	328	197	2,173	(²)	(²)
1915.....	392	359	269	506	1,032	526	175	523	289	4,061	1,771	5,832
1916.....	726	512	315	511	1,025	591	149	556	369	4,755	2,198	6,953
1917.....	627	523	317	838	1,202	723	211	723	410	5,812	3,661	9,473
1918.....	1,025	544	370	562	1,422	855	299	696	432	6,405	3,906	10,311
1919.....	1,221	642	454	475	1,467	840	220	935	459	6,713	4,044	10,757
1920.....	1,247	471	510	544	1,209	689	234	634	410	5,948	3,883	9,831
1921.....	1,163	360	611	412	1,244	635	188	391	346	5,350	3,250	8,600
1922.....	1,137	532	871	467	1,534	829	251	609	447	6,677	3,988	10,665
1923.....	1,105	490	855	468	1,599	794	265	496	417	6,484	3,576	10,060

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 receipts compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division. Prior to 1915 shipments compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies, except East St. Louis (1900 to 1906 from the Fourteenth Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industry; 1907 to 1914, from Merchants Exchange Annual Report); subsequent figures from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Not in operation.

² Figures not available prior to 1915.

TABLE 410.—Cattle and calves: Receipts at all public stockyards, 1915-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
1915 ¹	1,029	768	1,017	987	1,111	1,113	1,039	1,246	1,531	1,818	1,724	1,170	14,553
1916 ¹	1,202	1,055	1,201	1,151	1,385	1,319	1,154	1,584	1,779	2,409	1,977	1,460	17,676
1917.....	1,096	1,302	1,330	1,539	1,961	1,759	1,729	1,814	2,357	3,054	2,626	1,899	23,006
1918.....	1,727	1,498	1,713	2,046	1,863	1,815	2,128	2,024	2,826	2,865	2,648	2,142	25,205
1919.....	2,119	1,453	1,517	1,767	1,836	1,588	2,016	2,039	2,396	3,008	2,702	2,182	24,628
1920.....	1,881	1,480	1,663	1,557	1,778	1,879	1,671	1,902	2,294	2,209	2,428	1,395	22,197
1921.....	1,644	1,190	1,566	1,404	1,542	1,580	1,343	1,807	1,906	2,310	1,928	1,417	19,787
1922.....	1,628	1,417	1,622	1,470	1,878	1,789	1,709	2,149	2,397	2,036	2,427	1,825	28,217
1923.....	1,877	1,427	1,502	1,670	1,900	1,629	1,903	2,214	2,205	2,802	2,182	1,810	23,211

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Complete information for 1915 and 1916, particularly on disposition of stock, is not obtainable from many of the markets.

TABLE 411.—Cattle and calves: Receipts at Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, combined, 1900-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
1900.....	496	420	480	445	532	436	491	646	688	786	615	461
1901.....	531	451	433	510	511	489	722	695	764	836	581	525
1902.....	568	471	477	472	408	495	628	737	994	941	721	693
1903.....	607	520	554	592	522	540	656	755	962	963	761	618
1904.....	631	568	594	545	524	619	352	668	827	970	826	585
1905.....	619	496	565	548	619	597	613	815	804	1,068	824	685
1906.....	715	576	555	574	660	591	687	753	835	1,037	827	691
1907.....	786	585	571	701	605	631	748	788	1,015	1,031	634	596
1908.....	695	555	592	496	496	571	605	796	950	913	775	637
1909.....	628	491	593	489	558	558	610	810	879	982	914	753
1910.....	641	515	590	498	553	630	662	915	995	1,040	834	617
1911.....	700	516	555	498	612	620	680	764	766	1,044	757	555
1912.....	660	486	502	515	494	462	516	667	868	1,010	674	676
1913.....	606	480	481	523	452	525	568	688	923	824	606	588
A. v. 1900-1913.....	647	499	544	505	532	559	607	769	886	980	757	638
1914.....	526	446	482	446	405	473	457	566	785	813	558	581
1915.....	518	377	523	465	461	474	462	611	730	834	798	606
1916.....	606	534	558	452	558	530	535	807	861	1,146	915	716
1917.....	807	567	533	600	708	701	773	808	1,029	1,309	1,148	864
1918.....	763	709	779	831	688	705	967	911	1,347	1,320	1,167	1,032
1919.....	998	682	646	706	668	641	881	926	1,131	1,362	1,169	976
1920.....	847	642	698	532	642	696	669	868	1,032	932	1,029	618
A. v. 1914-1920.....	724	565	606	583	590	608	678	785	968	1,102	969	770
1921.....	744	520	679	608	625	675	542	863	866	1,019	795	585
1922.....	717	617	682	577	748	750	719	981	1,096	1,338	1,045	790
1923.....	833	641	652	720	793	692	856	1,082	1,116	1,263	892	790

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures prior to 1915 compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

TABLE 412.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915–1923.

RECEIPTS.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Albany, N. Y.		42	107	46	39	36	23	21	14
Amarillo, Tex.	116	133	352	272	185	147	113	140	115
Atlanta, Ga.		27	22	18	21	29	30	59	59
Augusta, Ga.		14	14	14	13	12	14	12	12
Baltimore, Md.	147	178	228	227	249	287	279	241	228
Billings, Mont.	2	8	8	8	16	2	(1)		
Birmingham, Ala.		19	18	22	24	24	20	8	2
Boston, Mass.	43	90	91	104	98	75	61	77	67
Buffalo, N. Y.	362	477	531	668	749	677	609	637	589
Chattanooga, Tenn.		24	25	13	12	13	15	19	17
Cheyenne, Wyo.			40	47	47	23	9	9	22
Chicago, Ill.	2,685	3,250	3,820	4,448	4,253	3,849	3,540	3,934	3,918
Cincinnati, Ohio	281	352	455	455	460	441	454	446	426
Cleveland, Ohio	122	181	296	302	305	281	248	281	278
Columbia, S. C.		6	4	5		6	5	7	10
Columbus, Ohio.	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	4	3
Dallas, Tex.		9	8	12	9	8	8	8	7
Dayton, Ohio	18	21	26	30	31	33	31	33	34
Denver, Colo.	424	601	653	728	624	617	482	656	620
Detroit, Mich.	122	200	263	252	227	234	201	253	268
Dublin, Ga.			1	2	2	4	3	3	
East St. Louis, Ill.	992	1,200	1,408	1,509	1,473	1,254	1,077	1,400	1,309
El Paso, Tex.	225	130	190	212	203	152	170	149	103
Emeryville, Calif.			38	32	36	36	35	35	
Erie, Pa.				57	38	28			
Evansville, Ind.		23	35	45	38	45	35	44	39
Fort Wayne, Ind.									8
Fort Worth, Tex.	944	1,081	1,960	1,665	1,267	1,134	984	1,064	1,258
Fostoria, Ohio	9	12	10	12	11	14	11	15	12
Indianapolis, Ind.	352	405	501	504	515	597	483	500	528
Jacksonville, Fla.		3	9	40	16	7	6	5	7
Jersey City, N. J.	491	746	755	650	745	833	844	905	673
Kansas City, Mo.	1,963	2,331	2,902	3,320	3,085	2,500	2,469	2,983	3,208
Knoxville, Tenn.	14	17	20	19	21	21	18	24	22
Lafayette, Ind.	10	10	14	14	17	19	18	13	13
Lancaster, Pa.	115	144	268	304	239	287	205	234	229
Laredo, Tex.									15
Logansport, Ind.	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.									183
Louisville, Ky.	142	202	221	218	246	245	246	283	255
Marion, Ohio.				2	13	32	7	16	9
Memphis, Tenn.		2	5	4	6	19	8	13	22
Milwaukee, Wis.	224	244	295	370	398	444	439	504	512
Mobile, Ala.	17	8							6
Montgomery, Ala.			7	34	52	68	50	59	75
Moultrie, Ga.							4	5	5
Nashville, Tenn.		39	118	88	83	96	96	109	96
Nebraska City, Nebr.				2	2	2	1	1	
Newark, N. J.									41
New Brighton, Minn.	30	38	50	81	121	73	36	96	
New Orleans, La.		154	168	174	191	213	188	193	207
New York, N. Y.	352	322	276	385	402	316	301	288	216
No. Salt Lake, Utah		12	42	54	67	49	57	88	74
Ogden, Utah			64	117	104	64	76	91	122
Oklahoma, Okla.	227	325	620	690	593	400	315	382	414
Omaha, Nebr.	1,218	1,434	1,720	1,993	1,975	1,603	1,435	1,744	1,793
Orangeburg, S. C.				1	(1)				
Pasco, Wash.					6	8	8	6	2
Peoria, Ill.	13	20	25	32	27	36	43	40	38
Philadelphia, Pa.	136	180	192	194	201	226	227	264	179
Pittsburgh, Pa.	338	169	560	523	616	733	745	867	821
Portland, Oreg.	75	83	105	120	125	141	120	140	168
Pueblo, Colo.	130	130	186	205	217	178	79	199	161
Richmond, Va.	23	29	26	22	29	30	28	32	32
Roanoke, Va.									2

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 412.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
St. Joseph, Mo.	441	480	670	870	750	643	558	655	709
St. Louis, Mo.	32	43	35	26					
St. Paul, Minn.	856	941	1,197	1,430	1,401	1,373	985	1,387	1,349
San Antonio, Tex.	139	203	103	176	250	233	151	198	163
Seattle, Wash.		25	39	56	66	58	47	46	55
Sioux City, Iowa.	534	602	707	818	814	752	620	747	759
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			7	7	8	14	17	33	30
Spokane, Wash.	1	17	26	51	74	67	41	49	45
Springfield, Ohio.									7
Tacoma, Wash.		16	20	27	20	22	25	28	
Toledo, Ohio.	34	26	32	44	57	64	25	25	25
Washington, D. C.		15	16	18	23	27	28	29	32
Wichita, Kans.	153	220	371	394	311	242	285	407	417
Total	14,553	17,676	23,066	25,290	24,623	22,197	19,787	23,218	23,211

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Albany, N. Y.			8	6	4	3	2	1	1
Amarillo, Tex.					1	1	1	(1)	(1)
Atlanta, Ga.			15	11	11	15	18	19	33
Augusta, Ga.			10	8	9	8	8	11	9
Baltimore, Md.	92	112	122	126	145	170	156	157	158
Billings, Mont.			2	1		(1)	(1)		
Birmingham, Ala.		15	15	21	22	23	19	8	2
Buffalo, N. Y.		197	212	205	202	190	167	192	189
Chattanooga, Tenn.				9	10	10	11	13	13
Chicago, Ill.	2,293	2,524	2,953	3,422	3,032	2,603	2,377	2,707	2,813
Cincinnati, Ohio.	187	233	300	303	305	283	302	252	230
Cleveland, Ohio.	111	164	223	223	244	228	228	253	256
Columbia, S. C.		5		4	6		5	8	10
Columbus, Ohio.	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	2	2
Dallas, Tex.		9	8	12	9	8	8	9	7
Dayton, Ohio.	17	18	23	26	25	26	27	29	30
Denver, Colo.	66	89	131	185	174	153	122	124	131
Detroit, Mich.		165	174	192	189	202	168	206	229
East St. Louis, Ill.	723	888	1,087	1,140	1,019	744	469	530	544
El Paso, Tex.			10	19	24	21	24	20	24
Emeryville, Calif.			38	32	36	38	35	35	
Erie, Pa.				13	13	9			
Evansville, Ind.		13	15	15	16	24	21	23	22
Fort Wayne, Ind.									4
Fort Worth, Tex.	302	474	991	954	715	558	576	620	795
Fostoria, Ohio.			2	3	2	3	1	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	175	208	270	268	245	257	230	238	247
Jacksonville, Fla.			6	39	16	6	3	3	4
Jersey City, N. J.	491	746	755	650	745	833	843	903	673
Kansas City, Mo.	935	1,301	1,677	1,915	1,617	1,204	1,200	1,407	1,559
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	13	10	9	9	11	10	13	12
Lafayette, Ind.		6	6	5	7	8	9	8	8
Lancaster, Pa.				28	45	55	37	48	47
Laredo, Tex.									2
Logansport, Ind.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.									173
Louisville, Ky.	54	70	76	74	87	87	81	89	96
Marion, Ohio.				(1)	1	1	1	2	2
Memphis, Tenn.					1	(1)	1	5	11
Milwaukee, Wis.	179	214	263	321	334	390	402	458	471
Mobile, Ala.	13	7	5						
Montgomery, Ala.					3	4	4	4	7
Moultrie, Ga.							1	2	2
Nashville, Tenn.		7	27	32	41	46	42	47	51
Nebraska City, Nebr.					(1)				
Newark, N. J.									37
New Orleans, La.		141	155	160	182	174	160	159	168
New York, N. Y.	353	322	276	385	400	315	300	257	216
North Salt Lake, Utah.		1	11	23	19	14	25	14	16
Ogden, Utah.			12	12	11	10	13	12	16

1 Less than 500.

TABLE 412.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.

LOCAL SLAUGHTER—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
Oklahoma, Okla.	130	221	415	528	368	228	203	219	279
Omaha, Nebr.	683	843	990	1,138	1,136	914	797	916	907
Pasco, Wash.				(1)	(1)	(1)			
Peoria, Ill.	10	14	14	26	18	18	21	20	17
Philadelphia, Pa.			183	186	196	221	225	261	172
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51	92	168	103	151	171	175	161	176
Portland, Oreg.	40	42	56	65	62	70	59	67	98
Pueblo, Colo.				(1)			1	(1)	1
Richmond, Va.	11	13	14	13	17	19	20	25	24
Roanoke, Va.									(1)
St. Joseph, Mo.	267	331	459	569	531	410	370	403	444
St. Louis, Mo.	20	25	25	22					
St. Paul, Minn.	327	381	487	616	530	710	564	783	851
San Antonio, Tex.			55	20	14	37	36	54	53
Seattle, Wash.		25	39	56	64	56	46	45	55
Sioux City, Iowa.	244	233	296	385	363	342	273	301	341
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			(1)	1	1	6	7	13	11
Spokane, Wash.	(1)	3	14	36	36	35	23	26	28
Springfield, Ohio.									2
Tacoma, Wash.		15	20	26	24	22	25	27	
Tokodo, Ohio.		12	11	13	13	18	14	12	13
Washington, D. C.		15	12	15	20	25	27	28	31
Wichita, Kans.	67	86	122	145	133	84	83	93	104
Total.	7,912	10,294	13,275	14,874	13,638	12,194	11,078	12,435	13,680

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of stock sold and driven out for local slaughter, made by stockyards to the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Market.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
Albany, N. Y.		1	1	1	1	(1)		(1)
Amarillo, Texas.	110	262	197	122	91	84	106	74
Atlanta, Ga.			2	4	1	3	2	6
Augusta, Ga.		1	3	3	2	3	2	2
Baltimore, Md.	7	8	11	5	5	3	3	3
Billings, Mont.		5	4	9	1			
Birmingham, Ala.	1	2	(1)	1	(1)	(1)		(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	26	25	31	39	14	8	7	4
Chattanooga, Tenn.			2	2	2	4	4	3
Chicago, Ill.	256	358	401	509	417	332	343	295
Cincinnati, Ohio.	26	22	30	28	28	22	26	23
Cleveland, Ohio.		3	4	6	3	6	5	4
Columbia, S. C.		(1)	(1)	(1)				
Columbus, Ohio.	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)			
Dayton, Ohio.	2	(1)	1	(1)	(1)			
Denver, Colo.	386	397	402	483	407	274	413	361
Detroit, Mich.	9	8	6	17	16	14	14	11
Dublin, Ga.		1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	
East St. Louis, Ill.	161	221	225	234	108	185	275	281
El Paso, Tex.		159	178	151	115	102	84	40
Emeryville, Calif.			(1)	(1)				
Evansville, Ind.		1	3	1	1	1	3	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.								(1)
Fort Worth, Tex.	312	437	393	327	278	172	225	169
Fostoria, Ohio.	6	4	3	5	5	3	7	5
Indianapolis, Ind.	45	46	56	50	48	41	44	44
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)		1	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.	893	948	1,053	1,086	778	788	1,151	1,162
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	6	1	2	4	3	6	4
Lafayette, Ind.	(1)	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.			93	95	87	1		53
Laredo, Tex.								10
Logansport, Ind.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.								9
Louisville, Ky.			24	36	31	37	42	32
Marion, Ohio.			1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.	(1)			(1)	2	1	2	7
Milwaukee, Wis.	5	9	11	16	15	12	13	16
Mobile, Ala.		(1)						
Montgomery, Ala.		(1)	6	9	28	10	9	7

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 412.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—Continued.

Market.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands. (1)	Thou- sands. (1)	Thou- sands. (1)
Moultrie, Ga.								
Nashville, Tenn.	6	3	3	11	14	12	15	9
Nebraska City, Nebr.			(1)	1	(1)	(1)		
Newark, N. J.								3
New Brighton, Minn.	(1)	1	3	1	1	(1)	3	
New Orleans, La.	8	5	6	18	17	16	21	21
North Salt Lake, Utah	2	25	23	25	16	12	15	11
Ogden, Utah		5	27	48	28	25	23	45
Oklahoma, Okla.	88	172	155	136	106	80	80	70
Omaha, Nebr.	533	561	526	656	451	443	621	586
Pasco, Wash.			(1)		(1)			
Peoria, Ill.	2	2	2	(1)	1	4	7	4
Portland, Oreg.	12	18	18	21	26	9	12	10
Pueblo, Colo.			79	7	5	4	16	45
Richmond, Va.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Roanoke, Va.								1
St. Joseph, Mo.	95	127	116	124	103	103	176	170
St. Paul, Minn.	358	357	337	416	316	270	439	344
San Antonio, Tex.	59	43	53	138	96	26	83	66
Seattle, Wash.		(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)
Sioux City, Iowa	328	348	303	329	238	240	335	308
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		6	4	1	1	4	11	14
Spokane, Wash.		9	12	28	23	7	12	8
Tacoma, Wash.			1	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Toledo, Ohio	1	2	5	4	5	4	4	4
Washington, D. C.			(1)	1	(1)	(1)		
Wichita, Kans.	107	192	188	116	104	132	203	198
Total	3,847	4,803	5,013	5,286	4,102	3,504	4,864	4,553

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

(1) Less than 500.

TABLE 413.—Cattle and calves: Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards, 1916-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1916 ¹	221	197	250	262	289	284	171	330	464	682	461	256	3,817
1917	260	213	249	306	401	353	262	330	598	768	729	344	4,803
1918	222	214	319	385	491	393	274	418	604	704	623	366	5,013
1919	364	264	277	391	442	272	236	397	611	839	723	470	5,286
1920	349	240	241	244	323	272	218	814	488	560	553	280	4,102
1921	205	166	236	238	214	209	122	855	395	622	497	215	3,504
1922	233	243	282	235	365	318	223	469	630	864	710	357	4,929
1923	281	210	199	233	300	234	223	480	631	785	624	353	4,553

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

(1) Complete information for 1916 not obtainable from many markets.

TABLE 414.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments at public stockyards, 1923.

Stockyards.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Buffalo, N. Y.:													
Receipts	49	40	49	57	49	80	50	45	40	55	54	51	589
Local slaughter	13	11	15	19	14	15	17	16	15	21	17	16	189
Stocker and feeder shipments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	1	4
Chicago, Ill.:													
Receipts	340	278	293	335	356	286	315	319	319	411	331	335	3,918
Local slaughter	242	198	217	256	278	217	228	224	219	281	227	226	2,813
Stocker and feeder shipments	16	14	16	17	14	14	13	24	40	54	41	32	205

(1) Less than 500

TABLE 414.—Cattle and calves: Receipts, local slaughter, stocker and feeder shipments at public stockyards, 1923—Continued.

Stockyards	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Cincinnati, Ohio:													
Receipts.....	29	28	32	31	36	34	41	39	38	49	37	32	426
Local slaughter.....	18	17	17	19	20	17	21	21	20	24	18	18	230
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	3	1	23
Cleveland, Ohio:													
Receipts.....	20	18	22	25	25	23	24	25	23	23	26	24	278
Local slaughter.....	19	17	21	24	24	21	24	23	20	20	24	22	256
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	4
Denver, Colo.:													
Receipts.....	60	26	28	29	59	33	25	30	48	106	111	65	620
Local slaughter.....	11	9	11	12	12	10	11	12	10	13	11	9	131
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	29	14	11	10	46	25	12	14	29	57	76	38	361
East St. Louis, Ill.:													
Receipts.....	99	72	73	75	99	94	139	162	165	197	125	99	1,399
Local slaughter.....	38	26	27	37	51	37	51	51	48	80	46	46	544
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	14	13	12	11	11	16	17	38	46	50	36	17	128
Fort Worth, Tex.:													
Receipts.....	79	43	44	62	120	114	141	164	122	162	121	86	1,258
Local slaughter.....	52	32	28	30	51	59	82	109	87	110	88	67	795
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	9	6	9	20	24	10	8	9	15	29	20	10	169
Indianapolis, Ind.:													
Receipts.....	44	35	39	39	48	44	45	47	50	54	39	44	523
Local slaughter.....	22	19	20	21	24	20	21	20	20	21	18	21	247
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	4	7	8	4	3	44
Jersey City, N. J.:													
Receipts.....	56	50	57	73	52	50	50	64	55	69	47	50	673
Local slaughter.....	56	50	57	73	52	50	50	64	55	69	47	50	673
Kansas City, Mo.:													
Receipts.....	236	171	156	161	191	182	284	453	432	437	288	217	3,208
Local slaughter.....	122	100	97	100	118	103	139	182	159	193	136	110	1,559
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	71	54	49	44	45	49	63	193	187	187	141	79	1,162
Oklahoma, Okla.:													
Receipts.....	38	28	28	24	23	24	46	54	44	31	48	27	415
Local slaughter.....	26	20	18	14	12	18	30	39	30	19	34	19	279
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	5	5	7	7	5	2	4	5	7	6	12	5	70
Omaha, Nebr.:													
Receipts.....	158	119	129	149	148	130	118	147	200	218	148	129	1,793
Local slaughter.....	99	68	80	97	95	89	82	73	85	89	68	72	997
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	40	32	23	26	24	18	17	63	107	109	78	49	586
Pittsburgh, Pa.:													
Receipts.....	61	51	54	56	60	58	80	83	81	84	76	77	821
Local slaughter.....	13	10	13	17	17	16	16	16	13	16	14	14	175
St. Joseph, Mo.:													
Receipts.....	61	51	51	52	51	42	57	77	71	86	60	50	709
Local slaughter.....	41	37	36	36	35	29	35	42	41	45	35	32	444
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	9	8	6	6	5	7	11	26	26	31	24	11	170
St. Paul, Minn.:													
Receipts.....	101	78	91	88	110	89	109	108	145	185	139	106	1,349
Local slaughter.....	73	56	66	65	83	65	66	61	65	97	84	70	851
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	18	15	19	17	18	17	27	36	54	61	39	27	348
Sioux City, Iowa:													
Receipts.....	69	48	51	58	61	60	50	56	86	100	60	60	759
Local slaughter.....	31	26	29	31	36	31	26	25	26	30	25	25	341
Stocker and feeder ship- ments.....	19	14	14	13	18	19	12	24	51	61	36	27	308

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Live-stock, Meats, and Wool Division. Local slaughter data from stockyards.

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 415.—Cattle: Shipments of feeder cattle from public stockyards, 1923.
ORIGIN.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Chicago, Ill.	15,569	13,682	15,829	15,959	11,822	13,375	11,931	20,746	36,203	50,642	39,376	29,988	275,102
Denver, Colo.	25,145	11,103	8,318	10,696	42,588	18,471	11,707	12,653	35,451	61,220	39,376	37,988	347,275
Fort Worth, Tex.	8,200	6,019	8,521	19,313	23,532	10,059	7,651	8,610	13,541	61,220	71,981	37,988	347,275
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,808	2,465	2,866	1,809	1,815	4,223	7,185	5,309	5,923	11,089	18,484	9,632	102,324
Kansas City, Kans.	84,291	48,462	43,575	40,192	46,996	48,977	98,067	187,261	103,328	180,410	130,068	4,399	1,183,407
Louisville, Ky.	2,622	1,796	1,500	2,288	1,922	1,263	2,808	2,289	6,767	6,107	2,634	1,180	1,183,407
National Stock Yards, Ill.	9,322	9,661	6,376	6,376	6,386	7,427	10,111	25,500	27,865	28,240	18,883	12,940	170,079
Oklahoma, Okla.	6,967	5,864	8,057	6,645	4,224	2,625	4,497	5,527	7,345	6,559	13,614	5,140	71,174
Omaha, Nebr.	37,420	29,317	20,214	22,361	18,425	15,118	13,660	57,791	100,393	103,883	76,672	60,315	544,541
Sioux City, Iowa.	18,247	13,218	11,218	11,609	14,742	13,377	10,500	23,791	33,877	16,918	32,007	281,369	281,369
South St. Joseph, Mo.	5,439	3,707	3,263	3,560	1,979	3,122	6,547	18,348	35,126	19,560	12,226	10,088	96,581
South St. Paul, Minn.	12,469	12,199	11,388	12,913	13,412	7,667	12,211	22,132	35,126	30,078	27,946	7,008	223,527
Wichita, Kans.	16,098	14,032	13,223	34,352	20,798	4,441	9,791	15,689	14,040	20,447	22,371	12,944	197,006
All other.	10,708	6,162	6,199	10,201	11,152	10,998	9,791	12,480	18,996	46,400	82,166	18,611	193,842
Total.	256,705	177,715	161,626	198,407	219,803	161,071	175,239	415,905	559,821	661,063	505,728	308,231	3,798,914

DESTINATION.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Colorado.	7,964	6,478	3,027	4,294	7,437	6,466	6,938	4,157	17,831	28,531	44,072	22,704	183,979
Illinois.	30,877	24,070	19,619	17,435	22,278	17,433	23,462	65,915	86,074	98,695	57,406	35,970	500,136
Indiana.	8,008	4,937	6,074	4,143	3,972	7,763	10,010	20,757	26,291	28,403	17,326	10,364	148,638
Iowa.	50,305	37,397	27,788	30,445	32,215	24,247	31,261	100,066	140,837	132,579	80,887	54,179	742,286
Kansas.	39,008	26,405	2,203	60,422	36,218	16,223	22,269	48,759	90,886	75,676	70,192	44,748	511,464
Kentucky.	3,870	2,550	2,961	2,861	2,194	1,945	3,760	6,086	8,208	7,063	7,008	1,274	49,222
Michigan.	1,753	1,817	1,985	2,264	2,637	3,622	4,189	3,955	4,089	8,542	7,239	3,385	46,027
Minnesota.	1,597	833	1,168	2,622	1,667	1,002	1,637	1,684	2,407	3,739	4,266	1,932	21,504
Missouri.	21,068	15,365	15,365	14,343	11,732	20,076	17,345	88,766	64,453	69,832	82,944	28,919	418,404
Nebraska.	43,631	27,079	22,844	28,339	51,588	28,197	26,317	70,723	102,638	107,655	85,062	60,346	698,246
Nevada.	5,094	4,994	6,621	8,672	6,128	5,073	7,282	13,121	16,556	21,000	13,433	5,798	112,602
Ohio.	8,447	6,913	10,347	19,285	14,135	5,073	7,282	5,078	8,100	10,970	14,306	6,051	114,904
Oklahoma.	1,778	596	1,072	2,301	3,968	1,243	2,001	2,143	2,959	5,804	5,025	4,599	27,548
Pennsylvania.	2,816	3,214	2,723	4,745	4,435	7,766	3,908	8,992	9,829	14,207	7,639	4,912	69,583
South Dakota.	6,961	4,240	3,097	3,276	4,586	4,619	2,156	3,255	7,836	23,124	18,758	12,713	93,849
Texas.	6,961	4,338	1,809	3,276	4,586	1,139	2,156	1,843	7,836	2,802	2,649	1,070	22,462
Wisconsin.	6,690	3,866	5,736	7,502	11,267	8,944	5,761	6,956	9,215	21,675	16,774	7,237	111,668
All other.	256,705	177,715	161,626	198,407	219,803	161,071	175,239	415,905	559,821	661,063	505,728	308,231	3,798,914
Total.	256,705	177,715	161,626	198,407	219,803	161,071	175,239	415,905	559,821	661,063	505,728	308,231	3,798,914

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

TABLE 416.—Live cattle: United States exports and imports, 1910-1924.

EXPORTS.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1909-10.....	10,025	10,479	15,494	13,749	13,399	22,354	16,558	15,067	11,306	4,212	1,940	4,847	189,430
1910-11.....	4,198	6,667	8,085	8,828	11,711	16,215	14,509	8,525	11,538	14,435	20,232	25,172	150,100
1911-12.....	16,821	12,709	9,867	9,950	8,540	11,796	11,825	6,177	6,673	5,376	3,189	2,980	105,508
1912-13.....	3,232	2,493	6,772	1,591	1,289	1,466	1,009	1,006	956	2,367	1,269	7,464	24,714
1913-14.....	3,058	967	1,654	4,074	1,372	1,040	411	433	1,014	1,816	689	1,848	18,376
1914-15.....	494	406	895	388	164	147	162	175	183	233	85	2,213	5,494
1915-16.....	6,615	2,637	1,908	431	520	944	877	428	1,171	1,243	978	3,335	21,287
1916-17.....	467	713	972	551	917	527	488	813	1,314	1,918	882	4,325	13,387
1917-18.....	374	1,077	837	890	704	6,887	669	508	1,245	1,457	1,108	2,457	18,213
1918-19.....	427	542	243	418	3,598	4,008	516	529	782	20,291	4,336	6,105	42,345
1919-20.....	3,894	10,419	6,500	9,486	2,894	4,167	3,056	2,687	3,247	11,494	11,873	13,332	83,039
1920-21.....	9,740	2,804	4,174	5,252	10,080	7,563	6,004	7,496	11,886	3,066	28,076	29,530	145,673
1921-22.....	20,348	20,662	14,541	11,108	12,536	11,281	10,275	10,219	11,107	9,563	10,871	12,773	155,281
1922-23.....	9,588	8,806	4,965	9,521	8,919	4,600	3,919	2,138	2,880	2,924	1,706	1,520	61,486
1923-24.....	2,394	5,709	3,878	4,029	2,940	3,051	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

IMPORTS.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1909-10.....	2,724	5,707	7,199	7,789	32,464	19,475	7,440	4,283	5,815	36,125	56,336	10,581	195,938
1910-11.....	1,267	1,789	7,602	20,377	33,063	25,963	13,376	3,237	3,136	19,525	38,245	14,754	182,923
1911-12.....	8,826	10,294	18,204	39,222	44,927	38,722	21,262	8,038	14,822	31,793	58,229	23,078	318,417
1912-13.....	21,637	15,358	18,527	27,696	43,758	40,522	24,111	30,630	36,105	47,708	68,407	46,993	421,649
1913-14.....	38,937	47,014	64,605	130,639	123,118	78,470	90,694	72,558	54,786	65,772	58,647	43,128	568,368
1914-15.....	30,217	54,459	53,574	77,219	73,427	53,410	38,233	51,018	33,891	14,538	15,159	43,022	538,167
1915-16.....	58,379	49,985	57,050	82,276	83,037	25,901	9,762	8,662	9,409	17,285	39,992	13,447	439,185
1916-17.....	15,219	26,121	37,476	48,907	51,526	35,841	22,266	22,094	23,444	32,181	33,049	29,702	374,826
1917-18.....	18,780	20,881	39,244	49,061	37,359	20,449	9,286	11,924	14,603	22,563	22,112	27,457	293,719
1918-19.....	21,512	32,517	47,983	49,439	54,403	38,802	29,637	38,813	27,067	31,592	44,856	23,478	440,399
1919-20.....	32,863	40,830	68,094	103,624	108,159	93,082	26,971	24,590	10,766	19,874	16,094	24,381	575,328
1920-21.....	18,333	32,071	43,055	48,680	62,049	46,250	17,469	8,066	11,677	23,674	14,498	4,152	329,974
1921-22.....	5,057	10,948	18,814	28,662	37,955	13,899	2,876	2,482	2,431	6,139	12,030	10,240	151,533
1922-23.....	18,164	41,565	58,388	40,774	28,923	-----	5,795	16,998	5,230	7,459	9,199	6,325	238,820
1923-24.....	6,064	9,604	10,947	18,383	17,586	15,891	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 417.—Farm price of cattle other than milk cows, by age groups, United States, January 1, 1894-1924.

Jan. 1.	Under 1 year old.	1 and under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Jan. 1.	Under 1 year old.	1 and under 2 years.	2 years and over.
1894.....	\$6.16	\$10.56	\$19.59	1910.....	\$10.92	\$17.89	\$25.96
1895.....	5.91	9.94	18.69	1911.....	11.72	19.37	27.90
1896.....	6.72	11.49	20.97	1912.....	12.14	20.09	29.12
1897.....	7.47	12.51	21.69	1913.....	14.90	25.11	36.88
1898.....	10.02	16.17	26.85	1914.....	17.84	29.77	42.77
1899.....	11.15	17.78	29.10	1915.....	19.06	31.21	45.92
1900.....	12.35	19.35	31.89	1916.....	19.08	31.48	45.81
1901.....	11.18	17.92	27.67	1917.....	20.71	33.83	46.63
1902.....	10.05	16.56	26.41	1918.....	23.44	38.63	55.62
1903.....	10.59	17.54	24.69	1919.....	24.97	41.74	60.41
1904.....	9.44	15.66	21.74	1920.....	24.50	40.69	56.66
1905.....	8.91	14.57	20.05	1921.....	17.42	29.01	43.72
1906.....	9.04	15.13	21.40	1922.....	13.41	22.29	32.77
1907.....	10.00	16.30	22.93	1923.....	14.76	24.35	34.79
1908.....	-----	-----	-----	1924.....	14.45	23.98	33.89
1909.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 418.—*Cattle, live: Imports, exports, and prices, 1896-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Number.	Value.	Average import price.	Number.	Value.	Average export price.
1896-96.....	217, 826	\$1, 509, 856	\$6.93	372, 461	\$34, 560, 072	\$92.79
1896-97.....	328, 977	2, 589, 857	7.87	392, 190	36, 357, 451	92.70
1897-98.....	291, 589	2, 913, 223	9.99	439, 255	37, 827, 500	86.12
1898-99.....	199, 752	2, 320, 362	11.62	389, 490	30, 516, 833	78.35
1899-1900.....	181, 006	2, 257, 694	12.47	397, 286	30, 036, 183	77.11
1900-1901.....	146, 022	1, 981, 433	13.23	459, 218	37, 566, 980	81.81
1901-2.....	96, 027	1, 008, 722	16.75	392, 884	29, 902, 212	76.11
1902-3.....	66, 175	1, 161, 548	17.55	402, 178	29, 848, 936	74.23
1903-4.....	16, 056	810, 737	19.35	593, 409	42, 256, 291	71.21
1904-5.....	27, 855	458, 572	16.46	567, 806	40, 598, 048	71.50
1905-6.....	29, 019	548, 430	18.90	584, 239	42, 061, 170	72.03
1906-7.....	32, 402	565, 122	17.44	423, 061	34, 577, 392	81.73
1907-8.....	92, 356	1, 507, 310	16.32	439, 210	29, 339, 134	84.02
1908-9.....	139, 184	1, 999, 422	14.37	207, 542	18, 046, 976	86.96
1909-10.....	195, 938	2, 999, 824	15.31	139, 430	12, 200, 154	87.50
1910-11.....	182, 923	2, 953, 077	16.14	150, 100	13, 163, 920	87.70
1911-12.....	318, 372	4, 805, 574	15.09	105, 506	8, 870, 075	84.07
1912-13.....	421, 049	6, 640, 668	15.75	24, 714	1, 177, 190	47.63
1913-14.....	868, 368	18, 096, 718	21.63	18, 376	647, 288	35.22
1914-15.....	538, 167	17, 513, 175	32.54	5, 484	702, 847	128.16
1915-16.....	439, 185	15, 187, 593	34.58	21, 666	2, 383, 765	110.02
1916-17.....	374, 826	13, 021, 259	34.74	13, 387	949, 503	70.93
1917-18.....	293, 719	17, 852, 173	60.78	18, 213	1, 247, 800	68.51
1918-19.....	440, 399	36, 995, 921	84.01	42, 345	2, 062, 816	49.42
1919-20.....	575, 328	45, 081, 179	78.36	83, 039	11, 921, 518	43.57
1920-21.....	329, 974	23, 634, 361	71.62	145, 673	11, 050, 507	75.86
1921-22.....	151, 633	3, 065, 201	20.16	155, 281	9, 877, 596	63.61
1922-23.....	203, 887	6, 030, 119	29.12	61, 486	2, 954, 729	48.06

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 419.—*Milk 'cows: Farm price per head, 15th of month, United States 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1910.....	41.18	40.35	41.75	42.22	42.38	43.46	42.80	42.77	42.68	43.20	43.34	43.41	42.47
1911.....	44.70	44.48	45.42	44.81	44.54	43.86	42.44	42.26	42.22	42.69	42.70	42.72	43.57
1912.....	42.89	43.40	44.09	45.14	45.63	45.84	45.41	46.11	46.79	47.30	47.38	48.62	45.72
1913.....	49.51	51.42	54.02	55.34	54.80	55.20	54.80	54.78	55.78	56.47	57.71	57.19	54.75
Av. 1910-1913.....	44.57	44.91	46.32	46.88	46.84	47.09	46.38	46.48	46.87	47.42	47.78	47.98	47.99
1914.....	57.99	59.09	59.23	59.60	59.85	59.82	59.67	60.72	59.58	59.53	58.77	58.23	59.34
1915.....	58.47	57.99	58.00	57.78	58.29	58.59	60.31	58.34	58.38	58.76	57.35	56.70	58.25
1916.....	57.79	57.99	59.51	60.08	60.98	61.63	62.04	61.32	61.41	62.19	62.67	63.18	60.95
1917.....	63.92	65.93	68.46	72.09	72.78	72.87	72.81	72.53	73.93	75.79	75.00	76.16	71.80
1918.....	76.54	78.36	80.71	82.45	84.11	84.74	84.97	84.06	85.21	85.41	84.51	85.78	83.07
1919.....	80.10	80.15	88.15	90.91	93.43	93.84	94.51	94.72	93.42	93.43	93.27	95.54	91.96
1920.....	94.42	95.27	94.94	95.36	94.56	94.50	91.23	90.50	89.40	85.90	77.56	70.42	89.51
Av. 1914-1920.....	70.75	71.54	72.71	74.12	74.86	75.15	75.08	74.00	74.48	74.43	72.73	72.30	73.56
1921.....	66.82	63.44	65.37	64.35	62.63	59.89	56.55	55.85	54.33	53.39	53.28	53.30	59.10
1922.....	52.83	53.54	54.87	54.40	54.70	54.87	54.20	52.67	52.79	52.86	51.62	53.21	53.56
1923.....	54.01	54.15	55.29	56.14	55.91	56.34	56.22	55.45	56.13	55.51	55.39	54.66	55.43

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

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TABLE 420.—Beef cattle: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Weighted average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1910-11.....	4.64	4.65	4.64	4.48	4.45	4.58	4.57	4.66	4.67	4.50	4.43	4.28	4.55
1911-12.....	4.39	4.43	4.32	4.36	4.37	4.46	4.61	4.75	5.15	5.36	5.23	5.17	4.69
1912-13.....	5.37	5.35	5.36	5.22	5.33	5.40	5.55	5.88	6.08	6.01	6.02	5.98	5.60
1913-14.....	5.91	5.92	6.05	5.99	5.96	6.04	6.16	6.28	6.29	6.33	6.32	6.38	6.12
Av. 1910-1913.....	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.01	5.03	5.12	5.22	5.39	5.55	5.57	5.50	5.45	5.24
1914-15.....	6.47	6.38	6.23	6.02	6.01	5.99	5.98	5.92	5.96	6.13	6.20	6.07	6.12
1915-16.....	6.18	6.06	6.04	5.85	5.75	5.85	5.99	6.37	6.66	6.73	6.91	6.78	6.24
1916-17.....	6.51	6.56	6.37	6.44	6.56	6.86	7.36	7.91	8.57	8.70	8.65	8.30	7.31
1917-18.....	8.17	8.40	8.35	8.21	8.24	8.33	8.55	8.85	9.73	10.38	10.40	10.07	8.92
1918-19.....	9.71	9.63	9.33	9.14	9.28	9.65	10.02	10.34	10.81	10.84	10.20	9.96	9.85
1919-20.....	9.82	9.02	8.65	8.65	8.63	8.99	8.98	9.06	9.20	8.97	9.32	8.93	9.09
1920-21.....	8.56	8.29	7.77	7.15	6.36	6.32	6.02	6.36	6.08	5.98	5.65	5.40	6.76
Av. 1914-1920.....	7.92	7.76	7.53	7.35	7.26	7.43	7.55	7.83	8.14	8.25	8.19	7.93	7.76
1921-22.....	5.39	4.98	4.81	4.69	4.62	4.75	5.07	5.46	5.53	5.70	5.84	5.76	5.18
1922-23.....	5.51	5.44	5.48	5.29	5.28	5.51	5.55	5.62	5.78	5.77	5.82	5.72	5.55
1923-24.....	5.60	5.70	5.48	5.23	5.26								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 421.—Veal calves: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1910.....	6.41	6.28	6.59	6.54	6.30	6.57	6.37	6.29	6.43	6.41	6.39	6.38	6.42
1911.....	6.50	6.38	6.48	5.96	5.98	5.72	5.74	5.93	6.11	6.15	6.10	5.98	6.04
1912.....	6.06	6.07	6.11	6.22	6.23	6.33	6.33	6.62	6.83	6.90	6.77	6.88	6.45
1913.....	7.06	7.23	7.49	7.38	7.17	7.53	7.46	7.53	7.73	7.72	7.70	7.74	7.48
Av. 1910-1913.....	6.51	6.49	6.67	6.52	6.42	6.54	6.48	6.59	6.78	6.80	6.74	6.74	6.60
1914.....	7.89	7.90	7.92	7.68	7.59	7.69	7.80	8.08	8.06	7.97	7.78	7.61	7.83
1915.....	7.66	7.62	7.50	7.31	7.35	7.53	7.87	7.75	7.80	7.91	7.89	7.61	7.63
1916.....	7.67	7.87	8.11	8.00	8.08	8.39	8.54	8.59	8.77	8.59	8.60	8.79	8.35
1917.....	9.15	9.88	9.94	10.49	10.48	10.60	10.77	10.56	11.08	11.10	10.66	10.98	10.51
1918.....	11.16	11.17	11.33	11.71	11.62	11.88	12.33	12.22	12.57	12.35	11.94	12.31	11.91
1919.....	12.39	12.18	12.65	12.78	12.11	12.40	13.38	13.43	13.39	12.87	12.65	12.67	12.76
1920.....	12.89	13.12	12.98	12.72	11.69	11.68	11.44	11.64	11.88	11.64	10.77	9.27	11.80
Av. 1914-1920.....	9.83	9.96	10.06	10.10	9.85	10.02	10.30	10.32	10.51	10.35	10.01	9.89	10.11
1921.....	9.34	9.06	9.05	7.73	7.55	7.43	7.37	7.81	7.67	7.61	7.20	7.14	7.81
1922.....	7.23	7.84	7.85	7.28	7.28	7.07	7.49	7.67	8.10	8.17	7.92	7.78	7.68
1923.....	8.05	8.37	8.20	7.78	7.69	7.66	8.00	8.00	8.34	8.37	7.85	7.75	7.90

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates

TABLE 422.—Cattle, beef: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, by States, 1923.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	7.00	7.00	6.80	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.20	7.60	7.10	6.50	6.60	7.10
New Hampshire.....	5.90	5.70	6.00	6.20	6.10	6.30	6.10	5.90	6.10	6.20	6.00	6.05	6.05
Vermont.....	4.80	4.70	4.30	5.00	4.40	4.20	5.20	4.90	4.70	4.60	5.10	4.80	4.72
Massachusetts.....	5.50	6.00	6.40	5.70	5.90	6.30	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.90	5.60	5.80	5.84
Rhode Island.....	5.70	5.70	5.50	6.50	6.00	5.50	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.50	6.30	-----	6.00
Connecticut.....	5.50	5.50	5.60	-----	5.80	5.50	6.50	-----	5.50	5.50	5.00	-----	5.63
New York.....	5.50	5.50	5.20	5.40	5.00	5.20	5.80	6.10	5.50	5.20	5.40	5.20	5.42
New Jersey.....	7.00	7.00	-----	6.30	6.30	-----	6.50	6.50	-----	7.00	6.80	-----	6.68
Pennsylvania.....	7.30	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.20	6.90	7.00	7.23
Delaware.....	8.00	-----	7.20	8.20	-----	-----	8.60	7.70	8.50	7.50	8.00	7.20	7.88
Maryland.....	7.00	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80	8.00	7.70	7.10	6.90	6.90	6.40	7.00	7.00
Virginia.....	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.30	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.30	6.30	5.70	5.60	6.19
West Virginia.....	6.30	6.70	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.80	6.90	7.00	6.20	6.50	6.00	5.90	6.45
North Carolina.....	5.80	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.30	5.10	5.17
South Carolina.....	4.00	3.80	4.20	4.00	4.30	4.00	4.20	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.80	4.00	4.02
Georgia.....	3.30	3.40	3.20	3.90	3.60	3.80	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.48
Florida.....	4.60	4.60	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.10	4.40	3.90	4.90	4.50	4.30	4.50
Ohio.....	6.80	6.90	6.70	6.70	6.90	7.10	6.90	6.90	7.10	6.60	6.30	6.20	6.70
Indiana.....	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.70	6.70	6.40	7.00	6.60	6.00	6.20	6.46
Illinois.....	6.40	6.40	6.70	6.50	6.00	6.70	6.50	7.30	7.00	6.50	6.00	6.60	6.60
Michigan.....	5.60	5.70	6.10	6.00	6.10	6.30	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.00	5.80	5.50	5.98
Wisconsin.....	4.30	4.30	4.80	5.00	5.00	4.70	4.90	4.60	4.50	4.60	4.20	4.00	4.58
Minnesota.....	4.70	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.20	5.40	4.90	4.40	4.60	5.10
Iowa.....	7.00	7.00	6.70	7.40	7.10	7.90	7.70	7.50	8.20	7.60	7.00	7.00	7.34
Missouri.....	6.40	6.20	6.50	6.30	6.50	6.70	6.70	6.40	6.80	6.30	6.20	6.00	6.42
North Dakota.....	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.10	5.30	5.30	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.00	4.30	4.97
South Dakota.....	5.60	5.70	5.80	6.10	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.10	5.50	5.50	5.91
Nebraska.....	6.50	6.50	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.79
Kansas.....	6.00	6.20	5.80	6.40	6.60	6.20	6.10	5.60	5.70	5.50	5.30	5.50	5.91
Kentucky.....	5.70	5.50	6.00	5.80	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.60	5.20	5.00	5.10	5.50
Tennessee.....	4.70	4.50	4.70	4.80	4.90	4.60	4.70	4.70	4.50	4.20	3.90	3.90	4.51
Alabama.....	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.70	3.50	3.70	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	3.33
Mississippi.....	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.10	2.90	2.90	2.40	2.90	2.97
Louisiana.....	4.20	4.40	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.10	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.20	4.50	4.39
Texas.....	4.10	4.20	4.50	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.30	4.20	4.26
Oklahoma.....	4.30	4.40	4.50	5.00	4.40	4.50	4.30	4.00	4.30	4.00	3.80	4.30	4.32
Arkansas.....	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.40	3.50	3.40	3.60	3.20	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.33
Montana.....	5.40	6.00	5.70	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.00	6.50	5.90	5.70	5.00	5.30	5.86
Wyoming.....	6.00	6.40	7.00	6.50	5.90	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.21
Colorado.....	5.80	5.70	6.20	6.30	6.50	6.50	6.40	5.70	6.00	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.91
New Mexico.....	6.00	5.60	5.60	5.00	5.60	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.70	4.60	4.00	4.20	5.07
Arizona.....	4.90	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.00	5.10	5.30	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.25
Utah.....	5.70	5.60	5.30	5.30	5.70	5.60	5.40	5.40	5.00	4.90	4.90	5.00	5.32
Nevada.....	6.60	6.50	6.10	6.40	6.50	-----	5.60	5.00	-----	6.20	5.90	5.60	6.04
Idaho.....	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.40	6.10	5.50	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.10	4.80	4.40	5.26
Washington.....	4.90	5.20	5.50	5.50	6.30	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.60	5.21
Oregon.....	5.50	5.40	5.70	5.70	6.30	6.30	6.00	5.20	5.80	4.80	5.70	5.00	5.62
California.....	7.10	6.60	6.40	6.30	6.10	6.00	5.70	6.00	5.90	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.20
United States.....	5.51	5.55	5.62	5.78	5.77	5.82	5.72	5.60	5.70	5.48	5.23	5.26	5.59

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 423.—*Calves, veal: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, by States, 1923.*

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	10.20	9.00	9.40	9.70	9.90	9.10	10.00	9.50	10.10	9.80	9.50	9.00	9.80
New Hampshire.....	-----	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.90	10.60	9.70	10.40	10.00	11.30	9.70	10.46
Vermont.....	9.20	9.20	9.30	8.40	8.10	8.30	8.50	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.50	9.50	8.96
Massachusetts.....	11.80	10.40	11.50	10.50	9.90	11.00	10.60	10.20	11.10	11.00	11.70	9.10	10.73
Rhode Island.....	11.00	11.60	11.00	9.80	11.00	10.60	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.50	10.50	11.50	11.04
Connecticut.....	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	10.60	11.60	11.40	-----	11.30	12.30	11.70	11.00	10.85
New York.....	10.70	11.40	11.10	9.80	9.30	9.70	10.60	10.70	11.00	11.40	11.50	10.90	10.68
New Jersey.....	11.50	11.30	-----	13.60	12.40	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	-----	11.50	11.00	11.98
Pennsylvania.....	16.60	10.50	10.80	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.30	10.20	10.80	10.90	10.70	10.70	10.42
Delaware.....	-----	-----	13.00	13.30	-----	-----	12.10	13.30	12.00	14.00	13.90	12.80	12.99
Maryland.....	11.00	11.30	11.70	9.90	9.90	9.70	9.90	9.90	11.10	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.58
Virginia.....	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.10	8.60	5.00	8.00	8.10	8.60	8.50	9.00	8.00	8.64
West Virginia.....	9.00	9.70	9.20	8.60	8.60	8.20	8.80	9.20	8.40	8.90	8.60	8.20	8.79
North Carolina.....	6.80	6.40	6.70	6.40	6.40	6.70	6.50	6.20	5.90	6.50	0.30	6.60	6.45
South Carolina.....	5.00	5.60	5.30	6.00	5.90	5.60	6.00	5.80	5.90	5.50	4.50	5.70	5.57
Georgia.....	5.00	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.30	4.90	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.18
Florida.....	6.50	6.60	7.00	6.20	6.10	6.00	5.90	6.10	7.00	8.30	7.00	7.50	6.68
Ohio.....	10.00	11.10	10.80	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.40	9.90	10.30	10.50	9.90	9.40	9.87
Indiana.....	9.80	9.90	9.60	8.60	8.30	8.20	8.90	9.10	9.60	10.00	9.10	9.00	9.18
Illinois.....	9.00	9.40	8.90	8.20	7.80	8.00	8.80	9.10	9.50	9.60	8.50	8.40	8.72
Michigan.....	10.10	10.70	10.40	9.00	8.70	9.00	9.40	10.10	10.80	10.40	9.60	9.86	9.83
Wisconsin.....	8.00	8.60	7.90	7.10	7.20	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.00	9.00	7.60	7.00	7.99
Minnesota.....	7.30	7.30	7.10	7.00	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.70	8.30	8.20	7.00	6.90	7.38
Iowa.....	8.20	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.00	8.30	8.40	8.20	9.10	8.70	8.20	7.80	8.32
Missouri.....	7.90	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.60	7.20	7.50	7.30	7.80	7.70	7.50	7.30	7.65
North Dakota.....	6.80	7.00	6.70	6.50	7.40	6.60	7.00	6.70	7.00	7.30	6.30	6.30	6.80
South Dakota.....	7.80	7.30	7.90	7.80	7.10	7.60	7.60	8.10	8.20	7.90	7.30	7.00	7.63
Nebraska.....	7.50	8.20	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.50	7.90	7.90	7.60	7.90	7.30	7.40	7.69
Kansas.....	7.40	7.90	7.20	7.20	7.50	7.00	7.10	6.90	7.20	7.40	6.70	6.80	7.17
Kentucky.....	8.20	8.30	8.20	7.30	7.00	7.00	7.40	7.30	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.40	7.60
Tennessee.....	5.80	5.70	6.10	5.60	6.00	5.50	5.70	5.60	5.40	5.40	5.00	5.40	5.60
Alabama.....	4.70	4.60	4.70	5.00	5.10	5.10	5.50	5.00	4.80	4.40	4.30	4.40	4.78
Mississippi.....	4.30	4.90	4.90	5.00	4.70	4.50	5.10	4.60	4.20	4.70	4.20	3.80	4.58
Louisiana.....	-----	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.60	5.20	5.50	5.40	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.22
Texas.....	5.10	5.50	6.00	6.20	5.60	5.30	5.70	5.00	5.20	4.48	5.40	5.40	5.48
Oklahoma.....	5.00	5.70	5.90	6.00	6.00	5.60	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.20	5.80	5.53
Arkansas.....	4.90	4.90	5.00	5.30	4.90	5.00	5.40	5.40	5.10	5.40	4.50	4.70	5.04
Montana.....	7.20	7.50	8.50	8.00	8.80	9.00	8.30	8.50	8.40	8.90	7.50	7.00	8.13
Wyoming.....	8.70	8.20	8.30	8.70	9.10	9.50	9.10	8.50	7.60	7.50	7.80	8.00	8.43
Colorado.....	6.90	8.00	8.20	8.58	8.40	8.50	8.10	7.40	8.00	7.30	6.80	7.10	7.77
New Mexico.....	7.60	6.00	7.10	7.70	-----	7.30	6.20	-----	6.80	6.10	6.00	6.50	6.73
Arizona.....	6.20	6.00	6.40	6.40	5.80	6.50	6.20	7.00	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.30	6.33
Utah.....	9.00	9.00	9.10	9.10	9.50	9.00	8.70	9.00	9.10	8.00	8.40	8.20	8.84
Nevada.....	8.00	7.70	8.20	9.00	9.00	-----	8.00	8.10	-----	-----	8.00	7.10	8.12
Idaho.....	7.30	7.00	7.20	6.80	7.20	7.10	7.20	6.70	6.80	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.87
Washington.....	7.40	7.80	7.80	8.30	8.20	7.50	7.90	7.60	8.00	7.30	8.50	7.80	7.84
Oregon.....	8.10	10.00	9.10	9.10	10.50	9.00	7.80	8.50	8.80	8.50	9.70	9.20	9.01
California.....	8.10	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.30	8.10	8.60	8.30	8.80	8.50	8.10	7.90	8.28
United States.....	8.05	8.37	8.20	7.78	7.60	7.66	8.00	8.00	8.34	8.37	7.85	7.75	8.00

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 424.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1900-1923.

GOOD BEEF STEERS.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average. ²
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1900.....	5.20	4.85	4.85	4.95	5.10	5.20	5.25	5.40	5.35	5.25	5.15	5.00	5.13
1901.....	4.85	4.80	4.95	5.15	5.30	5.55	5.10	5.10	5.50	5.45	5.50	5.65	5.24
1902.....	5.70	5.55	0.05	6.45	6.60	6.95	7.10	7.05	6.65	6.20	5.20	4.80	6.19
1903.....	4.80	4.60	4.75	4.90	4.80	4.90	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.70	4.45	4.55	4.78
1904.....	4.65	4.50	4.60	4.65	4.85	5.60	5.40	5.10	5.10	5.20	4.95	4.40	4.92
1905.....	4.65	4.75	5.00	5.75	5.45	5.25	4.95	5.00	5.05	4.80	4.65	4.75	5.00
1906.....	5.00	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.20	5.50	5.40	5.45	5.50	5.90	5.60	5.60	5.31
1907.....	5.60	5.55	5.55	5.65	5.65	6.20	6.40	6.25	6.10	6.10	5.40	6.10	5.80
1908.....	5.30	5.40	6.00	6.50	6.60	6.90	6.45	6.00	5.95	5.70	5.90	6.00	6.06
1909.....	6.00	6.85	6.10	6.10	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.70	6.75	6.60	6.45	6.20	6.34
1910.....	6.20	6.35	7.35	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.10	6.85	6.80	6.60	6.20	6.00	6.83
1911.....	6.15	6.15	6.20	6.10	5.95	6.05	6.30	6.95	6.80	6.75	6.70	6.65	6.40
1912.....	6.85	6.60	7.20	7.65	7.95	8.00	7.90	8.50	9.15	7.90	8.10	7.85	7.80
1913.....	7.80	8.25	8.30	8.15	8.00	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.50	8.40	8.25	8.20	8.21
Av. 1909-1913.....	6.00	6.04	7.03	7.11	7.17	7.23	7.20	7.46	7.00	7.25	7.14	6.98	7.12
1914.....	8.45	8.30	8.35	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.10	9.35	9.05	8.60	8.35	8.65
1915.....	8.05	7.50	7.65	7.70	8.35	8.80	9.20	9.05	9.85	8.80	8.70	8.35	8.43
1916.....	8.35	8.35	8.75	9.10	9.50	9.55	9.25	9.45	9.40	9.75	10.15	10.00	9.38
1917.....	10.15	10.50	11.25	11.75	11.90	12.15	12.85	12.70	13.10	11.70	11.10	11.40	11.67
1918.....	12.10	12.00	12.60	14.70	15.40	15.85	16.05	15.75	16.00	14.80	15.05	14.90	14.00
1919.....	15.80	15.95	16.05	15.85	15.00	13.65	15.60	16.45	15.50	16.15	15.10	14.35	15.45
1920.....	13.05	13.05	13.10	12.30	12.25	14.05	14.08	14.30	14.95	14.61	11.65	10.98	13.32
Av. 1914-1920.....	10.98	10.81	11.11	11.41	11.54	11.96	12.28	12.40	12.46	12.12	11.48	11.06	11.04
1921.....	8.94	8.57	9.41	8.22	8.33	7.94	8.09	8.32	7.07	7.59	7.52	7.31	8.16
1922.....	7.37	7.60	8.01	7.94	8.20	8.83	9.48	9.62	9.98	10.53	9.42	8.89	8.82
1923.....	9.17	8.86	8.83	9.01	9.41	9.94	10.05	10.48	10.12	9.90	9.36	8.92	9.50

CALVES.

1901.....	5.85	5.95	5.75	5.15	5.25	6.00	5.75	5.25	5.85	5.90	5.60	5.00	5.61
1902.....	6.30	6.75	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.75	6.50	6.75	7.00	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.16
1903.....	7.10	7.15	6.50	5.75	5.60	6.20	5.85	6.40	6.05	6.40	5.75	4.95	6.38
1904.....	5.85	6.35	5.65	4.60	4.60	4.90	5.75	5.60	5.90	6.10	6.00	6.00	5.61
1905.....	6.15	6.50	5.70	5.10	5.25	5.85	5.75	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.60	5.90
1906.....	7.00	6.40	6.25	5.60	5.65	5.80	5.60	6.00	6.75	6.50	6.25	7.00	6.23
1907.....	7.00	6.50	6.60	6.00	6.35	6.15	6.40	6.35	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.64
1908.....	6.75	6.60	6.20	5.50	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.75	7.60	7.20	6.50	7.40	6.49
1909.....	7.60	6.85	7.00	6.30	6.35	6.50	7.00	7.50	7.60	8.10	7.40	8.25	7.20
1910.....	8.60	8.65	9.00	7.85	7.35	7.85	7.60	7.75	8.50	8.65	8.75	8.50	8.25
1911.....	8.75	8.40	7.40	6.60	7.25	7.60	7.40	8.00	8.75	8.60	8.35	7.85	7.91
1912.....	8.75	7.50	8.00	7.40	7.75	8.00	8.75	9.05	11.25	10.00	9.85	10.25	8.94
1913.....	9.75	9.85	10.50	8.50	9.25	9.75	10.40	11.50	11.25	10.50	10.35	10.75	10.20
Av. 1909-1913.....	8.69	8.25	8.38	7.33	7.59	7.94	8.23	8.90	9.47	9.17	8.94	9.12	8.50
1914.....	11.00	10.75	9.00	8.85	9.50	9.40	10.60	11.00	11.40	10.65	10.35	8.65	10.10
1915.....	9.85	10.35	10.00	8.40	9.15	9.60	10.25	11.50	11.25	10.85	10.15	9.65	10.08
1916.....	10.15	10.65	9.65	8.75	10.40	11.25	11.40	12.00	12.40	11.50	11.85	11.75	10.98
1917.....	13.40	12.65	13.40	12.50	13.25	13.40	13.00	15.15	15.00	14.85	13.50	15.25	13.78
1918.....	15.35	14.15	15.25	14.50	13.50	16.02	16.67	17.28	18.63	16.83	16.86	16.01	15.92
1919.....	15.62	15.75	15.01	14.31	14.66	16.37	17.84	19.62	20.52	18.05	17.60	16.56	16.83
1920.....	17.74	16.73	16.73	14.22	12.12	13.68	13.98	15.08	16.39	14.18	13.74	10.39	14.58
Av. 1914-1920.....	13.30	13.00	12.72	11.65	11.86	12.82	13.40	14.52	15.08	13.84	13.44	12.61	13.18
1921.....	11.49	11.02	10.33	8.12	8.66	8.72	9.73	9.39	10.71	8.68	7.70	7.81	9.36
1922.....	8.26	9.16	8.26	6.97	8.46	8.89	8.90	10.88	11.92	9.65	8.91	9.42	9.15
1923.....	10.08	10.63	9.32	8.68	9.51	9.31	9.60	10.01	9.98	9.39	7.82	8.09	9.42

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Figures prior to July, 1920, for good beef steers, and prior to June, 1918, for calves, compiled from Chicago Drivers Journal Yearbook; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Bulk of sales, 1,100 lbs. up.² Simple average of monthly average prices.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923.

CHICAGO.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1- June 30.
Beef steers:							
Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	11.85	10.87	10.18	10.04	10.38	10.99	10.72
Good.....	10.40	9.84	9.55	9.42	9.77	10.19	9.86
Medium.....	8.76	8.82	8.74	8.65	9.03	9.12	8.88
Common.....	7.14	7.21	7.47	7.58	8.09	7.92	7.57
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	11.61	10.86	10.25	9.99	10.26	10.81	10.63
Good.....	10.21	9.77	9.60	9.36	9.65	10.00	9.76
Medium.....	8.62	8.68	8.70	8.54	8.87	8.90	8.72
Common.....	6.91	7.02	7.32	7.40	7.85	7.30	7.30
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	7.52	7.54	7.61	7.66	7.95	7.95	7.70
Cows, common to choice.....	5.82	5.96	6.06	6.16	6.50	6.14	6.11
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	5.40	5.54	5.73	5.82	6.18	5.78	5.74
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	3.25	3.64	3.82	3.88	4.06	3.24	3.65
Canner steers.....	3.90	4.19	4.44	4.54	5.00	4.76	4.47
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	10.08	10.63	9.82	8.68	9.51	9.31	9.59
Heavyweight, common to choice.....	6.11	7.08	6.08	5.96	6.48	6.38	6.38
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	7.05	7.08	7.46	7.41	7.76	7.89	7.44
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	7.01	6.96	7.25	7.17	7.89	7.41	7.20
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	6.14	6.21	6.42	6.50	6.83	6.69	6.46
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	4.84	4.82	4.59	4.75	5.17	4.98	4.69
Calves—							
Good and choice.....							
Common and medium.....							

Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1- Dec. 31
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	11.13	12.08	12.43	12.01	11.82	11.97	11.91
Good.....	10.20	10.87	10.95	10.90	10.58	10.58	10.68
Medium.....	9.08	9.31	8.99	9.27	8.99	9.04	9.11
Common.....	7.70	7.45	7.09	6.94	6.76	6.93	7.14
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.85	11.82	12.21	12.03	11.95	12.15	11.84
Good.....	9.88	10.64	10.80	10.96	10.65	10.78	10.62
Medium.....	8.77	9.12	8.86	9.29	9.09	9.13	9.04
Common.....	6.98	6.99	6.81	6.80	6.68	6.69	6.82
Canner and cutter.....	4.53	4.48	4.41	4.34	4.28	4.25	4.38
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....	10.04	10.83	10.62	10.82	10.74	11.08	10.60
Heifers—							
850 lbs. up—good and choice.....	8.96	9.22	9.88	9.62	9.32	9.63	9.39
All weights—common and medium.....	6.61	6.04	6.24	6.27	5.99	6.26	6.24
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	7.30	7.48	7.15	7.08	6.89	6.72	7.10
Common and medium.....	4.78	4.56	4.40	4.67	4.43	4.55	4.55
Canner and cutter.....	3.14	2.99	3.00	2.93	2.77	2.92	2.96
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	6.21	6.14	6.15	5.77	5.56	5.74	5.93
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	4.78	4.14	4.18	3.88	3.64	4.08	4.12
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	10.14	10.36	10.57	9.82	8.15	9.31	9.72
190-260 lbs.....	9.07	9.66	9.40	8.96	7.50	8.07	8.78
260 lbs. up.....	7.33	6.78	6.56	6.35	5.66	6.29	6.49
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	6.79	6.60	7.02	6.73	5.76	6.40	6.55
190 lbs. up.....	5.29	5.07	5.20	5.17	4.18	5.00	4.96
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	7.10	7.24	7.26	6.67	6.50	6.64	6.60
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	6.40	6.82	6.88	5.99	6.04	5.97	6.18
Inferior (all weights).....	4.16	4.07	4.06	3.80	3.92	3.76	3.96
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	4.56	4.39	4.29	4.08	3.77	3.94	4.17
Calves—common to choice.....							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923—Con.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Beef steers:							
Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	11.81	10.77	10.16	9.97	10.31	10.96	10.66
Good.....	10.30	9.76	9.47	9.32	9.76	10.21	9.80
Medium.....	8.49	8.44	8.48	8.44	8.90	9.17	8.65
Common.....	6.65	6.86	7.19	7.30	7.56	7.31	7.14
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	11.80	10.77	10.16	9.90	10.22	10.78	10.60
Good.....	10.30	9.66	9.38	9.20	9.58	9.99	9.68
Medium.....	8.48	8.26	8.33	8.29	8.06	8.90	8.49
Common.....	6.67	6.68	7.00	7.10	7.31	6.89	6.94
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	7.14	7.28	7.46	7.54	7.87	8.14	7.57
Cows, common to choice.....	5.40	5.49	5.98	6.14	6.32	5.82	5.86
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	5.28	5.42	5.08	5.08	5.98	5.58	5.60
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	2.96	3.14	3.60	3.66	3.62	3.09	3.34
Canner steers.....	3.46	3.73	4.00	4.12	4.35	3.90	3.94
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	9.46	9.89	8.30	7.72	8.17	8.03	8.60
Heavyweight, common to choice.....	6.61	7.46	6.95	6.69	6.67	6.89	6.88
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	6.74	6.81	7.12	7.34	7.53	7.27	7.14
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	6.26	6.44	6.75	7.04	7.36	7.02	6.81
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	5.68	5.63	6.00	6.20	6.47	5.96	5.99
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	4.07	4.42	4.74	4.75	4.84	4.40	4.54
Calves—							
Good and choice.....							
Common and medium.....							

Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.96	11.85	12.14	11.85	11.73	11.72	11.71
Good.....	10.19	10.90	10.97	10.70	10.56	10.54	10.64
Medium.....	8.96	9.13	9.02	8.87	8.67	8.61	8.88
Common.....	6.96	6.95	6.86	6.84	6.72	6.66	6.83
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.82	11.57	11.92	11.73	11.92	11.84	11.63
Good.....	9.89	10.59	10.72	10.58	10.80	10.58	10.53
Medium.....	8.06	8.50	8.78	8.69	8.77	8.66	8.74
Common.....	6.61	6.31	6.25	6.15	6.26	6.31	6.32
Canner and cutter.....	4.10	3.78	3.75	3.77	3.93	4.12	3.91
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....	9.40	10.08	10.57	10.80	10.88	10.61	10.39
Heifers—							
850 pounds up—good and choice.....	7.90	8.04	8.53	8.75	8.80	8.28	8.38
All weights—common and medium.....	5.67	5.46	5.67	5.23	4.95	5.25	5.37
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	6.38	6.46	6.30	5.84	5.92	5.89	6.13
Common and medium.....	4.62	4.38	4.28	4.20	4.28	4.16	4.32
Canner and cutter.....	2.85	2.65	2.74	2.69	2.70	2.74	2.73
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	6.12	6.00	5.88	5.88	5.66	5.46	5.83
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	4.08	3.79	3.72	3.64	3.28	3.31	3.64
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	9.05	8.95	9.80	9.40	8.16	8.80	9.03
190-260 lbs.....	7.72	7.02	7.32	7.58	6.29	6.58	7.08
260 lbs. up.....	6.91	6.41	6.99	6.57	5.51	5.89	6.38
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	5.10	4.52	4.50	5.79	4.45	4.63	4.83
190 lbs. up.....	3.92	3.69	3.62	3.56	3.04	3.10	3.49
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	6.75	6.50	6.46	6.04	5.74	5.88	6.23
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	6.30	6.00	5.98	5.72	5.36	5.50	5.81
Inferior (all weights).....	3.83	3.56	3.60	3.48	3.49	3.62	3.60
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	4.08	3.90	4.09	3.86	3.52	3.52	3.83
Calves—common to choice.....					6.25		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923—Con.
FORT WORTH.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Beef steers:							
Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....							
Good.....	8.28	8.00	8.02	7.88	8.00	7.87	8.01
Medium.....	7.00	6.87	6.98	7.00	7.07	6.77	6.95
Common.....	5.19	5.12	5.25	5.38	5.50	5.18	5.27
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....							
Good.....	7.98	7.75	7.84	7.75	8.21	8.01	7.92
Medium.....	6.62	6.50	6.61	6.62	7.14	6.80	6.72
Common.....	4.80	4.75	4.88	5.00	5.56	5.12	5.02
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	5.32	5.34	5.44	5.50	5.45	5.16	5.37
Cows, common to choice.....	4.11	4.10	4.29	4.62	4.79	4.62	4.40
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	3.59	3.57	3.62	3.75	3.70	3.58	3.68
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	2.27	2.65	2.68	2.74	2.82	2.46	2.60
Canner steers.....	2.36	2.70	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.56	2.64
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	7.27	6.95	7.64	7.88	7.80	7.14	7.45
Heavyweight, common to choice.....	5.03	5.08	5.52	5.46	5.32	4.94	5.22
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	5.69	5.72	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.30	5.65
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	5.45	5.47	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.16	5.43
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	5.13	5.32	5.38	5.36	5.33	4.85	5.23
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	3.47	3.55	3.59	3.75	3.70	3.54	3.60
Calves—							
Good and choice.....	6.02	6.04	6.12	6.12	6.07	5.72	6.02
Common and medium.....	4.18	4.24	4.25	4.12	3.88	3.78	4.08

Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....							
Good.....	7.60	7.36	7.66	7.81	7.79	7.96	7.70
Medium.....	6.25	6.08	6.29	6.47	6.43	6.88	6.40
Common.....	4.50	4.48	4.79	5.00	5.14	5.28	4.86
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....			8.96	9.05	9.12		
Good.....	7.25	7.22	7.54	7.60	7.68	8.16	7.58
Medium.....	5.84	5.82	6.02	6.14	6.20	6.73	6.12
Common.....	4.12	4.10	4.49	4.68	4.78	5.07	4.54
Canner and cutter.....	2.38	2.38	2.68	2.89	2.92	3.20	2.74
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....			8.08	8.26	8.26	8.66	
Heifers—							
850 lbs. up—good and choice.....	5.50	5.28	5.39	5.56	5.47	6.20	5.57
All weights—common and medium.....	3.88	3.57	3.62	3.67	3.68	4.02	3.73
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	4.59	4.40	4.61	4.60	4.32	4.74	4.54
Common and medium.....	3.38	3.17	3.20	3.17	2.96	3.47	3.22
Canner and cutter.....	2.15	1.96	2.05	2.07	1.92	2.30	2.06
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	3.88	3.88	4.07	4.16	4.08	4.12	4.03
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	2.38	2.41	2.70	2.63	2.49	2.71	2.55
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	6.35	6.02	6.11	5.93	5.70	6.17	6.05
190-260 lbs.....	5.56	5.56	5.87	5.60	5.36	5.78	5.62
260 lbs. up.....	4.99	5.10	5.47	5.31	5.08	5.41	5.22
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	3.25	3.11	3.26	3.24	3.29	3.62	3.30
190 lbs. up.....	2.62	2.70	3.14	3.03	2.83	3.23	2.92
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	4.25	4.24	4.88	5.12	5.15	5.38	4.85
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	4.25	4.24	4.79	4.96	4.92	5.12	4.73
Inferior (all weights).....	2.25	2.40	2.91	3.00	3.00	3.06	2.77
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.16	2.68	2.94	3.08
Calves—common to choice.....	4.25	4.28	4.63	4.63	4.20	4.49	4.41

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923—Con.
KANSAS CITY.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Beef steers:							
Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.87	10.44	7.87	9.09	10.20	10.83	9.98
Good.....	9.56	9.21	8.96	8.95	9.54	10.14	9.39
Medium.....	8.20	8.14	8.13	8.34	8.90	9.22	8.49
Common.....	6.68	6.94	7.11	7.46	7.90	7.88	7.33
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.66	10.22	9.78	9.67	10.08	10.65	10.18
Good.....	9.35	8.99	8.79	8.86	9.36	9.84	9.20
Medium.....	7.93	7.87	7.90	8.06	8.50	8.72	8.16
Common.....	6.32	6.60	6.80	7.06	7.36	7.20	6.89
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	6.27	6.40	6.55	6.69	6.94	7.02	6.64
Cows, common to choice.....	5.12	5.21	5.53	5.81	5.98	5.73	5.56
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	4.67	4.76	5.06	5.25	5.47	5.16	5.06
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	3.05	3.14	3.44	3.53	3.50	3.18	3.31
Canner steers.....	3.48	3.60	3.88	4.00	4.09	3.84	3.82
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	8.95	9.55	8.50	7.58	8.03	7.85	8.41
Heavy weight, common to choice.....	6.37	6.74	6.37	6.20	6.75	6.48	6.48
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	6.91	7.25	7.38	7.36	7.66	7.90	7.41
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	6.94	7.22	7.34	7.31	7.57	7.78	7.36
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	3.46	3.61	3.78	3.81	5.00	6.94	6.43
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	4.28	4.44	4.65	4.77	4.74	4.47	4.56
Calves—							
Good and choice.....	7.12	7.20	7.44	7.50	7.58	7.44	7.38
Common to medium.....	5.27	5.32	5.48	5.61	5.82	5.57	5.51

Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.83	11.87	11.68	11.34	11.25	11.36	11.39
Good.....	9.92	10.06	10.16	9.78	9.64	9.88	9.91
Medium.....	8.90	8.73	8.59	8.20	7.87	8.19	8.41
Common.....	7.59	7.28	6.96	6.65	6.31	6.41	6.87
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.58	11.10	11.40	11.11	11.35	11.48	11.17
Good.....	9.61	9.76	9.84	9.59	9.68	10.01	9.75
Medium.....	8.50	8.45	8.38	8.08	7.96	8.32	8.28
Common.....	6.96	6.64	6.41	6.09	6.00	6.16	6.38
Canner and cutter.....	4.34	4.12	4.11	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.10
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....	9.45	9.74	9.89	9.88	10.00	10.14	9.85
Heifers—							
850 lbs. up, good and choice.....	7.82	7.85	7.80	7.82	7.02	8.04	7.82
All weights—common and medium.....	5.50	5.54	5.39	5.26	4.88	5.04	5.27
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	6.55	6.53	6.40	6.25	5.88	5.90	6.25
Common and medium.....	4.34	4.27	4.28	4.23	3.80	3.92	4.14
Canner and cutter.....	2.68	2.59	2.66	2.74	2.43	2.66	2.63
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	5.65	5.26	5.26	5.00	4.92	4.93	5.17
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	4.08	3.54	3.52	3.27	3.06	3.20	3.44
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	7.82	8.04	8.02	8.15	7.71	7.75	7.92
190-200 lbs.....	7.53	7.42	7.41	7.27	6.75	6.88	7.21
200 lbs. up.....	6.72	6.30	6.42	6.12	5.62	5.61	6.13*
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	4.58	4.62	4.68	4.67	4.38	4.50	4.51
190 lbs. up.....	4.08	3.65	3.62	3.53	3.25	3.17	3.55
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	6.77	7.07	7.13	6.61	6.60	6.53	6.78
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	6.40	6.47	6.32	6.06	6.11	6.04	6.23
Inferior (all weights).....	3.72	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.74
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	4.00	4.46	4.38	4.09	3.88	3.98	4.23
Calves—common to choice.....	6.12	6.12	5.84	5.66	5.58	5.56	5.81

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923—Con.
OMAHA.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Beef steers:							
• Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.94	10.28	9.74	9.50	9.90	10.58	10.16
Good.....	9.50	9.24	8.88	8.72	9.30	9.83	9.24
Medium.....	7.99	8.05	8.05	8.08	8.65	8.84	8.28
Common.....	6.39	6.67	6.86	7.08	7.69	7.66	7.06
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.71	10.14	9.74	9.50	9.79	10.38	10.04
Good.....	9.35	9.06	8.88	8.72	9.10	9.62	9.12
Medium.....	7.80	7.87	7.93	7.96	8.29	8.54	8.06
Common.....	6.11	6.45	6.61	6.84	7.19	7.09	6.72
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	6.67	6.75	6.79	6.80	6.96	7.09	6.84
Cows, common to choice.....	5.28	5.43	5.60	5.85	6.31	6.29	5.81
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	4.68	4.98	5.43	5.47	5.84	5.68	5.35
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	3.28	3.25	3.54	3.77	4.00	3.46	3.57
Canner steers.....	3.74	3.75	3.97				
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	9.05	9.55	9.24	7.96	8.86	7.87	8.76
Heavyweight, common to choice.....	6.04	6.50	6.24	6.13	6.56	6.05	6.25
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	6.87	7.12	7.06	7.24	7.47	7.64	7.23
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	6.85	7.00	6.92	7.04	7.15	7.04	7.00
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	6.15	6.25	6.24	6.37	6.58	6.36	6.32
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	4.29	4.38	4.38	4.42	4.66	4.60	4.46
Calves—							
Good and choice.....	6.95	7.10	7.06	7.11	7.28	7.38	7.15
Common and medium.....	5.26	5.40	5.41	5.38	5.59	5.75	5.46

Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.81	11.50	11.80	11.41	11.28	11.52	11.39
Good.....	9.93	10.18	10.20	9.91	9.74	10.00	9.90
Medium.....	8.87	8.69	8.55	8.32	8.12	8.28	8.47
Common.....	7.46	7.13	6.90	6.74	6.56	6.29	6.85
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.62	11.23	11.59	11.27	11.50	11.63	11.31
Good.....	9.69	9.85	9.93	9.77	10.02	10.14	9.90
Medium.....	8.54	8.41	8.27	8.12	8.26	8.34	8.32
Common.....	6.94	6.56	6.28	6.12	6.12	6.13	6.36
Canner and cutter.....		4.21	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.05
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....	9.66	9.67	9.66	9.73	10.08	10.29	9.85
Heifers—							
850 lbs. up—good and choice.....	8.27	8.30	8.14	8.31	8.28	8.61	8.32
All weights—common and medium.....	5.98	5.82	5.42	5.46	5.28	5.58	5.56
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	6.87	7.00	6.56	6.32	5.71	5.80	6.38
Common and medium.....	4.75	4.56	4.18	4.06	3.78	4.25	4.26
Canner and cutter.....	3.04	2.87	2.72	2.79	2.64	3.01	2.84
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	6.02	6.18	5.82	5.53	5.08	5.05	5.61
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	4.28	4.08	3.70	3.53	3.03	3.24	3.64
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	8.08	8.19	8.41	8.60	8.30	7.96	8.36
190-200 lbs.....	7.54	7.31	7.25	7.07	6.80	6.68	7.11
200 lbs. up.....	6.78	6.31	6.25	6.16	6.14	5.84	6.25
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	5.94	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.10	5.34	5.36
190 lbs. up.....	5.26	4.69	4.62	4.35	3.99	3.83	4.46
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	7.22	7.30	7.32	6.75	6.50	6.54	6.94
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	6.60	6.24	6.28	6.04	6.04	6.18	6.23
Inferior (all weights).....	4.49	4.13	4.06	3.88	3.87	3.90	4.04
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	4.55	4.56	4.62	4.34	3.81	3.96	4.31
Calves—common to choice.....	6.36	6.25	6.19	5.80	5.55	5.40	5.92

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 425.—Cattle and calves: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, 1923—Con.
SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Beef steers:							
Medium and heavyweight (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....					8.96	9.38	
Good.....	8.28	7.93	7.71	7.98	8.20	8.26	8.06
Medium.....	6.70	6.04	6.09	6.98	7.31	7.04	6.89
Common.....							
Lightweight (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....					8.98	9.38	
Good.....	8.26	7.92	7.71	7.98	8.20	8.26	8.06
Medium.....	6.67	6.52	6.56	6.86	7.17	6.92	6.77
Common.....							
Butcher cattle:							
Heifers, common to choice.....	6.05	6.31	6.51	6.95	7.02	7.39	6.70
Cows, common to choice.....	5.29	5.33	5.43	5.86	5.98	5.54	5.57
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	4.66	4.57	4.70	4.78	4.94	4.76	4.74
Canners and cutters:							
Cows and heifers.....	2.96	3.02	3.19	3.38	3.43	2.82	3.13
Canner steers.....	3.38	3.50	3.60	4.10	4.21	3.85	3.77
Veal calves:							
Light to medium weight, medium to choice.....	7.29	7.66	6.57	6.31	6.49	6.55	6.81
Heavyweight, common to choice.....	5.26	5.65	5.48	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.25
Feeder steers:							
Heavy (1,000 lbs. up), common to choice.....	6.00	6.21	6.25	6.44	6.54	6.26	6.28
Light and medium (750 to 1,000 lbs.), common to choice.....	5.79	5.96	6.00	6.19	6.30	6.00	6.04
Stock cattle:							
Steers, common to choice.....	5.42	5.58	5.62	5.82	5.92	5.57	5.66
Cows and heifers, common to choice.....	3.88	4.00	4.17	4.44	4.49	3.99	4.16
Calves—							
Good and choice.....							
Common and medium.....							
Classification.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Slaughter cattle:							
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. up)—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Choice and prime.....	10.36	11.03	11.51	11.15	11.00	11.07	11.02
Good.....	9.46	9.83	10.10	9.83	9.75	9.68	9.78
Medium.....	8.36	8.41	8.13	7.75	7.88	7.98	8.08
Common.....	6.92	6.80	6.28	5.90	5.88	6.00	6.30
Beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—							
Choice and prime.....	10.36	11.03	11.51	11.15	11.00	11.07	11.02
Good.....	9.46	9.82	10.05	9.83	9.75	9.68	9.70
Medium.....	8.30	8.16	7.86	7.62	7.75	7.90	7.93
Common.....	6.67	6.07	5.56	5.26	5.37	5.06	5.76
Canner and cutter.....	4.13	3.70	3.50	3.28	3.19	3.50	3.55
Light yearling steers and heifers (800 lbs. down), good and prime.....	9.52	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.56	9.98	9.58
Heifers—							
850 lbs. up—good and choice.....	8.46	8.29	8.24	8.25	8.15	8.31	8.28
All weights—common and medium.....	6.05	5.42	5.22	5.00	4.92	5.35	5.33
Cows—							
Good and choice.....	6.07	6.29	5.99	5.96	6.01	6.06	6.16
Common and medium.....	4.50	3.92	3.69	3.64	3.74	3.86	3.89
Canner and cutter.....	2.49	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.42	2.47	2.46
Bulls—							
Good and choice ¹	5.36	4.72	5.00	4.56	4.26	4.50	4.74
Canner to medium (canner and bologna).....	3.78	3.38	3.33	3.12	3.06	3.25	3.32
Slaughter calves:							
Medium to choice—							
190 lbs. down.....	7.03	8.18	8.18	7.90	6.64	6.96	7.58
190-260 lbs.....	6.53	6.87	6.99	6.90	6.16	6.08	6.59
260 lbs. up.....	6.16	6.25	5.49	5.50	5.31	5.08	5.63
Cull and common—							
190 lbs. down.....	4.90	5.17	5.04	5.00	4.62	4.50	4.87
190 lbs. up.....	3.58	3.79	3.55	3.50	3.06	3.08	3.42
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:							
Steers—							
Common to choice—750 lbs. up.....	6.01	6.03	6.43	5.55	5.10	5.17	5.72
Common to choice—750 lbs. down.....	5.61	5.47	5.71	4.84	4.62	4.67	5.15
Inferior (all weights).....	3.69	3.30	3.58	3.33	2.94	2.93	3.30
Cows and heifers—common to choice.....	3.42	3.34	3.38	3.26	3.02	3.38	3.30
Calves—common to choice.....	5.25	5.30	5.25	4.97	4.76	4.75	5.04

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the
Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹Beef yearlings excluded.

TABLE 428.—*Cattle and calves: Trend of average farm prices and average market prices at Chicago, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Farm price.		Average market price at Chicago.		Price relatives, 1913=100.			
	Beef cattle, weighted average.	Veal calves, simple average.	Beef cattle, simple average.	Veal calves, simple average.	Farm price.		Market price.	
					Beef cattle.	Veal calves.	Beef cattle.	Veal calves.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>				
1910.....	4.76	6.41	6.83	8.25	80.5	85.7	83.2	81.0
1911.....	4.45	6.06	6.46	7.91	75.3	81.0	78.0	77.6
1912.....	5.15	6.45	7.80	8.94	87.1	86.2	95.0	87.7
1913.....	5.91	7.48	8.21	10.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	6.24	7.83	8.65	10.10	105.6	104.7	105.4	99.1
1915.....	6.00	7.63	8.43	10.08	101.5	102.0	102.7	98.9
1916.....	6.47	8.33	9.33	10.98	109.5	111.4	113.6	107.8
1917.....	8.16	10.47	11.67	13.78	138.1	140.0	142.1	135.2
1918.....	9.44	11.88	14.60	15.92	159.7	158.8	177.8	156.2
1919.....	9.56	12.74	15.45	16.85	161.8	170.3	188.2	165.4
1920.....	8.32	11.81	13.32	14.58	140.8	157.9	162.2	143.1
1921.....	8.46	7.87	8.16	9.86	92.4	105.2	99.4	91.9
1922.....	8.48	7.69	8.82	9.15	92.7	102.8	107.4	89.8
1923.....	5.57	7.99	9.50	9.42	94.2	106.8	115.7	92.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Farm prices from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; market prices compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

TABLE 427.—Cattle: Prices of live steers in Chicago, wholesale prices of beef in Chicago and New York, and retail prices of certain beef cuts, 1913-1923.

Calendar year.	Beef, wholesale.				Beef, retail.															
	Good native steer, Chicago.		Native sides, New York.		Sirloin steak.				Round steak.											
	Whole-sale as per cent of live steer price.	Price per pound.	Whole-sale as per cent of live steer price.	Price per pound.	Chicago.	New York.	Average, leading cities.	Chicago.	New York.	Average, leading cities.										
1913.	Cent.	13.0	Cent.	153	Cent.	23.2	Cent.	273	Cent.	25.9	Cent.	305	Cent.	20.2	Cent.	238	Cent.	284	Per cent.	262
1914.	8.5	13.6	151	150	12.5	150	25.3	283	26.8	298	25.9	298	25.9	22.4	254	26.3	292	23.6	292	26.2
1915.	9.0	13.5	151	145	13.6	145	25.7	295	28.8	308	25.7	295	25.7	22.1	249	26.0	299	23.0	299	26.4
1916.	8.7	12.9	148	140	12.6	140	26.8	279	28.1	293	27.3	294	26.8	22.6	235	26.5	299	23.0	299	26.5
1917.	9.6	13.8	144	128	13.4	128	29.3	229	32.6	255	31.5	294	22.8	292	32.6	255	24.0	275	22.5	275
1918.	12.8	16.7	130	127	16.4	127	35.3	215	40.9	249	38.9	237	32.3	197	42.5	258	36.9	298	34.5	335
1919.	16.4	22.1	135	123	20.9	123	38.3	219	43.9	241	41.7	301	36.3	250	47.4	326	39.5	344	34.4	344
1920.	17.5	23.3	133	123	21.5	123	43.0	237	46.9	323	43.7	441	31.0	306	39.6	409	34.4	391	30.0	300
1921.	14.5	23.0	159	143	20.8	143	38.0	432	42.1	433	37.4	394	28.1	306	39.6	409	34.4	391	30.0	300
1922.	8.8	16.3	185	168	14.8	168	37.2	392	41.1	433	37.4	394	28.1	306	39.6	409	34.4	391	30.0	300
1923.	9.5	15.0	158	145	13.8	145	39.8	398	42.5	425	39.1	391	30.7	307	40.8	408	35.5	335	31.6	335
1923.	10.0	15.8	158	145	13.8	145	39.8	398	42.5	425	39.1	391	30.7	307	40.8	408	35.5	335	31.6	335
1923.	9.8	15.4	157	143	14.0	143	38.9	389	40.5	413	37.2	350	29.3	299	38.6	384	31.6	384	31.6	322
January.	9.4	14.8	157	144	13.5	144	37.6	400	39.9	424	37.1	395	28.9	307	38.3	384	31.6	384	31.5	335
February.	9.3	14.5	156	142	12.7	142	37.3	401	39.9	429	37.3	401	28.8	310	38.3	384	31.5	384	31.5	335
March.	9.0	14.5	153	139	13.9	139	38.2	424	40.4	449	37.9	421	29.4	307	38.7	380	32.3	359	32.3	359
April.	9.5	14.5	153	139	14.5	139	38.5	405	40.4	436	38.7	421	29.4	307	38.7	380	32.3	359	32.3	359
May.	10.3	15.1	147	139	14.3	139	39.3	382	43.4	421	40.1	389	30.2	293	40.9	397	34.5	335	34.5	335
June.	10.3	15.1	147	139	14.3	139	39.3	382	43.4	421	40.1	389	30.2	293	40.9	397	34.5	335	34.5	335
July.	10.6	15.8	149	140	16.0	149	41.6	392	45.5	427	41.0	387	31.6	298	43.7	412	35.5	326	35.5	326
August.	10.9	15.8	148	140	16.0	149	41.6	392	45.5	427	41.0	387	31.6	298	43.7	412	35.5	326	35.5	326
September.	10.7	17.5	164	138	14.8	138	43.0	402	45.0	421	41.1	384	32.7	306	43.5	407	35.5	326	35.5	326
October.	10.4	17.5	168	145	15.1	145	41.6	400	44.3	426	40.0	385	32.3	311	42.8	412	34.4	344	34.4	344
November.	9.8	17.5	179	145	14.5	145	40.7	415	42.6	435	38.9	397	31.7	323	41.2	420	35.1	351	35.1	351
December.	9.8	17.1	174	169	16.6	169	40.9	417	42.3	432	35.6	394	31.6	322	40.6	414	32.4	324	32.4	324

TABLE 427.—Cattle: Prices of live steers in Chicago, wholesale prices of beef in Chicago and New York, and retail prices of certain beef cuts, 1913-1923—Continued.

Calendar year.	Beef, retail—Continued.									
	Chuck roast.					Rib roast.				
	Chicago.		New York.		Average, leading cities.	Chicago.		New York.		Average, leading cities.
	Price per pound.	Retail as per cent of live steer price.	Price per pound.	Retail as per cent of live steer price.		Price per pound.	Retail as per cent of live steer price.	Price per pound.	Retail as per cent of live steer price.	
1912	Cents 13.4	Per cent. 181	Cents 16.0	Per cent. 185	Cents 16.0	Per cent. 188	Cents 22.9	Per cent. 236	Cents 19.8	Per cent. 233
1913	13.9	183	16.5	187	16.7	186	23.0	246	20.4	227
1914	14.0	182	16.5	180	16.1	185	24.5	256	20.1	221
1915	14.6	173	17.3	180	17.1	178	24.9	242	21.2	221
1916	15.3	169	21.3	166	20.9	163	24.1	214	24.9	186
1917	16.9	158	23.5	174	20.6	162	29.7	181	30.7	187
1918	18.7	153	28.9	171	17.0	154	31.4	179	32.5	186
1919	20.7	179	28.9	199	23.3	151	33.7	232	33.2	229
1920	20.7	235	23.1	262	24.1	160	36.4	343	33.1	230
1921	19.1	201	21.4	225	20.7	158	36.3	372	29.1	231
1922	19.9	199	22.4	224	20.2	156	36.2	363	27.6	234
1923.										
January	19.4	198	21.5	219	19.6	160	29.3	299	35.1	358
February	18.1	200	21.2	226	19.5	160	29.2	311	34.7	369
March	18.9	203	21.2	228	19.6	161	29.1	313	34.9	375
April	19.5	217	21.8	242	19.7	161	29.6	331	35.1	390
May	19.5	205	21.6	227	19.9	160	30.1	317	35.8	377
June	19.9	193	22.2	216	20.4	168	29.4	295	36.7	356
July	19.5	184	23.2	219	20.8	166	30.2	285	38.1	359
August	19.5	179	23.2	213	20.8	161	29.9	285	39.3	344
September	21.0	196	28.3	218	21.0	166	31.4	293	39.4	349
October	21.1	203	23.5	226	20.8	160	31.6	304	38.9	355
November	21.0	214	23.0	235	20.8	160	31.3	319	38.9	373
December	21.1	215	23.1	236	20.4	168	31.3	319	38.6	373

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. All prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 428.—Cattle and calves: Monthly slaughter under Federal inspection, 1907-1923.
CATTLE.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1907	717,935	590,641	555,476	634,531	620,114	588,465	640,535	667,827	696,271	801,110	565,692	545,758	7,535,305
1908	642,632	527,309	510,851	463,445	490,623	525,134	563,403	640,332	767,698	821,193	680,616	680,964	7,279,290
1909	596,542	480,905	530,719	508,267	530,101	543,597	608,030	652,172	782,309	892,348	798,967	794,850	7,713,807
1910	632,131	527,381	590,073	532,924	551,179	620,862	614,962	678,668	795,525	831,406	779,527	643,959	7,507,000
1911	626,080	536,853	562,077	498,422	599,082	614,447	591,317	719,310	691,720	828,316	745,810	605,460	7,619,006
1912	674,995	515,056	563,882	622,278	562,598	511,135	507,695	631,623	643,617	808,361	690,973	620,457	7,232,978
1913	621,744	480,842	483,693	554,709	546,781	556,321	592,639	592,061	656,410	701,402	601,637	590,482	6,978,361
1914	585,164	498,941	476,406	474,177	473,805	490,302	505,244	518,165	638,189	743,686	658,159	682,549	6,756,737
1915	572,748	466,122	551,891	507,442	534,457	573,851	596,142	590,302	641,411	736,149	702,134	680,646	7,153,305
1916	622,507	549,056	597,059	475,596	564,207	648,209	562,448	742,534	790,237	941,049	971,801	844,385	8,310,458
1917	822,932	662,776	647,261	634,336	815,071	844,168	783,559	865,883	937,253	1,195,587	1,068,796	1,002,540	10,350,152
1918	895,275	784,634	828,216	914,899	781,755	829,680	1,019,952	967,237	1,142,754	1,251,041	1,233,061	1,159,785	11,828,549
1919	1,119,200	701,353	646,268	622,123	720,648	644,463	854,797	859,409	1,555,292	1,073,220	1,040,074	960,181	10,091,084
1920	832,231	630,995	653,139	637,575	626,304	656,002	661,172	685,763	825,484	843,136	858,946	667,344	8,008,691
1921	680,506	526,177	620,836	590,943	569,979	640,166	579,028	680,419	689,043	749,756	696,115	586,192	7,008,260
1922	641,613	569,153	673,701	589,916	702,203	724,419	697,303	761,125	796,377	893,949	839,413	778,738	8,677,807
1923	745,109	633,710	687,634	696,757	762,461	726,962	724,596	820,514	909,510	952,795	845,618	756,250	9,162,516

CALVES.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1907	126,178	96,283	122,451	205,410	224,405	203,916	220,697	205,840	197,811	186,620	126,141	103,635	2,024,367
1908	116,868	87,891	137,120	196,978	205,225	210,662	192,034	184,719	187,400	180,317	142,560	116,471	1,958,273
1909	134,800*	95,221	149,150	200,100	228,192	235,741	195,623	195,623	205,468	205,064	155,147	155,147	2,189,017
1910	132,412	116,899	188,441	221,557	251,746	237,937	218,217	206,000	197,567	187,567	168,323	131,845	2,238,267
1911	135,440	120,845	180,366	218,434	243,247	232,261	198,471	206,971	184,421	179,838	155,135	128,064	2,183,543
1912	152,064	126,432	179,813	244,700	258,331	228,659	201,085	192,355	189,785	193,250	162,837	148,643	2,277,854
1913	130,281	117,967	141,551	212,374	204,723	194,613	182,000	149,292	158,516	156,562	124,004	121,509	1,902,414
1914	122,486	96,865	145,226	185,619	183,052	186,771	153,448	129,509	129,637	135,009	107,279	119,211	1,066,892
1915	108,642	96,066	156,205	198,515	205,039	197,462	161,997	141,289	138,557	148,061	141,400	125,439	1,815,702
1916	120,231	143,262	189,472	233,412	267,422	228,480	177,605	206,783	165,928	203,905	217,370	194,833	2,367,408
1917	205,250	181,761	259,501	286,191	344,598	276,501	276,710	254,711	271,514	339,324	280,910	216,690	3,142,721
1918	210,444	192,769	259,534	331,357	357,353	312,171	354,721	273,597	316,816	306,096	272,076	248,109	3,456,963
1919	294,812	208,834	265,368	383,414	391,304	327,060	399,966	318,769	317,964	374,619	344,238	311,639	3,966,027
1920	305,125	283,692	390,053	362,420	368,614	431,079	342,765	332,349	347,578	314,791	315,971	244,573	4,068,370
1921	282,043	282,692	360,410	386,798	366,996	369,996	324,046	303,796	321,173	309,136	292,172	256,045	3,897,668
1922	298,487	279,359	391,439	365,323	401,340	388,919	329,445	344,968	352,837	347,711	306,646	305,646	4,181,566
1923	351,362	296,698	367,979	400,322	466,792	387,905	378,513	402,643	338,093	416,868	370,070	326,538	4,900,526

Bureau of Animal Industry.

TABLE 429.—Beef: Cold-storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.

Year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,080 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1916	147,817	153,118	151,912	144,089	112,045	90,949	74,024	77,456	76,753	87,972	122,626	196,106
1917	239,743	226,900	207,453	184,794	147,800	133,838	145,033	141,180	130,743	150,468	211,254	278,989
1918	354,814	330,907	313,689	302,121	241,942	214,888	176,606	209,027	215,125	223,181	253,652	262,049
1919	335,065	330,324	296,539	252,416	212,407	191,002	191,883	190,222	197,595	208,571	221,791	258,858
1920	298,964	268,782	260,147	231,937	200,783	157,271	121,652	101,066	80,721	78,055	89,015	112,106
1921	142,813	142,991	146,409	133,345	122,188	109,553	96,220	84,091	67,334	59,322	63,496	80,333
1922	64,806	78,295	73,783	69,516	64,507	56,832	50,706	47,031	48,291	53,572	67,814	95,628
1923	116,255	114,113	100,591	90,502	78,535	65,023	57,220	45,893	40,041	48,187	63,421	93,166

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 430.—Cattle: Monthly statement of the livestock and meat situation, 1923.

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF, AND VEAL.

Item.	Unit.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Inspected slaughter:							
Cattle	Thousands.	745	634	688	697	762	727
Calves	do.	351	297	368	400	467	588
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Pounds	980	974	973	971	950	955
Calves	do.	168	163	149	142	146	162
Average dressed weight:							
Cattle	do.	529	534	536	539	530	525
Calves	do.	100	97	88	82	82	94
Total dressed weight (carcasses):							
Beef	1,000 lbs.	394,192	338,103	368,599	375,378	403,975	382,004
Veal	do.	34,970	28,088	32,437	32,850	33,394	36,277
Storage first of month:							
Fresh beef	do.	91,805	99,272	75,604	65,292	54,522	41,207
Cured beef	do.	24,450	24,841	24,987	25,210	24,013	23,816
Exports: ¹							
Fresh beef and veal	do.	357	386	368	161	390	213
Cured beef	do.	1,205	1,929	2,312	1,937	1,612	2,167
Canned beef	do.	168	253	104	117	238	171
Oleo oil and stearin	do.	10,208	8,043	11,523	8,962	9,736	9,174
Tallow	do.	1,468	1,320	1,714	1,616	2,440	4,427
Imports:							
Fresh beef and veal	do.	669	565	947	1,590	1,485	1,058
Receipts, cattle and calves ²	Thousands.	1,877	1,427	1,502	1,670	1,900	1,629
Stocker and feeder shipments ³	do.	281	210	199	233	300	234
Prices per 100 pounds:							
Cattle—							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollars	6.58	6.89	7.19	7.51	7.82	7.90
Calves—							
Average cost for slaughter	do.	8.51	9.34	8.80	7.98	8.97	8.24
At Chicago—							
Cattle, good steers	do.	10.30	9.80	9.58	9.39	9.71	10.10
Veal calves	do.	10.08	10.63	9.32	8.68	9.51	9.31
At eastern markets—							
Beef carcasses, good grade	do.	14.47	14.06	12.74	14.12	15.45	16.41
Veal carcasses, good grade	do.	18.14	18.07	16.45	15.97	16.68	16.09
Cattle on farms Jan. 1	Thousands.	67,240					

TABLE 430.—Cattle: Monthly statement of the livestock and meat situation, 1925—Continued.

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL—Continued.

Item.	Unit.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Inspected slaughter:								
Cattle.....	Thousands.	725	820	810	953	846	756	9,163
Calves.....	do.	378	403	338	416	370	324	4,500
Average live weight:								
Cattle.....	Pounds.	942	933	939	940	934	952	953
Calves.....	do.	177	196	204	200	189	181	173
Average dressed weight:								
Cattle.....	do.	509	504	501	496	502	499	516
Calves.....	do.	102	110	112	111	109	104	99
Total dressed weight (carcass):								
Beef.....	1,000 lbs.	368,783	413,367	405,966	472,805	424,898	377,346	4,725,396
Veal.....	do.	38,449	44,254	37,870	46,294	40,182	38,703	444,368
Storage first of month:								
Fresh beef.....	do.	34,885	24,112	24,625	27,590	43,772	71,024	653,001
Cured beef.....	do.	22,835	21,781	21,416	20,597	19,649	22,142	22,978
Exports: ¹								
Fresh beef and veal.....	do.	202	267	280	232	267	256	3,479
Cured beef.....	do.	2,061	1,551	2,554	2,210	1,804	1,480	23,042
Canned beef.....	do.	174	92	132	122	60	108	1,734
Oleo oil and stearin.....	do.	7,080	11,734	8,752	9,010	7,199	6,299	107,720
Tallow.....	do.	6,135	5,195	3,273	3,209	3,262	1,811	35,876
Imports:								
Fresh beef and veal.....	do.	1,650	1,982	3,542	3,174	1,387	1,257	19,356
Receipts, cattle and calves: ¹	Thousands.	1,908	2,214	2,295	2,802	2,182	1,810	23,211
Stocks and feeder shipments: ¹	do.	223	480	631	785	624	353	4,558
Prices per 100 pounds:								
Cattle—								
Average cost for slaughter.....	Dollars.	7.26	7.03	6.59	6.01	5.64	6.23	6.82
Calves—								
Average cost for slaughter.....	do.	8.60	7.53	7.30	6.94	6.39	7.19	7.86
At Chicago—								
Cattle, good steers.....	do.	10.04	10.76	10.88	10.93	10.62	10.68	10.23
Veal calves.....	do.	9.60	10.01	9.98	9.39	7.82	8.69	9.42
At eastern markets—								
Beef carcasses, good grade.....	do.	17.32	17.84	17.90	16.76	15.71	15.95	15.81
Veal carcasses, good grade.....	do.	16.96	17.74	19.18	18.27	15.52	15.80	17.08

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Inspected slaughter from reports of Bureau of Animal Industry. Weights and storage holdings from reports of Division of Statistical and Historical Research; receipts, shipments, and prices compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division, and number on farm from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Exports and Imports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Including reexports.¹ Public stockyards.¹ Weighted average.¹ Simple average, not total.TABLE 431.—Beef products:¹ Exports, all products combined, United States, 1910–1924.

Year ending June 30.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909–10.	35,891	25,898	23,365	26,477	21,819	22,987	16,703	19,010	23,778	19,905	18,518	23,319	282,876
1910–11.	18,090	18,820	16,146	15,308	18,227	15,596	16,540	16,255	23,412	30,692	40,030	32,904	262,128
1911–12.	29,171	25,841	25,130	21,002	14,962	15,373	14,206	15,739	19,203	19,638	15,967	13,804	230,296
1912–13.	16,754	15,574	10,871	10,518	8,068	8,008	12,603	13,657	16,424	14,203	15,680	19,971	163,497
1913–14.	15,388	13,280	11,895	10,670	10,778	10,361	10,499	9,283	11,073	14,181	15,326	13,221	145,955
1914–15.	12,410	10,960	17,131	16,495	31,587	18,895	32,870	35,368	41,125	49,961	40,190	71,340	378,281
1915–16.	50,154	43,166	39,404	28,390	36,702	42,155	21,461	29,422	30,378	33,361	35,105	53,830	439,068
1916–17.	28,242	24,679	25,783	36,024	31,724	26,906	32,680	25,933	35,685	51,974	51,950	33,296	408,087
1917–18.	19,111	42,278	31,773	17,037	10,743	36,443	43,478	31,892	37,199	73,882	96,932	92,150	583,465
1918–19.	38,568	69,217	49,124	43,523	63,900	49,504	42,078	30,685	27,164	39,559	28,990	43,964	561,194
1919–20.	25,496	28,184	25,400	45,744	28,663	19,711	30,576	20,497	17,635	29,852	24,925	27,861	324,544
1920–21.	18,716	9,387	10,530	15,180	14,088	14,999	24,767	14,523	12,626	14,625	15,911	13,065	178,417
1921–22.	18,019	18,496	18,568	12,772	10,044	9,309	9,100	12,400	17,810	13,735	19,155	10,873	129,850
1922–23.	15,271	13,751	13,832	13,165	14,554	10,778	12,837	11,415	15,144	12,149	13,647	14,941	161,184
1923–24.	14,229	18,179	14,997	13,205	12,086								

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ These figures include fresh, canned, pickled, and other cured beef, tallow, and oleo oil.

TABLE 432.—Beef, fresh: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	France.	Italy.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	Bermuda.	Panama.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Grand total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....		86	70,795	5	70,886	136	4	394	4,042	95	173	75,730
1910-11.....		1	37,258	42	37,301	248	5	561	4,221	42	139	42,511
1911-12.....		14	8,872	18	8,904	585	12	176	5,401	45	141	15,261
1912-13.....			127	22	149	640	20	380	6,835	125	113	7,562
1913-14.....				5	5	254		483	5,534	38	80	6,594
1914-15.....	99,620	10,472	54,497	31	164,620	545	82	656	3,707	533	298	170,441
1915-16.....	49,100	47,888	117,409	241	214,638	3,192	111	885	1,505	53	10,830	231,214
1916-17.....	38,042	13,066	125,688	576	177,372	17,771	263	1,327	235	58	151	197,177
1917-18.....	36,927	8,567	285,789		331,283	27,350	329	510	144	203	214	370,033
1918-19.....	26,629	19,085	272,129	930	318,773	3,019	20	932	267	201	9,003	332,206
1919-20.....	329	3,610	9,323	134,931	148,193	2,918	198	1,020	84	314	834	153,561
1920-21.....	401		3,140	4,028	7,569	695		1,143	198	515	10,964	21,084
1921-22.....			1,044	340	1,390	128	82	1,116	236	176	865	3,993
1922-23.....	4		1,464	271	1,739	119	7	898	210	285	819	4,077

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918, Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, and reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 433.—Beef, pickled and other cured: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	Other countries.	Grand total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	2,140	174	4,068	155	629	10,457	2,353	19,976	1,336	5,074	10,485	36,871
1910-11.....	1,843	171	4,581	54	793	10,263	3,749	20,454	1,818	5,821	12,191	40,284
1911-12.....	1,829	124	4,616	42	749	8,747	3,383	19,490	1,752	5,077	11,769	38,088
1912-13.....	554	34	3,081	2	468	5,930	2,253	12,322	712	3,807	9,016	25,857
1913-14.....	556	28	1,758		276	4,113	1,036	7,767	1,331	4,936	9,232	23,230
1914-15.....	1,908	15	379	97	2,368	10,994	3,180	18,941	1,659	4,331	6,944	31,875
1915-16.....	4,546	133	(¹)	499	96	12,003	3,570	20,847	5,101	5,027	7,140	38,115
1916-17.....	19,987	312		5	4,987	7,490	2,925	35,706	9,395	6,893	6,150	58,054
1917-18.....	31,236	60		600		4,205	5,739	41,840	2,023	5,505	4,500	54,463
1918-19.....	20,596	1,937		3,496		3,995	5,940	36,964	1,603	4,251	3,128	45,066
1919-20.....	1,962	198	3,189	408	3,079	5,336	4,619	18,791	2,255	6,214	5,244	32,384
1920-21.....	702	25	1,166	53	1,024	4,115	457	7,772	1,732	5,516	8,293	23,313
1921-22.....	693	89	954	5	178	3,513	4,084	9,516	1,080	6,942	9,436	26,774
1922-23.....	364	49	463		191	3,085	2,113	6,265	1,461	6,627	9,832	24,185

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918, Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, and reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 434.—Beef, canned: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	Philippines.	Other countries.	Grand total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	406	226	22	298	9,300	193	10,445	205	136	540	3,479	14,805
1910-11.....	283	78	10	210	6,292	27	6,900	41	118	200	3,566	10,825
1911-12.....	286	107	12	241	5,743	107	6,556	123	236	1,180	2,931	11,023
1912-13.....	178	119	4	253	3,117	188	3,859	111	29	206	2,638	6,840
1913-14.....	381	40	4	56	1,194	65	1,740	63	40	52	1,770	3,465
1914-15.....	28	6,440	965	68	84,701	1,359	73,561	72	13	143	1,454	75,213
1915-16.....		6,508	1,968		38,205	2,632	49,313	85	70	56	1,330	50,804
1916-17.....		17,653	188		40,218	67	58,116	7,571	160	190	1,499	67,536
1917-18.....		30,417	17,099		46,378	259	94,760	1,118	261	169	1,043	97,943
1918-19.....	6,461	19,458	45,636	1,341	25,289	8,573	100,758	339	249	128	989	108,460
1919-20.....	959	187	397	1,038	9,718	16,677	28,976	461	262	278	1,157	31,134
1920-21.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1,996	6,206	8,203	331	18	113	2,098	10,763
1921-22.....	(¹)	(¹)		1	2,463	53	2,593	174	47	95	839	3,748
1922-23.....	2	76			728	64	794	94	65	298	1,050	2,301

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918, Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, and reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 435.—*Beef, fresh, chilled and frozen: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1909–1922.*

Calendar year.	Imports.			Exports.							
	France.	Germany.	United Kingdom.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	United States.	Canada.	Argentina.	Brazil.	Uruguay.	New Zealand.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909.....	13,257	26,144	687,736	22,118	36,916	93,742	.....	464,460	.....	12,524	71,131
1910.....	13,783	34,815	785,736	35,659	84,504	55,539	.....	559,325	.....	20,720	100,421
1911.....	11,267	39,460	824,443	26,302	32,642	28,782	.....	874	.....	16,933	108,774
1912.....	12,042	78,838	806,652	56,865	38,030	9,026	.....	815	.....	44,847	142,186
1913.....	17,114	66,524	1,030,771	32,826	32,915	28,972	.....	7,584	.....	109,208	218,911
1914.....	28,032	.....	900,592	36,702	20,097	222,897	.....	15,558	.....	153,016	292,056
1915.....	379,988	.....	963,389	48,884	44,563	144,224	.....	27,544	.....	215,118	114,655
1916.....	458,886	.....	789,826	34,220	33,297	142,204	.....	41,609	.....	942,907	74,209
1917.....	412,310	.....	681,796	35,370	3,735	194,847	.....	69,713	.....	870,458	146,500
1918.....	473,894	.....	844,055	21,337	42	491,002	.....	124,101	.....	1,092,631	133,397
1919.....	501,110	.....	721,287	17,730	2,343	135,965	.....	105,710	.....	883,452	113,831
1920.....	286,018	143,208	1,032,708	38,670	28,480	30,467	.....	62,044	.....	917,784	134,255
1921.....	107,764	20,228	1,241,744	16,496	245,488	22,037	.....	32,167	.....	859,578	129,689
1922.....	60,551	56,448	1,116,939	45,038	27,203	32,767	.....	26,115	.....	907,771	71,226

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Net exports.² Net imports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

TABLE 436.—*Dairy products: Weighted average price and value on farms, calendar years, 1919–1923.*

Product.	Unit.	Price per unit.					Value.				
		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.
Milk sold ¹	Gallon.	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	22.36	1,041,236	1,033,008	836,868	721,677	910,723
Milk consumed on farm ¹	do.	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	22.36	817,938	878,062	730,504	635,573	784,836
Total whole milk ¹	Gallon.	29.24	30.10	22.19	19.09	22.36	1,859,174	1,911,070	1,567,432	1,357,250	1,695,559
Butter made.....	Pound.	50.35	54.25	37.16	35.23	40.38	344,877	366,174	241,500	220,187	246,318
Cheese made.....	do.	36.00	37.06	27.32	23.50	25.17	2,376	2,334	1,639	1,175	1,183
Cream sold ¹	Gallon.	136.00	140.00	103.20	88.60	111.80	109,359	116,588	80,579	70,274	97,721
Butterfat sold.....	Pound.	57.00	58.68	43.26	37.22	40.81	398,003	404,894	364,180	344,265	370,200
Buttermilk.....	100 lbs.	77.65	69.10	28.35	27.25	40.81	13,402	11,754	4,644	4,282	6,273
Whey.....	do.	38.83	34.55	14.18	13.63	20.405	231	196	77	61	85
Skim milk from butter made, cream sold, and butterfat sold.....	do.	77.65	69.10	28.35	27.25	40.81	233,012	205,480	91,700	92,931	139,537
Total.....							2,960,434	3,017,960	2,351,809	2,090,455	2,565,877

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Includes milk equivalent of cream sold for household use.² For cream powder and ice cream.

TABLE 437.—Milk: Production and uses in the United States, 1919–1922.

Purpose for which milk is used.	Calendar year.							
	1919				1920			
	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Milk used per pound of product.	Products manufactured.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Milk used per pound of product.	Product manufactured.
	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>
Butter:								
Creamery.....	18,375.0	21.0	875.0	18,135.1	20,226	21.0	863.6	
Farm.....	14,385.0	15.973	21.0	685.0	14,175.0	15.810	21.0	675.0
Cheese, all kinds.....	4,200.0	4.664	10.0	420.0	3,624.3	4.042	10.0	362.4
Milk:								
Condensed and evaporated.....	4,813.0	5.344	2.5	1,925.0	3,945.0	4.400	2.5	1,578.0
Powdered.....	72.0	.060	8.0	9.0	82.7	.092	8.0	10.3
Malted.....	40.0	.045	2.2	18.0	43.4	.048	2.2	19.7
Sterilized, canned.....	4.5	.005	1.0	4.5	5.6	.006	1.0	5.6
Chocolate.....					60.0	.067		
Cream, powdered.....	12.0	.013	19.0	.7	5.9	.007	19.0	.3
Ice cream.....	3,450.0	3.831	13.75	230.0	3,575.0	3.987	13.75	200.0
Total milk for manufacture.....	45,351.5	50.359			43,652.0	48.685		
Milk accounted for otherwise:								
Household purposes.....	38,619.0	42.882			39,090.0	43.600		
Fed to calves.....	3,500.0	3.886			4,202.0	4.688		
Waste, loss, and unspecified.....	2,587.0	2.873			2,713.3	3.027		
Total milk produced.....	90,057.5	100.000			89,657.3	100.000		
	1921				1922			
Butter:								
Creamery.....	22,153.7	22.408	21.0	1,054.9	24,223.8	23.619	21.0	1,153.5
Farm.....	13,650.0	13.807	21.0	650.0	13,125.0	12.797	21.0	625.0
Cheese, all kinds.....	3,558.4	3.599	10.0	355.8	3,749.8	3.656	10.0	375.0
Milk:								
Condensed and evaporated.....	3,660.4	3.703	2.5	1,464.2	3,578.4	3.489	2.5	1,431.3
Powdered.....	33.9	.034	8.0	4.2	44.8	.044	8.0	5.6
Malted.....	34.4	.035	2.2	15.7	30.0	.029	2.2	13.7
Sterilized, canned.....	5.1	.005	1.0	5.1	.3		1.0	.3
Chocolate.....	40.0	.041			100.0	.098		
Cream, powdered.....	2.5	.002	19.0	.1	2.2	.002	19.0	.1
Ice cream.....	3,355.0	3.396	13.75	244.0	3,623.4	3.533	13.75	263.5
Total milk for manufacture.....	46,493.4	47.030			48,477.7	47.267		
Milk accounted for otherwise:								
Household purposes.....	45,143.0	45.660			46,672.6	45.507		
Fed to calves.....	4,200.0	4.310			4,335.0	4.226		
Waste, loss, and unspecified.....	2,965.9	3.000			3,076.9	3.000		
Total milk produced.....	98,862.3	100.000			102,562.2	100.000		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

¹ Milk per gallon of ice cream.

² Gallons.

TABLE 438.—Dairy products and oleomargarins: Production, calendar years, 1918–1922.

Product.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Number factories reporting.	Quantity produced. 1,000 lbs.	Number factories reporting.	Quantity produced. 1,000 lbs.	Number factories reporting.	Quantity produced. 1,000 lbs.	Number factories reporting.	Quantity produced. 1,000 lbs.	Number factories reporting.	Quantity produced. 1,000 lbs.
Creamery butter.....	4, 118	818, 176	3, 742	868, 125	3, 447	863, 577	3, 463	1, 054, 938	3, 497	1, 153, 515
Whey butter (made from whey cream).....	440	4, 544	412	5, 782	314	3, 155	285	2, 176	235	2, 291
Renovated or process butter.....	36	19, 257	17	12, 189	12	7, 530	10	5, 877	9	4, 448
American cheese:										
Whole milk.....	2, 485	253, 634	2, 266	295, 144	1, 820	254, 774	1, 810	261, 727	1, 808	282, 806
Part skim.....	141	8, 313	91	6, 854	50	4, 467	13	1, 455	20	2, 164
Full skim.....	112	0, 110	101	7, 256	78	6, 458	23	1, 733	33	2, 500
Swiss cheese (including block).....	367	19, 363	339	21, 602	270	20, 430	290	22, 678	290	19, 983
Brick and Munster cheese.....	592	41, 377	529	38, 776	514	44, 126	406	42, 073	438	37, 194
Limburger cheese.....	210	8, 467	167	7, 844	125	7, 503	100	7, 035	104	7, 383
Cream and Neuchâtel cheese.....	67	5, 862	61	5, 639	40	7, 001	35	9, 279	38	9, 936
All Italian varieties of cheese.....	66	4, 835	64	4, 391	41	4, 779	35	3, 793	34	2, 627
All other varieties of cheese.....	123	8, 086	94	11, 733	70	12, 383	48	6, 065	51	5, 387
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers').....		356, 047		399, 239		362, 521		355, 838		369, 980
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.....	479	28, 350	489	31, 614	357	29, 887	329	27, 316	363	32, 389
Condensed milk (sweetened):										
Case goods—										
Skimmed.....	31	8, 258	30	7, 408	15	7, 700	7	3, 861	8	3, 915
Unskimmed.....	104	409, 449	104	573, 044	75	340, 391	59	199, 985	49	230, 456
Bulk goods—										
Skimmed.....	126	47, 075	118	65, 377	111	84, 223	85	66, 051	92	76, 049
Unskimmed.....	108	36, 969	101	38, 394	58	23, 524	43	22, 324	46	30, 292
Evaporated milk (unsweetened):										
Case goods—										
Skimmed.....	27	5, 160	18	3, 626	9	5, 526	3	1, 405	4	3, 574
Unskimmed.....	161	1, 092, 874	156	1, 194, 496	130	979, 873	136	1, 028, 172	132	949, 909
Bulk goods—										
Skimmed.....	140	55, 314	133	71, 039	118	64, 304	113	69, 220	114	67, 066
Unskimmed.....	140	109, 799	120	77, 514	93	72, 474	92	73, 145	78	70, 088
Total condensed and evaporated milk.....		1, 674, 898		2, 030, 958		1, 578, 015		1, 464, 163		1, 431, 349
Evaporated, part or full skimmed modified with foreign fat:										
Case goods.....	19	50, 619	11	62, 262	12	84, 044	15	59, 050	14	38, 538
Bulk goods.....	10	3, 861	10	2, 733	6	2, 517	7	5, 873	4	1, 915
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed).....	16	2, 613	14	4, 421	8	5, 623	5	5, 074	5	330
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk.....	31	12, 041	25	24, 282	5	32, 539	24	29, 314	36	44, 343
Dried or powdered buttermilk.....	14	4, 951	15	5, 279	19	5, 704	24	7, 708	22	9, 007
Powdered whole milk.....	23	4, 006	20	9, 042	19	10, 334	15	4, 242	18	5, 899
Powdered skimmed milk.....	57	26, 202	55	34, 945	56	41, 893	50	38, 546	53	40, 617
Powdered cream.....	10	621	6	607	5	309	3	130	4	118
Dried casein (skim-milk product).....	156	10, 936	136	13, 685	85	11, 441	73	8, 066	74	6, 907
Dried casein (buttermilk product).....	21	403	17	722	3	85	2	10	1	20
Malted milk.....	19	15, 623	11	17, 436	8	19, 715	7	15, 652	7	13, 659
Milk sugar (crude).....	28	3, 291	24	6, 616	21	5, 582	9	2, 890	7	2, 191
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons).....	2, 983	125, 642	2, 768	133, 056	2, 427	148, 298	2, 642	147, 049	2, 673	161, 609

TABLE 438.—*Dairy products and oleo margarine: Production, calendar years, 1918–1922—Continued.*

Product.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Number fac- tories re- port- ing.	Quan- tity pro- duced.	Number fac- tories re- port- ing.	Quan- tity pro- duced.	Number fac- tories re- port- ing.	Quan- tity pro- duced.	Number fac- tories re- port- ing.	Quan- tity pro- duced.	Number fac- tories re- port- ing.	Quan- tity pro- duced.
Oleomargarine (uncolored):										
Animal and vegetable oil.....	45	1,000 lbs. 255, 197	45	1,000 lbs. 214, 759	51	1,000 lbs. 161, 636	55	1,000 lbs. 103, 902	57	1,000 lbs. 104, 285
Exclusively vegetable oil.....	54	88, 861	56	132, 906	71	180, 280	71	99, 265	69	74, 127
Exclusively animal oil.....	2	3, 307	5	3, 391	7	3, 843	3	624	3	303
Oleomargarine (colored):										
Animal and vegetable oil.....	31	7, 056	33	9, 303	36	8, 951	36	5, 960	36	4, 070
Exclusively vegetable oil.....	22	112	23	9, 793	34	5, 359	35	2, 026	33	1, 384
Exclusively animal oil.....	1	1, 003	2	1, 165	3	94	2	30	1	1
Total oleomargarine (colored and uncolored).....		355, 536		371, 317		370, 163		211, 867		185, 076

Division of Dairy and Poultry Products. Compiled from reports made by manufacturers.

TABLE 439.—*Condensed milk: International trade, 1909–1922.*

Country.	Calendar years.							
	Average, 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Ex- ports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Australia ¹	4, 463	727	524	35, 420	93	33, 287	.....	50, 293
Canada.....	259	4, 675	83	52, 036	147	35, 401	232	24, 813
Denmark.....	¹ 11	¹ 4, 724	.....	13, 793	6	37, 523	.....	80, 293
Italy.....	806	5, 913	531	405	1, 129	289	694	1, 043
Netherlands.....	¹ 39	55	75	115, 804	281	66, 899	534	190, 581
New Zealand ¹	261	132	812	1, 792	41	3, 029	48	1, 482
Norway.....	3	32, 106	3, 697	9, 756	1, 210	6, 556	831	15, 450
Switzerland.....	201	80, 539	6, 108	46, 513	1, 432	46, 825	5	45, 474
United States.....	.....	¹ 16, 200	23, 756	411, 078	8, 668	289, 725	5, 294	187, 497
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	742	.....	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2, 671	46	708	138
Brazil.....	8, 694	.....	2, 737	.....	579	.....	.....	.....
British India ¹	11, 236	.....	8, 673	191	7, 895	116	7, 222	147
China.....	4, 484	.....	5, 863	.....	6, 185	.....	8, 025	.....
Cuba.....	23, 457	.....	51, 932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	¹ 1, 628	.....	1, 736	(²)	898	(²)	2, 310	.....
France.....	2, 458	4, 140	83, 562	18, 576	37, 261	11, 723	32, 923	7, 350
Germany ³	66	12, 080	9, 180	525	¹ 6, 089	¹ 2, 890	9, 204	1, 022
Japan.....	10, 061	.....	6, 209	.....	8, 010	132	.....	.....
Java and Madura.....	¹ 6, 136	¹ 74	7, 449	.....	10, 443	.....	11, 052	.....
Philippine Islands.....	12, 311	.....	16, 889	.....	12, 239	.....	12, 177	.....
Spain.....	5, 605	.....	1, 075	.....	5, 639	.....	83	.....
Sweden.....	¹ 28	92	2, 192	971	94	467	166	.....
Union of South Africa.....	21, 227	(²)	12, 376	9	7, 282	(²)	6, 932	1
United Kingdom.....	121, 175	48, 221	199, 145	6, 670	235, 349	4, 065	207, 792	15, 591
Total 25 countries.....	240, 351	209, 578	445, 977	713, 539	354, 241	538, 973	306, 352	540, 882

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

¹ Includes some preserved milk.² Two-year average.³ Four-year average.⁴ Three-year average.⁵ Not separately stated.⁶ One year only.⁷ Less than 500 pounds.⁸ Includes some powdered milk.⁹ Eight months, May–December.

TABLE 440.—Milk: Monthly retail price, standard or grade B milk, per quart, delivered to family trade in cities, 1920-1923—Continued.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Richmond:	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1920.....	18	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
1921.....	16	16	14½	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1922.....	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
1923.....	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	---
Jacksonville:												
1920.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	24	22½	22½
1921.....	18	18	18	---	---	20	19	20	20	18½	18½	18½
1922.....	17½	17½	17	14	14	14	16½	16½	17	16½	17	17
1923.....	17½	17½	18½	16	15½	15½	16½	16	17	18½	18	17½
Louisville:												
1920.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	---
1921.....	15	20	---	---	---	---	11	12	11	11	11	11
1922.....	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11½	12	13
1923.....	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12½	12½	13	13	13
Nashville:												
1920.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	17	17
1921.....	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14
1922.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	---
1923.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	---	14	---	14
Birmingham:												
1920.....	21½	20	20	20	23	20	20	22½	22½	20	20	22½
1921.....	22½	22½	---	20	---	18	20	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
1922.....	20	18	---	17½	15	16	---	17½	---	16	16	---
1923.....	14	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15
New Orleans:												
1920.....	19	19	19	19	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	18
1921.....	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14
1922.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	---	14	14	14
1923.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15
Dallas:												
1920.....	---	23	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1921.....	---	19	17	---	15	---	15	---	15	---	15	15
1922.....	15	15	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15
1923.....	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14
Butte:												
1920.....	15	15	15	---	15	15	15	15	---	15	15	15
1921.....	15	15	15	---	13	---	12½	12½	12½	13	13	13
1922.....	12½	13	12½	12	12½	11½	11½	12	12	12	13	12½
1923.....	12½	12½	13	12½	12½	12	12½	12½	13½	13	13	13
Denver:												
1920.....	12½	12½	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1921.....	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10½
1922.....	10	10	9½	10	10	9½	10	10	9½	10	10	12
1923.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
Salt Lake City:												
1920.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
1921.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
1922.....	10	8½	9	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	8½	9
1923.....	10½	10	10	---	10	---	---	10½	9½	10	10	11
Seattle:												
1920.....	14	14½	13½	12	---	13	14	14	14	14	---	13
1921.....	13	11	13	13	12	---	12	12	12	12	12	11
1922.....	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	12½	13	13
1923.....	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	10
Portland, Oreg.:												
1920.....	15	15	15	13	13½	13	13	14	14	14	14½	14½
1921.....	14	14	14	---	13	12	12	12½	12½	12½	12	12
1922.....	12	11	11	---	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
1923.....	12½	12	12½	12	12	12	13	12	12	12½	12	11½
Los Angeles:												
1920.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18
1921.....	18	16	16	16	---	16	15	14	14	14	14	14
1922.....	14½	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15
1923.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
San Francisco:												
1920.....	16	16	15½	15	16	16	15½	17	17	17	17	17
1921.....	15½	15½	15	15	15	14½	13½	14	14	13½	13½	13½
1922.....	13½	12½	12½	12½	---	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13
1923.....	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	---	14	14	14

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 441.—Milk: Monthly wholesale price, standard or grade B milk, per quart, in cases of 12 quarts, 1920-1923.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Boston:	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1920.....	15	15	15	18	14	14	15	15	16½	16½	16½	16½
1921.....	15½	15	15	13½	13½	13½	13½	14	14	14	14	14
1922.....	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	11	11	12	12	12
1923.....	12	12	12	11	11½	11½	12	12½	12½	12½	13½	13
New York:												
1920.....	17½	16	16	15	15	15	-----	17	18	18	18	17
1921.....	17	16	15	-----	-----	-----	14	15	14½	14½	14½	14½
1922.....	14½	14½	13½	-----	18	12½	14	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½
1923.....	15½	14	14	14	13½	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Philadelphia:												
1920.....	13	13	13	18	13	13	13	14	14	15	14	12
1921.....	12	12	12½	-----	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1922.....	10	10	10	-----	10	10	10	10	10½	11	11½	11½
1923.....	10½	11	11½	12	12	12	12	12½	12½	12	11½	11½
Pittsburgh:												
1920.....	15½	15	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
1921.....	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	12½
1922.....	12½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	12	12½	13½	13½
1923.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	14½	14½
Cincinnati:												
1920.....	14½	14	14	-----	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1921.....	14	13	13	-----	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1922.....	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1923.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	-----	10	10½	12	12	12
Cleveland:												
1920.....	14½	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	14½	14½	13½	13½
1921.....	13½	12½	12½	12½	12½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
1922.....	9	9	9	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10½	10½	11½
1923.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Indianapolis:												
1920.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1921.....	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
1922.....	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½
1923.....	8½	10½	10½	11½	10½	10½	10½	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
Chicago:												
1920.....	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	15½	15½	15½	14	13½
1921.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	15½	15½	11½	11½	11½
1922.....	11	11	11	9½	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11
1923.....	11	12	12	12	11	12	13	13	13	13	13½	13½
Detroit:												
1920.....	15	15	15	15	14½	14½	15	15	15	15	15	13
1921.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1922.....	12	12	11	11	10½	10½	10½	11	11	11½	10	11
1923.....	12	11½	12	12½	12½	12	-----	13	13	13	12	12½
Milwaukee:												
1920.....	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	10	10
1921.....	-----	8½	8½	8½	7½	7½	7½	8	7½	7½	7½	7½
1922.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	8½
1923.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Minneapolis:												
1920.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
1921.....	11	11	10½	10½	9½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
1922.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	10
1923.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
St. Paul:												
1920.....	12	12	12	11½	11½	-----	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
1921.....	11½	11½	10½	10½	9½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
1922.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	9½	-----	-----
1923.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	-----	-----	10½
Sioux City:												
1920.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	14½	14½	14½	14½
1921.....	13½	12½	11½	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	-----	-----
1922.....	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----
1923.....	-----	-----	-----	8	8	8	-----	9	-----	-----	10	10
St. Louis:												
1920.....	15	15	15	-----	14	-----	14	15	15	15	15	15
1921.....	15	13½	13	12	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	-----
1922.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	-----	10	10	10	11
1923.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kansas City:												
1920.....	14	14	14	14½	14	13½	14	14½	13½	14½	13½	14½
1921.....	12½	13	11½	11½	11½	12	12	12½	12	12	11½	11
1922.....	11½	11	10	9	8½	9	9	9½	8½	9½	9½	10
1923.....	10½	10	10	10½	10	10½	11	10	10	11	10	10½
Washington, D. C.:												
1920.....	15½	15	15½	15	13½	13½	13½	14	14	15	15½	15
1921.....	14½	13	13½	14	11	11	-----	11	11	12	12	12
1922.....	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11½
1923.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12

TABLE 441.—Milk: Monthly wholesale price, standard or grade B milk, per quart, in cases of 12 quarts, 1920-1923—Continued.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Richmond:	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1920.....	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
1921.....	16	14½	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1922.....	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	13
1923.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
Jacksonville:												
1920.....	17	17	18	18	16	22	22	22	18	18	18	18
1921.....	15	15	11	12½	13	12½	14½	14½	16	16	16	16
1922.....	13	14½	13	12½	12½	12½	13	13	14½	14½	15	14½
1923.....	14½	14½	13	12½	12½	12½	13	13	15	15	16	14½
Louisville:												
1920.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1921.....	13	14	7	7	7	7	9	10	9	9	9	9
1922.....	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	9½	10	11
1923.....	11	10	10	10	10	10	10½	10½	11	11	11	11
Nashville:												
1920.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
1921.....	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1922.....	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
1923.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12
Birmingham:												
1920.....	15	18	15	15	15½	18	15	15	15	13½	13½	18
1921.....	18	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13½	13½	13½	13½
1922.....	13	12	11	14	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	12	12
1923.....	14	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	12	12
New Orleans:												
1920.....	17	17	17	17	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	16
1921.....	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12
1922.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1923.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Butte:												
1920.....	12½	12½	12½	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	10
1921.....	10	10	10	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9	10	10	10
1922.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
1923.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Denver:												
1920.....	11½	11½	12	12	10	9	8½	9	8	8	8½	8½
1921.....	8	8	7½	8	8	7½	8	8	8	8	8	10
1922.....	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
1923.....	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
Salt Lake City:												
1920.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1921.....	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1922.....	8	8	8	8	8	9½	8	8	8	8	8	8
1923.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Seattle:												
1920.....	11½	11	10	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	11	10½	8½	8
1921.....	9	9½	9½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	10½	10½
1922.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½
1923.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Portland, Oreg.:												
1920.....	13½	13½	13½	12	12½	12	12	12	13	13½	13	13
1921.....	12½	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
1922.....	9	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10½	9½
1923.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10½	9½
Los Angeles:												
1920.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17
1921.....	17	15	15	15	15	16	14	13	13	13	13	13
1922.....	13½	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
1923.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
San Francisco:												
1920.....	14	14	13½	13½	14	14	13½	14	14	14½	14½	15
1921.....	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
1922.....	11	10½	10½	11	10½	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
1923.....	11	10½	10	10½	10	10½	11	11	11	11	12	11½

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 442.—Creamery butter: Production, United States, 1917-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1917.....	43,997	38,459	47,371	53,809	75,108	98,898	94,151	83,996	76,744	58,176	42,705	48,157	759,511
1918.....	44,357	42,389	49,086	57,332	85,564	104,385	97,440	85,148	72,397	63,686	45,741	45,580	763,285
1919.....	82,189	64,343	54,822	67,487	103,941	119,357	104,159	84,458	68,815	58,723	45,041	46,062	849,994
1920.....	49,044	46,355	56,308	60,622	86,845	114,695	110,844	90,669	77,106	65,129	63,570	62,395	863,577
1921.....	58,908	56,556	67,677	82,763	119,077	130,633	111,898	111,638	89,932	84,374	70,024	71,460	1,054,938
1922.....	73,506	67,406	79,532	88,623	132,351	150,084	135,231	114,160	92,359	83,070	68,628	70,617	1,158,515
1923.....	75,494	69,815	81,724	85,857	118,345	140,256	143,671	116,806	98,577	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 443.—Butter: Receipts at five markets, 1918-1923.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
New York:													
1918.....	13,725	14,100	15,750	14,325	17,550	27,900	25,875	20,250	15,600	18,375	13,125	13,725	210,300
1919.....	16,439	16,119	16,232	17,125	22,904	28,419	23,372	22,893	19,650	16,219	15,285	12,041	226,698
1920.....	11,794	11,201	12,972	7,846	13,383	20,208	21,534	18,203	14,914	12,079	10,436	10,042	164,008
1921.....	12,101	11,027	12,999	14,268	21,339	27,233	21,635	23,064	21,187	17,072	15,504	14,892	212,948
1922.....	16,191	16,475	18,250	16,238	24,723	34,583	30,715	23,085	18,209	16,885	16,016	14,801	247,177
1923.....	19,815	15,119	19,671	15,143	24,071	31,165	27,780	21,396	15,631	17,672	15,012	15,389	243,764
Chicago:													
1918.....	18,142	22,169	24,051	21,039	20,780	36,173	34,554	27,037	21,134	21,916	16,122	14,544	277,661
1919.....	12,324	10,177	11,458	12,891	23,168	33,373	24,627	18,550	15,156	10,768	7,722	7,569	185,779
1920.....	10,065	9,447	11,398	10,344	17,118	25,344	27,633	20,200	15,458	11,417	9,528	8,707	176,746
1921.....	10,084	9,908	12,194	14,513	21,785	28,871	21,551	21,290	14,864	14,664	11,185	13,011	193,501
1922.....	13,628	12,047	14,184	14,878	28,688	31,640	27,106	21,582	15,664	18,394	11,652	14,196	218,099
1923.....	16,577	14,326	15,817	15,949	26,379	32,803	26,120	18,673	16,700	18,386	14,083	15,932	225,892
Philadelphia:													
1918.....	-----	-----	2,620	2,484	3,591	4,941	4,721	4,006	3,419	3,445	2,693	2,898	134,881
1919.....	3,824	3,250	3,748	4,101	5,064	6,690	5,026	4,356	4,141	3,847	4,181	2,993	51,191
1920.....	3,264	3,520	3,398	2,964	3,980	6,237	5,850	4,773	4,698	3,771	3,010	3,165	48,630
1921.....	3,250	2,817	3,890	4,084	6,139	7,803	6,486	5,718	5,107	4,780	4,184	4,543	58,766
1922.....	5,457	4,640	4,877	4,449	6,506	8,791	6,872	5,944	4,571	4,328	4,075	4,202	64,741
1923.....	5,111	4,372	6,077	5,807	6,470	9,499	6,418	6,045	4,262	5,355	4,267	4,415	68,598
Boston:													
1918.....	2,345	2,750	4,328	4,071	6,159	11,874	12,237	7,599	5,377	6,218	5,079	3,429	71,440
1919.....	4,014	3,821	3,140	4,578	9,554	14,107	13,699	7,609	5,241	5,412	2,210	2,038	73,228
1920.....	3,216	3,176	5,368	3,709	6,323	12,060	14,406	8,740	6,782	4,372	2,378	2,474	72,993
1921.....	3,722	3,752	4,147	3,881	8,045	12,536	9,433	9,357	6,994	6,296	3,282	3,093	74,538
1922.....	4,787	4,295	4,794	4,381	10,907	16,959	11,562	8,659	6,000	4,578	4,484	4,075	85,490
1923.....	4,285	4,539	5,431	6,142	7,946	13,536	12,403	7,905	6,770	5,174	4,741	3,781	82,659
San Francisco:													
1918.....	2,278	1,851	2,564	3,129	2,771	2,170	1,762	1,531	1,178	1,215	1,258	1,201	22,908
1919.....	1,266	1,479	2,014	2,792	2,979	2,434	2,202	1,832	1,094	1,337	1,333	1,269	22,031
1920.....	1,488	1,665	2,178	3,140	2,767	2,197	1,744	1,789	1,722	1,739	1,565	1,572	23,566
1921.....	1,652	1,431	1,932	2,345	2,255	2,306	2,359	2,710	2,064	2,538	2,206	1,718	25,566
1922.....	1,742	1,582	2,132	2,619	2,731	2,742	2,178	2,257	2,324	2,228	1,862	1,799	25,916
1923.....	2,065	1,524	1,960	2,405	2,462	2,882	2,616	2,224	1,878	1,906	1,656	1,942	25,810
Total five markets:													
1918.....	49,308	45,048	50,851	45,058	79,149	80,456	66,708	51,169	38,277	35,797	25,910	25,558	922
1919.....	37,867	34,846	38,592	41,287	63,669	84,993	68,926	55,240	43,282	36,573	30,731	26,050	543
1920.....	29,827	29,009	35,214	28,002	43,871	66,043	71,167	53,714	43,531	37,878	29,787	26,050	543
1921.....	30,779	28,935	35,183	39,088	59,568	78,449	61,464	62,734	50,216	45,350	42,137	37,565	609
1922.....	41,836	39,039	45,208	42,065	65,434	84,715	78,493	61,537	46,487	41,413	38,089	36,088	423
1923.....	47,843	39,877	48,956	47,946	64,328	89,976	76,337	56,243	49,307	45,393	39,769	41,459	646,423

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 444.—*Butter: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923.*

BOSTON.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Canada.....	33					1					103		187
Chicago.....	1,277	1,502	1,035	1,073	1,520	1,064	1,012	697	403	890	860	884	10,917
Illinois.....	1,044	1,003	1,703	1,693	2,085	4,056	3,933	1,699	2,199	1,334	1,041	790	22,600
Indiana.....	60	144	18	57	172	758	670	263	180	155	183	42	2,722
Iowa.....	249	128	130	152	271	483	349	380	231	176	241	207	3,083
Kansas.....	24	23	65	29	62	70	45	21	17	7	39		407
Maine.....	2	1	4	2	1	4	2			24	42	4	82
Massachusetts.....	185	7	39	29	31	60	4	46	10	23	88	180	707
Michigan.....	42	28	48	55	117	325	432	205	91	77	62	78	1,555
Minnesota.....	307	582	768	1,205	1,372	2,445	2,262	2,133	1,667	1,411	855	863	15,890
Missouri.....	52	21	9	3	33	77	90	93	97	31	17	646	
Nebraska.....	202	185	381	278	318	650	251	267	147	89	166	289	3,274
New Hampshire.....	24	25	28	25	39	26	21	16	14	18	18		9
New York.....	22	33	109	176	114	597	618	279	392	308	341	365	3,355
New York City.....	22	26	208	191	93	401	562	157	125	101	225	20	2,225
North Dakota.....	6	73	27	85	118	172	234	364	235	171	108		1,545
Ohio.....	119	135	156	82	318	464	470	424	411	250	127	102	3,064
Oklahoma.....	22	29	15	18	51	6					8	22	166
Pennsylvania.....	6	39	21							74	3		143
South Dakota.....	16	83	108	145	274	417	484	208	46	50	11	42	1,891
Vermont.....	251	367	459	698	801	894	551	854	300	349	332	298	5,854
Wisconsin.....	110	86	104	99	145	413	293	198	124	119	56	60	1,813
Other States.....	2	1	1	44	11	153	50	46	41		24		397

NEW YORK.

Alabama	40	19	20	21	43	32	17	11	10	5	6	10	234
California	31	—	59	79	59	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	288
Canada	513	24	32	118	218	—	—	84	259	431	1,280	672	8,631
Georgia	22	8	4	9	16	11	12	3	—	1	2	7	98
Illinois	3,047	2,714	2,659	2,429	2,806	3,606	4,334	2,514	3,347	2,217	1,800	2,297	33,830
Indiana	647	553	307	311	600	1,104	597	180	822	360	159	82	8,220
Iowa	3,525	2,732	3,618	3,572	5,190	6,541	5,284	4,325	3,714	3,820	3,100	3,019	48,440
Kansas	274	50	80	—	109	134	195	52	66	90	244	4	2,994
Kentucky	31	42	61	14	51	38	42	91	101	19	16	11	517
Maryland	32	12	13	25	6	1	16	4	40	2	—	—	151
Massachusetts	9	5	44	17	25	15	6	44	8	22	39	20	259
Michigan	751	600	611	690	722	1,133	658	417	294	513	329	458	7,076
Minnesota	5,412	4,680	7,798	6,786	8,527	11,344	10,831	8,215	6,586	5,976	4,107	4,673	94,944
Mississippi	9	7	6	8	14	28	19	30	3	—	2	—	142
Missouri	558	255	251	159	540	655	606	512	172	321	390	230	4,649
Nebraska	2,002	1,650	1,655	1,448	2,133	2,050	1,528	2,016	1,069	1,502	1,488	1,688	20,368
New Jersey	4	5	3	—	—	1	2	—	42	16	—	57	130
New York	274	219	404	400	653	837	539	812	365	558	547	522	6,130
North Carolina	28	19	26	23	50	55	33	41	21	27	22	13	358
North Dakota	36	1	3	3	3	24	24	11	14	2	4	9	134
Ohio	897	450	534	412	527	1,531	1,348	1,016	1,050	849	721	490	9,834
Oklahoma	152	25	2	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	251
Pennsylvania	125	97	156	157	77	150	57	42	151	62	114	91	1,279
South Carolina	2	2	2	3	2	2	23	1	—	—	—	1	38
South Dakota	34	24	16	3	1	61	46	47	6	3	3	17	260
Tennessee	107	49	41	36	153	130	163	132	122	69	56	74	1,333
Utah	8	—	91	24	25	—	—	—	—	—	24	38	210
Vermont	12	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Virginia	29	18	11	9	25	42	83	88	70	36	33	23	417
Washington	—	—	—	58	—	15	94	—	27	—	—	—	194
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	—	9	4	7	1	1	1	1	26
Wisconsin	1,047	926	1,122	1,228	1,375	1,536	1,147	748	757	663	411	811	11,771
Other States	157	25	26	—	31	51	2	8	19	2	54	43	412

TABLE 444.—Butter: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923—Contd.

PHILADELPHIA.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Alabama							22	22	27		11		82
California	22		11									26	59
Canada	48				63			88	29	24			252
Delaware	14	6	12	11	9	4	1		3	6	5		71
Illinois	745	516	786	982	2,049	1,219	2,155	870	420	556	842	513	11,753
Indiana	333	281	330	340	439	590	283	197	236	308	148	212	3,757
Iowa	181	125	88	91	62	111	61	112	105	136	112	130	1,314
Kansas	5	35	38		92	30	22				1		223
Kentucky	1	3	1		4	78	25	3	1		2	3	118
Maryland	36	22	25	1	56	5	194	246	230	120	82	40	1,067
Michigan	222	121	80	208	281	167	282	129	11	86	177	48	1,812
Minnesota	2,401	2,354	2,470	2,284	1,630	3,585	1,656	2,530	2,337	2,061	1,615	2,371	27,194
Mississippi	12				96	196	33						401
Missouri	24	25	110	27	145	353	86	13	16		24	128	942
Nebraska	98	84	157	175	143	307	165	195	114	194	61	74	1,757
New Jersey	2		2	1					25	118	135	1	285
New York	36	114	1,182	449	452	683	410	413	591	744	389	204	5,673
Ohio	214	107	158	142	218	562	312	245	264	199	107	111	2,695
Oklahoma	2					2							12
Pennsylvania	240	125	196	205	228	211	223	238	243	226	236	200	2,571
Tennessee	35	47	10	49	61	473	51	62	80	3	26	15	915
Virginia	73	72	78	71	101	127	101	143	149	140	106	86	1,247
West Virginia	2	2	2	2	14	43	5	31	8	44	4	3	160
Wisconsin	289	234	292	268	323	753	324	504	394	266	189	283	4,119
Other States	23	36	18		4	15		4				22	124

CHICAGO.

Arkansas		1			5	1	5	2	5			3	22
California			152	167									319
Canada											168	67	215
Colorado	73	55	118	76	162	159	125	95	119	48	76	135	1,339
Georgia	4				1	1	1						10
Idaho			68	58	29								233
Illinois	623	660	413	304	708	1,444	707	551	452	540	459	471	7,392
Indiana	131	69	68	47	109	182	175	125	94	47	80	25	1,109
Iowa	3,206	2,788	2,868	3,065	3,800	5,690	4,240	3,768	3,549	3,364	2,993	2,677	42,108
Kansas	1,207	711	689	735	1,302	1,736	1,151	562	412	516	580	699	10,300
Kentucky	19	18	21	21	108	109	38	215	194	77	39	12	671
Michigan	189	144	118	114	230	437	316	98	81	50	85	154	1,966
Minnesota	2,634	2,440	3,185	2,551	3,772	5,299	4,655	3,121	3,049	2,674	2,928	3,303	39,611
Mississippi	1	1	27		57	3		51	2		1		144
Missouri	1,164	748	597	515	1,312	1,604	757	1,109	777	850	729	1,026	11,188
Montana	8	11	10	14	19	62	56	23	25	77	120	218	643
Nebraska	1,251	1,707	1,259	1,174	1,311	1,978	2,019	1,029	1,133	1,247	1,210	2,118	17,433
New Mexico	1	3	4	1			2	7	3	7	1	3	32
North Dakota	120	96	142	98	285	490	512	483	526	208	251	207	3,418
Ohio	115	26	23	1		29	22	52	3	1	41	112	425
Oklahoma	209	45	12	8	636	592	224	42	79	60	81	106	1,894
Pennsylvania		2			1		1		3	11	13	5	36
South Dakota	941	784	1,120	1,017	1,227	2,257	2,180	1,378	1,100	886	597	782	14,249
Tennessee	6	7	6	7	22	5	3	2	22	27	2	3	112
Texas	2			91	70	43						1	216
Wisconsin	4,570	4,003	4,864	5,802	8,405	10,763	8,953	5,959	5,181	4,695	3,685	3,708	70,588
Other States		5	51	25	2	1		1	1		3	29	118

SAN FRANCISCO.

California	1,707	1,442	1,922	2,321	2,305	2,127	1,818	1,839	1,546	1,664	1,464	1,630	21,805
Canada							87	38	101	29	27	34	316
Idaho	28		1	30	6	100	152	30	52	56	21	26	502
Montana							142	114	53	24		28	361
Nebraska							25						25
Nevada	16	12	12	11	32	49	35	54	24	28	9	11	293
Oregon	167	55	17	34	71	333	228	60	51	36	77	48	1,177
Utah	8	13	7		7	30	40	9	15	20	10	25	179
Washington	134	2		10	41	163	14	80	21	49	27	141	682
Other States							81	75		18			171

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 445.—Cold storage holdings of creamery butter in United States, 1916-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1916.....	48,977	31,139	15,033	3,346	1,082	7,017	53,863	102,537	105,836	100,522	85,260	67,292
1917.....	40,134	30,474	16,952	6,805	3,607	9,953	49,982	88,992	108,179	109,154	100,115	79,928
1918.....	50,726	26,618	18,808	14,629	9,536	12,698	49,140	88,305	99,834	87,883	80,874	65,111
1919.....	43,910	36,777	24,191	11,909	9,659	29,435	90,158	123,546	131,388	121,816	100,474	73,654
1920.....	53,737	38,359	22,568	12,555	7,554	12,872	52,526	101,455	115,558	113,385	101,778	79,780
1921.....	58,682	41,486	27,103	14,732	7,712	21,682	61,991	82,838	92,292	90,116	77,983	65,129
1922.....	48,412	35,047	22,582	9,113	3,830	13,202	67,410	103,151	112,039	96,680	73,857	47,773
1923.....	26,819	16,122	8,910	4,824	3,248	10,112	62,768	101,774	102,731	96,117	76,472	51,608

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 446.—Butter: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Countries. *	Average 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	113	6,934	10	47,368	52,187	52,187	52,187	52,187
Australia.....	46	77,859	34	92,421	732	127,347	127,347	78,875
Canada.....	3,388	3,973	1,105	13,361	4,018	9,133	6,397	21,505
Denmark.....	6,241	195,530	6	164,959	4,013	202,953	2,769	210,542
Finland.....	2,370	26,337	5	2,508	14	14,253	29	18,373
Netherlands.....	4,987	75,133	131	45,576	4,401	44,528	10,815	50,961
New Zealand.....	47	38,761	(¹)	34,945	(¹)	100,630	100,630	125,462
Russia.....	2,202	150,294	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa.....	3,913	26	622	488	382	2,698	196	1,600
United States.....	1,647	4,125	37,454	17,498	18,588	8,015	6,957	10,938
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria.....	1,946	9	1,162	20	1,356	84	—	—
Austria.....	—	—	791	—	452	—	—	—
Austria-Hungary.....	6,281	4,267	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	14,024	3,125	18,401	127	22,663	1,387	41,760	290
Brazil.....	4,551	4	187	10	8	51	—	—
China.....	² 1,677	—	1,410	—	1,456	—	1,421	—
Cuba.....	4,152	—	3,036	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies.....	1,159	—	6,793	23	6,824	—	4,784	—
Egypt.....	2,350	³ 166	570	204	6,628	149	1,147	97
France.....	13,713	40,769	18,584	4,812	40,140	2,701	64,985	6,795
Germany.....	111,441	498	17,227	429	⁴ 2,365	⁴ 203	2,358	619
Greece.....	206	8	4,330	4,393	4,393	—	2,787	—
Italy.....	972	7,870	3,104	96	1,004	145	2,964	1,683
Norway.....	976	3,137	8,098	5	7,560	29	7,653	14
Persia.....	2,201	2,059	796	155	—	—	—	—
Peru.....	462	20	1,389	—	801	1	1,038	16
Philippine Islands.....	1,665	—	1,309	—	730	—	—	—
Spain.....	939	259	808	879	620	354	694	231
Sweden.....	330	45,870	16,917	53	14,171	340	5,650	3,043
Switzerland.....	11,106	44	18,140	3	15,994	10	15,088	8
Trinidad and Tobago.....	847	—	717	1	857	5	—	—
United Kingdom.....	455,489	1,179	187,799	303	372,895	1,105	427,403	1,674
Other countries.....	12,273	37	5,728	928	2,562	1,403	1,634	1,179
Total.....	674,014	689,293	356,693	427,222	525,982	569,611	608,520	586,320

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

Butter includes all butter made from milk, melted and renovated butter, but does not include margarine, cocoa butter, or ghee.

¹ Two-year average.² Four-year average.³ Eight months, May-December.⁴ Less than 500 pounds.⁵ Java and Madura only.

TABLE 447.—Butter: Farm price per pound, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1910.....	28.8	27.1	26.0	25.6	24.8	23.7	23.6	24.5	25.7	26.6	27.4	27.8	25.5
1911.....	26.0	28.4	22.6	22.0	20.8	20.4	21.0	22.4	23.4	24.5	26.3	27.8	22.9
1912.....	26.6	28.1	26.6	26.0	25.4	24.1	23.6	24.1	24.9	26.2	27.8	28.6	25.7
1913.....	28.0	27.6	27.6	27.3	26.2	25.1	24.8	25.4	26.7	27.8	28.7	29.2	26.7
Av. 1910-1913.....	27.7	26.6	25.7	25.2	24.3	23.2	23.2	24.1	25.2	26.3	27.6	28.4	25.2
1914.....	28.3	26.7	25.4	24.4	23.3	22.8	23.3	24.5	25.6	26.2	27.4	28.6	25.1
1915.....	26.3	27.4	26.3	25.8	25.2	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.9	25.8	27.0	28.0	25.7
1916.....	28.0	27.4	27.4	27.8	27.2	26.1	25.9	26.8	28.2	30.0	32.8	34.2	28.6
1917.....	33.8	33.8	33.8	34.8	35.6	34.2	33.8	35.0	37.5	39.9	41.4	42.5	35.9
1918.....	42.4	43.6	42.0	40.3	39.2	38.4	39.0	40.6	44.3	48.4	51.2	53.8	42.7
1919.....	52.2	46.7	45.7	49.0	49.7	48.2	47.7	49.0	50.6	53.8	58.0	60.6	50.3
1920.....	59.6	56.8	56.0	56.8	55.6	52.6	51.8	52.2	53.2	54.2	54.5	51.8	54.3
Av. 1914-1920.....	39.1	37.5	36.7	37.0	36.5	35.3	35.1	36.1	37.8	39.8	41.8	42.8	37.4
1921.....	47.0	43.6	41.2	39.5	34.0	29.2	31.6	35.4	37.4	39.6	41.0	40.7	37.0
1922.....	37.4	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.1	33.1	33.6	33.4	34.8	37.4	40.2	42.9	35.3
1923.....	43.0	42.0	41.6	40.8	39.4	37.9	37.0	38.0	40.2	42.2	44.3	45.8	40.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 448.—Butter, first quality British: Average prices per pound in Great Britain, 1904-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1904.....	26.9	27.9	27.0	24.3	21.1	20.9	21.3	24.5	25.2	26.7	27.5	29.1	25.2
1905.....	28.4	28.4	26.4	25.3	22.3	23.3	24.3	27.4	28.4	28.4	29.4	31.4	27.0
1906.....	30.9	30.4	29.4	27.9	25.9	24.3	25.4	27.9	29.9	30.9	31.4	31.9	28.8
1907.....	31.4	30.4	29.4	27.9	25.9	23.8	24.8	26.4	26.9	28.9	30.4	31.4	28.1
1908.....	30.9	31.9	30.9	28.4	26.4	23.8	25.9	27.9	28.9	29.4	30.9	30.4	23.5
1909.....	30.4	29.9	29.4	27.9	25.9	24.8	25.9	27.9	28.4	29.4	30.4	31.4	28.7
1910.....	30.9	31.4	30.9	29.4	27.4	25.3	25.9	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.4	30.4	28.7
1911.....	30.4	29.9	29.4	27.9	25.9	24.8	25.9	29.4	30.4	31.9	32.4	32.9	29.3
1912.....	32.4	32.9	31.4	29.4	26.4	25.4	26.9	27.9	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.9	28.5
1913.....	31.9	31.9	31.4	28.9	26.9	25.4	26.4	27.9	28.9	29.4	30.4	31.4	29.2
Av. 1909-1913.....	31.2	31.2	30.5	28.7	26.5	25.1	26.2	28.0	28.9	29.9	30.7	31.6	29.0
1914.....	31.4	30.9	30.4	28.9	26.4	25.4	27.0	31.2	30.6	31.0	32.2	33.0	29.9
1915.....	33.8	34.6	33.5	32.0	29.4	29.3	30.8	32.4	33.2	35.6	36.0	37.9	33.2
1916.....	38.1	37.7	37.7	36.7	34.7	32.7	34.2	38.2	40.6	42.1	44.6	46.0	38.6
1917.....	48.0	49.0	49.0	48.6	44.0	42.1	44.1	48.5	51.5	54.4	54.9	55.4	49.2
1918.....	55.9	56.4	56.4	57.0	56.0	55.5	54.9	54.5	54.5	55.0	57.0	58.0	55.9
1919.....	58.0	58.0	56.8	56.2	56.3	55.7	53.5	51.6	50.5	50.4	49.2	45.5	53.5
1920.....	44.7	64.4	71.1	73.0	60.2	57.6	59.4	63.7	68.0	73.8	74.6	76.4	65.6
Av. 1914-1920.....	44.3	47.3	47.8	47.5	43.9	42.6	43.4	45.7	47.0	48.9	49.8	50.3	46.6
1921.....	75.1	72.5	64.0	56.1	44.7	38.1	42.4	47.9	44.2	45.6	47.6	49.3	52.3
1922.....	43.6	42.3	39.7	40.5	38.4	36.6	43.5	46.5	47.1	48.1	50.4	52.8	44.1
1923.....	53.6	52.8	51.7	47.5	36.6	33.8	33.9	40.3	42.1	44.8	46.4	49.1	44.5

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain and Agricultural Returns of Great Britain. Average of wholesale prices at country markets. Conversions at par of exchange 1904-1913; subsequently at monthly average rates of exchange as quoted by Federal Reserve Board.

TABLE 449.—Butter, 92 score creamery: Average wholesale price, 1910-1923.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
New York:	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1910.....	33	30	33	31	28	28	28	29	30	30	31	30	30
1911.....	26	26	24	21	22	23	25	26	27	30	34	37	27
1912.....	39	32	31	33	30	27	27	27	30	31	34	37	32
1913.....	35	36	37	35	29	28	27	28	32	31	34	36	32
1914.....	33	29	28	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	35	34	30
1915.....	34	32	30	31	29	28	27	26	27	29	31	35	30
1916.....	33	34	37	36	31	30	29	31	34	35	39	40	34
1917.....	40	44	42	44	40	39	39	41	44	45	46	50	43
1918.....	52	50	44	42	42	44	45	46	56	58	63	69	51
1919.....	62	62	62	64	58	52	53	55	59	68	71	72	61
1920.....	65	66	67	71	61	57	57	55	59	60	63	55	61
Av. 1914-1920.....	46	44	44	45	41	40	40	41	44	47	50	51	44
Chicago:													
1921.....	52	47	48	46	32	33	40	43	43	47	45	44	43
1922.....	37	27	38	38	37	36	35	41	46	51	54	54	41
1923.....	52	50	40	46	42	39	39	44	46	48	53	55	47
Philadelphia:													
1918.....			41	42	42	42	43	45	55	56	62	67	50
1919.....	60	49	60	62	57	51	51	53	57	64	69	68	58
1920.....	63	63	66	64	57	55	55	54	57	57	60	51	58
1921.....	48	47	47	44	29	32	39	40	42	45	44	43	42
1922.....	34	37	38	37	34	36	34	34	39	44	50	53	39
1923.....	50	50	49	45	40	39	38	43	46	47	52	53	46
Boston:													
1918.....					46	44	45	46	56	59	63	69	54
1919.....	62	52	62	65	59	53	54	56	59	68	70	73	61
1920.....	65	67	68	71	62	58	58	56	60	60	63	55	62
1921.....	58	48	49	47	33	33	40	43	43	47	46	45	44
1922.....	37	37	38	38	37	37	37	36	42	47	52	56	41
1923.....	52	50	50	46	42	40	40	45	47	49	53	55	47
San Francisco:													
1918.....					46	44	45	46	55	59	62	67	53
1919.....	63	51	62	65	59	53	53	56	58	64	69	71	60
1920.....	65	66	68	69	61	58	58	57	59	59	60	54	61
1921.....	62	48	48	46	32	34	41	43	43	46	45	44	44
1922.....	37	37	39	38	37	37	37	36	40	46	50	54	41
1923.....	52	50	51	47	43	40	40	44	46	48	51	53	47
San Francisco:													
1918.....					56	54	54	55	60	59	58	62	60
1919.....	56	49	56	56	56	54	54	55	60	63	64	65	57
1920.....	62	62	59	56	53	54	57	59	64	58	53	48	57
1921.....	42	46	38	34	31	34	39	42	44	46	46	41	40
1922.....	36	40	33	32	35	38	39	39	46	49	45	47	40
1923.....	48	46	42	41	42	44	42	45	48	47	48	48	45

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. From Urner-Barry reports, 1910-1917; subsequently compiled from daily reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 450.—Butter: Average export prices per pound in Copenhagen, Denmark, 1882-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1882													
1883	29.5	30.3	29.4	25.0	24.6	23.6	24.6	25.3	25.9	23.9	31.3	30.1	27.4
1884	29.2	30.0	27.4	25.8	23.0	21.9	22.3	24.9	27.5	30.3	28.4	28.4	26.0
1885	27.7	25.3	25.8	23.3	20.7	20.0	21.5	23.3	25.0	27.6	26.5	25.3	24.4
1886	25.6	24.2	23.0	20.5	19.8	17.7	20.3	21.5	23.0	26.4	26.0	26.4	22.9
1887	24.8	22.6	23.6	20.4	18.0	19.1	22.1	24.1	24.7	26.2	25.5	24.4	23.0
1888	23.9	23.2	23.3	19.9	18.5	20.5	20.8	20.5	21.5	21.1	24.2	26.6	22.2
1889	25.5	26.1	25.0	21.2	20.5	20.5	22.1	22.2	22.5	23.7	24.9	25.5	23.3
1890	23.5	23.7	23.4	22.0	20.2	18.2	17.9	20.2	22.9	24.4	26.0	25.3	22.3
1891	24.9	23.8	25.3	22.2	19.0	19.0	20.5	21.3	23.2	26.4	26.4	27.5	23.3
1892	27.2	26.1	25.1	21.9	21.9	20.2	20.8	20.8	23.5	26.6	26.1	25.0	23.8
1893	23.3	22.1	21.9	20.4	18.6	20.3	23.1	23.1	25.3	24.7	25.7	23.0	22.6
1894	23.2	22.2	21.7	19.9	17.7	17.0	17.3	18.4	20.3	20.9	26.5	24.1	20.8
1895	24.2	22.6	20.9	20.0	19.2	18.0	20.3	21.2	23.1	26.6	23.9	23.3	22.0
1896	23.6	23.8	22.6	19.7	18.6	19.3	20.3	23.8	23.4	25.2	23.8	24.3	22.4
1897	23.9	22.8	21.6	20.2	19.3	19.3	19.9	21.5	23.3	22.6	23.6	23.5	21.8
1898	22.5	22.8	22.4	20.6	18.8	18.5	18.1	19.4	22.3	24.2	24.1	25.3	21.6
1899	23.3	23.1	23.2	21.3	19.8	19.8	21.3	24.4	26.9	26.8	24.6	25.3	23.3
1900	23.8	22.8	21.8	21.4	21.2	22.4	22.4	24.5	24.0	25.4	25.4	26.0	23.4
1901	25.6	24.1	23.3	22.3	21.4	21.4	21.5	23.1	24.9	26.1	25.0	24.3	23.6
1902	22.8	24.1	23.3	23.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.5	23.3	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.1
1903	22.8	22.7	24.3	22.2	20.5	20.5	20.6	21.0	22.1	24.5	23.9	23.3	22.4
1904	24.2	23.0	21.9	19.4	18.7	19.3	19.8	21.8	23.7	23.4	22.6	22.7	21.6
1905	22.8	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.4	21.1	23.0	24.6	24.8	24.7	25.4	25.2	23.3
1906	25.5	24.0	24.4	23.0	22.1	23.2	23.7	24.8	26.2	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.4
1907	24.3	23.6	23.1	21.4	21.4	22.1	22.9	23.1	23.6	25.8	25.6	25.6	23.5
1908	26.1	28.7	24.8	22.7	22.9	23.4	24.8	25.1	24.8	26.3	25.6	23.1	24.9
1909	23.4	23.9	23.6	22.2	22.9	22.7	23.4	23.6	25.1	26.8	26.8	26.1	24.2
1910	25.1	26.1	27.0	25.1	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.9	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.4
1911	23.6	24.6	24.1	23.6	22.4	22.9	24.4	26.8	27.8	29.5	27.8	28.2	25.5
1912	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.1	23.9	24.4	24.4	25.8	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.0	26.3
1913	26.3	27.0	27.0	24.8	23.4	24.1	24.8	24.8	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.0	25.9
A v. 1909-1913	25.2	25.9	26.0	24.4	23.2	23.5	24.1	24.9	26.1	27.0	26.4	26.4	25.3
1914	26.1	25.6	25.6	24.1	23.4	23.9	25.9	24.4	25.0	27.8	27.3	29.9	25.8
1915	29.0	26.9	28.0	27.6	29.6	29.1	31.0	32.6	34.7	41.6	40.3	36.6	32.9
1916	33.8	35.4	37.8	36.8	36.3	35.7	36.7	40.1	42.1	42.6	44.5	44.9	38.3
1917	45.3	39.6	38.4	37.2	38.0	40.5	45.0	49.7	54.6	65.4	68.4	65.5	49.0
1918	64.2	63.7	64.0	65.0	65.3	64.7	65.1	65.0	62.0	58.3	75.6	76.0	65.7
1919	75.8	73.8	72.4	71.1	58.2	50.8	48.4	46.5	54.7	53.8	59.5	52.1	59.8
1920	48.9	42.1	49.2	40.8	44.2	44.8	42.4	42.9	43.6	45.7	44.7	44.0	45.2
A v. 1914-1920	40.2	43.9	45.1	44.5	42.2	41.4	42.1	43.0	45.2	47.9	51.5	49.9	45.2
1921	42.4	39.3	40.4	43.9	33.5	32.4	38.3	41.1	36.4	39.3	39.9	31.8	38.1
1922	31.1	31.0	32.9	33.8	33.5	37.0	39.4	39.1	41.1	40.7	39.9	39.7	36.6
1923	40.5	41.3	41.0	34.5	29.5	29.3	30.7	34.7	40.3	38.9	39.4	41.4	36.8

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ From November, 1882, to October, 1905, quotations fixed by Butter Traders' Association. Conversions from Danish quotations in ore per pound (1.1023 pound) at par of exchange (100 ore=26.8 cents) to July, 1914.

² During November, 1905, and subsequent 11 months, quotations represent prices paid creameries as reported to the statistical bureau of the Federal Creameries Associations.

³ Beginning of official Copenhagen butter quotations.

⁴ Conversions July, 1914, to date at average monthly exchange rate as quoted by Federal Reserve Board.

TABLE 451.—American cheese: Production in the United States, 1917-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1917	8,519	9,415	11,918	17,577	28,532	38,796	35,296	32,248	37,613	22,303	14,262	8,070	254,040
1918	8,143	7,800	11,982	17,931	28,543	41,184	34,332	24,880	25,424	18,802	12,172	9,097	247,478
1919	10,956	11,855	19,009	21,642	34,940	44,599	35,465	30,940	26,257	23,114	13,107	10,044	281,637
1920	10,487	11,509	14,984	18,656	29,832	41,376	34,318	26,787	22,938	20,084	13,308	10,303	254,084
1921	11,889	12,857	17,678	22,521	34,341	44,324	37,777	27,652	28,612	21,480	13,426	11,618	281,735
1922	12,887	13,927	18,774	21,740	31,349	34,324	33,269	30,496	25,381	25,788	18,382	16,416	282,906
1923	13,006	18,813	18,150	20,788	28,477	35,645	35,612	29,471	26,556				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 452.—Cheese: Monthly receipts at four markets, 1918-1923.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
New York:													
1918				2,844	3,899	5,950	6,687	4,956	8,670	5,123	3,638	4,156	41,118
1919	3,479	3,173	4,308	5,114	7,008	7,075	9,972	5,426	7,121	3,867	4,621	4,294	62,045
1920	2,337	2,431	3,808	1,398	4,608	6,153	5,708	5,278	3,483	3,208	7,753	3,782	47,008
1921	3,274	3,337	2,888	4,608	6,008	5,857	6,655	4,772	4,308	4,413	3,657	2,783	51,982
1922	2,738	2,775	4,063	4,867	5,047	6,378	5,379	4,842	3,942	3,868	3,007	3,207	50,809
1923	2,908	3,385	4,840	4,196	4,610	5,308	6,110	4,757	3,845	3,791	3,544	2,731	49,425
Chicago:													
1918				5,549	4,958	7,614	8,536	6,675	6,016	5,585	4,634	5,019	54,536
1919	5,925	4,854	5,495	6,257	7,833	9,778	8,539	8,322	7,362	6,048	5,073	4,902	81,018
1920	5,328	5,100	7,009	5,067	7,744	11,194	9,198	8,599	5,707	6,255	6,795	6,556	81,597
1921	6,042	5,423	7,147	6,840	9,290	9,832	7,111	6,930	6,734	8,091	6,147	6,201	85,848
1922	5,940	6,139	8,063	7,875	10,262	11,254	10,121	10,994	9,419	10,452	8,893	8,477	107,724
1923	7,776	7,243	8,125	8,053	10,745	15,039	13,874	11,750	10,659	12,008	9,216	7,506	122,646
Philadelphia:													
1918				629	1,228	1,148	2,315	1,289	939	1,261	708	880	10,492
1919	538	881	1,529	1,654	1,965	2,237	2,122	1,704	1,740	2,687	2,930	1,185	21,893
1920	878	1,049	1,489	1,748	2,104	1,657	2,189	1,862	1,130	1,431	1,921	1,221	16,865
1921	1,118	1,064	1,290	1,896	2,228	2,602	2,490	2,311	2,098	1,920	1,399	1,004	20,951
1922	1,144	1,120	1,506	1,823	1,750	1,827	1,846	1,687	1,815	2,101	1,738	1,067	19,324
1923	964	982	1,236	1,297	1,361	1,915	2,114	2,900	1,972	2,217	1,310	965	18,923
Boston:													
1918				453	1,402	2,559	2,305	1,721	972	779	574	365	11,190
1919	351	517	1,100	1,088	2,000	2,374	2,897	2,091	1,422	1,859	1,231	791	17,721
1920	620	274	622	511	948	1,422	2,290	1,749	1,343	1,479	1,258	483	12,997
1921	435	574	691	635	978	2,503	1,701	1,173	1,262	1,456	1,249	501	13,206
1922	407	590	668	1,003	1,201	2,220	1,963	1,461	1,104	1,104	910	587	13,521
1923	828	436	947	1,029	1,195	2,074	2,304	1,936	1,165	1,777	1,302	921	15,914
Total 4 markets:													
1918				9,475	11,547	17,271	19,843	14,741	11,597	12,698	9,747	10,417	117,236
1919	10,294	9,425	12,517	14,143	18,806	21,454	20,590	17,545	17,645	14,761	13,855	11,172	182,177
1920	10,158	8,845	12,963	7,602	15,128	20,872	18,833	15,815	11,895	12,073	13,237	11,022	158,462
1921	10,807	10,898	12,001	12,988	18,494	20,794	17,937	15,186	14,890	15,882	12,422	10,699	171,969
1922	10,269	10,624	14,825	14,870	17,917	21,907	19,809	18,699	16,588	17,523	15,148	13,338	207,678
1923	12,478	12,040	14,648	15,876	17,911	24,236	24,402	20,463	14,617	16,694	20,393	15,372	212,213

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 453.—Cheese: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923.

BOSTON.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Chicago	158	113	171	125	69	143	137	179	99	142	236	319	1,891
Illinois	79	71	173	92	186	408	322	154	134	814	57	—	1,980
Maine	2	1	1	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	38
Massachusetts	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	27
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	84	103	—	—	—	—	—	191
New Hampshire	15	9	9	16	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	50
New York	302	160	365	363	566	789	1,078	905	579	719	677	453	6,943
New York City	33	11	1	31	55	46	7	129	66	14	34	6	450
Ohio	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	23
Pennsylvania	14	9	16	9	13	11	16	20	14	18	17	17	174
Philadelphia	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Vermont	18	17	43	50	109	94	119	39	2	67	27	18	623
Wisconsin	192	35	164	290	156	461	522	498	271	458	249	98	3,392
Other States	6	11	6	9	82	33	1	—	2	1	1	—	102

NEW YORK.

Illinois	560	1,066	768	688	993	631	729	474	793	543	670	605	8,535
Indiana	—	—	—	—	2	30	1	5	74	—	143	22	277
Iowa	1	36	6	—	69	—	—	43	47	—	4	—	206
Maryland	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	37	29	—	—	—	102
Massachusetts	24	11	29	24	20	2	46	17	9	20	9	11	228
Michigan	4	6	29	53	14	90	107	83	52	141	80	5	619
Minnesota	—	—	52	21	33	31	—	—	—	—	—	36	249
Missouri	—	13	—	1	—	51	70	21	—	2	—	11	170
New Hampshire	3	1	—	—	14	—	16	—	—	—	—	14	48
New Jersey	4	4	12	6	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	2	40
New York	1,048	1,073	1,236	1,425	1,630	1,631	1,879	1,587	1,217	1,348	1,426	1,332	16,900
Ohio	131	21	91	2	—	3	8	63	28	—	—	—	281
Pennsylvania	56	112	112	61	201	96	99	40	72	51	32	25	655
Vermont	—	1	8	70	141	31	3	29	—	29	—	—	305
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	42	—	—	—	174
Wisconsin	1,072	967	2,040	1,787	1,455	2,267	3,077	2,207	1,472	1,801	1,149	654	12,786
Canada	3	3	3	4	5	305	42	1	3	3	49	5	428
Other States	4	1	11	4	19	4	10	—	11	4	38	—	101

TABLE 453.—Cheese: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Illinois.....	188	266	343	252	211	291	668	437	430	414	509	310	4,127
Indiana.....		50		39	47					6			149
Michigan.....						35	32			20			121
New Jersey.....	2		1				1			7	25		36
New York.....	329	324	419	347	338	377	404	499	423	513	390	371	4,538
Ohio.....	24				3	20	49	16					136
Pennsylvania.....	4	19	44	4	44	4	43	49	2	8	13	11	245
Wisconsin.....	416	408	428	684	720	1,246	898	964	1,051	1,218	576	278	8,984
Other States.....	4	5	3	2		42		15	26	26			125

CHICAGO.

Canada.....					28		12	110		24	24	48	246
Colorado.....	5								5		2	4	16
Idaho.....			49				37		65	17			168
Illinois.....	281	368	266	237	328	483	438	504	453	458	398	285	4,497
Indiana.....	5	6	6	2	2	18	6	3	5	5	6	6	66
Iowa.....	44	59	68	19	58	62	124	50	26	83	55	57	705
Kansas.....			23	1						24	3		51
Kentucky.....			5	21			1			1		2	31
Michigan.....	69	126	41	53	87	27	18	23	38	47	82	118	729
Minnesota.....	73	191	193	290	541	539	394	166	261	158	187	185	3,177
Missouri.....		15	2		1	2	52	6	2	1	1	1	83
Montana.....		2			2		2	24	43	63	31	38	203
Nebraska.....		1	10			8	26						45
New Jersey.....										24			24
New York.....	170	100	123		261	282	271	129	207	255	149	184	2,429
Ohio.....	21	2	3	14	4		0		35	1	27	29	147
Pennsylvania.....	3	148	13	22	64	2	1	1	1	28	5	1	289
South Dakota.....				3					13				16
Tennessee.....	21												21
Texas.....		1			13							1	15
Utah.....	14												14
Wisconsin.....	7,066	6,226	7,321	8,090	9,353	13,624	12,525	10,680	9,483	11,416	8,250	6,604	110,648
Other States.....	3	2	2		2	3	4	3		2		3	26

SAN FRANCISCO.

California.....	253	260	292	424	372	390	253	280	271	248	266	321	3,650
Colorado.....	11	21	15	21	11	19	23	18	19	21	27	16	222
Idaho.....					71	106	105	77		71	261	348	1,039
Illinois.....	114	117	171	89	64	148	180	194	194	55	94	81	1,441
Minnesota.....							28		31		4		63
Montana.....	27		29	30	31	30	72	74	45				338
New York.....					14	4	48	26	32	38	49	38	249
Oregon.....	56	76	98	244	426	315	280	181	135	306	296	144	2,557
Washington.....	1	8	11	9	2	43	19	12	1	3	3		112
Wisconsin.....	120	87	88	40	62	117	348	383	257	182	162	127	1,979
Other States.....		2		1	1		4	2		8	3	30	51

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 454.—Cheese: Cold storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1916.....	28,558	18,908	13,372	8,443	6,544	7,361	16,387	31,569	46,778	49,579	45,713	37,060
1917.....	31,856	32,113	15,560	9,842	7,928	11,026	34,159	67,595	91,545	90,671	78,087	75,166
1918.....	66,784	56,298	37,743	27,965	17,736	20,395	30,054	48,804	55,742	42,066	33,402	25,625
1919.....	19,823	15,486	9,837	6,760	6,027	12,478	37,501	62,645	76,661	81,389	72,889	62,508
1920.....	53,168	43,631	34,039	23,431	10,963	13,502	29,654	51,512	60,372	55,007	48,566	39,921
1921.....	34,115	25,000	17,477	14,294	13,466	17,814	34,948	41,234	46,035	45,163	42,969	34,055
1922.....	27,691	21,430	16,006	10,745	10,868	15,481	33,130	46,580	53,628	49,473	40,852	37,291
1923.....	33,617	26,593	20,693	14,465	14,077	17,507	36,834	55,839	63,960	62,394	57,927	55,105

TABLE 454.—Cheese: Cold storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923—Con.

ALL CHEESE OTHER THAN AMERICAN.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1917.									3,916	3,750	3,336	3,347
1918.	2,836	2,197	2,093	2,013	2,202	2,602	5,171	7,968	13,229	12,734	10,963	11,848
1919.	10,402	10,263	8,771	8,352	8,810	10,813	13,905	15,749	15,928	15,224	15,001	13,906
1920.	11,526	10,785	9,617	8,713	8,642	9,839	14,849	18,522	19,886	19,975	20,536	18,879
1921.	17,053	15,207	12,979	10,613	10,474	10,639	12,668	15,034	16,268	17,203	16,536	14,946
1922.	13,904	11,571	10,471	8,594	8,112	8,588	10,412	11,183	13,250	13,450	12,963	11,320
1923.	11,617	10,635	8,823	7,350	7,115	8,727	11,804	15,021	16,703	16,407	16,375	17,518

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 455.—Cheese: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.								
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Argentina.	10,447	16	625	13,575		12,513		14,407
Australia.	300	799	72	9,530	86	12,671		
Bulgaria.	63	5,584						
Canada.	1,054	167,260	480	142,768	906	137,180	687	120,177
Czechoslovakia.					183	3,226	1,355	2,275
Denmark.	1,414	527	132	21,281	521	27,653	1,214	19,673
Finland.	478	2,086	2	2,108	3	4,686		5,989
Italy.	13,308	60,560	5,893	2,790	1,780	16,664	15,571	32,057
Netherlands.	522	127,379	489	99,738	802	115,279	750	143,769
New Zealand.	3	55,561	18	136,870	(?)	153,304		130,064
Russia.	3,911	7,011						
Switzerland.	7,150	70,075	4,368	3,202	1,894	10,596	1,792	46,152
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Algeria.	6,592	138	5,126	150	5,778	170	7,195	
Austria.			7,698		7,342			
Austria-Hungary.	12,298	966						
Belgium.	31,771	354	28,001	7,397	34,329	1,750	48,139	1,151
Brazil.	4,178	1	1,224	4	148	8		
British India.	1,314		1,509		755		1,072	
Cuba.	4,520	7	5,554	(?)				
Dutch East Indies.	757		1,395		1,375		1,249	
Egypt.	8,152	48	1,657	48	3,452	165	6,793	102
France.	49,056	26,880	25,260	15,130	35,146	14,381	60,272	22,023
Germany.	48,687	1,967	50,344	173	39,848	1,022	51,984	2,235
Norway.	663	377	3,147	165	1,157	256	1,541	638
Spain.	5,032	53	3,748	354	4,504	689	4,222	453
Sweden.	946	41	5,398	397	2,239	296	1,991	
Tunis.	1,282	19	516	16	749	40	997	19
Union of South Africa.	4,991	3	1,200	314	49	450	268	152
United Kingdom.	257,407	950	305,832	454	312,783	479	294,951	591
United States.	46,346	5,142	15,994	16,292	26,866	11,772	45,573	5,007
Other countries.	12,585	4,330	5,737	414	4,078	821	1,556	863
Total.	535,417	538,124	481,479	473,170	486,775	526,080	550,172	547,807

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources. All cheese made from milk, including "cottage cheese."

¹ Four-year average.² Less than 500 pounds.³ One year.⁴ Two-year average.⁵ Java and Madura only.⁶ Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 456.—Cheese, No. 1 American: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.16
1911	.15	.15	.14	.14	.11	.11	.12	.12	.14	.14	.15	.16	.14
1912	.16	.17	.18	.19	.15	.14	.15	.16	.16	.18	.17	.17	.16
1913	.17	.17	.16	.15	.13	.14	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.16	.15
1914	.17	.16	.18	.16	.14	.15	.15	.16	.16	.15	.15	.15	.16
1915	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17	.15	.15	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.15
1916	.17	.18	.18	.18	.18	.15	.15	.17	.19	.21	.23	.24	.19
1917	.24	.25	.26	.26	.26	.23	.24	.23	.25	.25	.23	.24	.24
1918	.24	.26	.24	.23	.24	.23	.25	.26	.28	.33	.32	.35	.27
1919	.35	.30	.32	.31	.32	.32	.33	.31	.31	.31	.32	.32	.32
1920	.32	.30	.29	.30	.30	.28	.27	.27	.28	.28	.28	.28	.29
Av. 1914-1920	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.22	.22	.22	.23	.24	.24	.25	.23
1921	.24	.21	.25	.22	.17	.16	.19	.21	.21	.22	.21	.21	.21
1922	.21	.20	.20	.18	.17	.19	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.20
1923	.28	.28	.25	.23	.23	.24	.25	.25	.26	.26	.25	-----	.25

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

OLEOMARGARINE.

TABLE 457.—Oleomargarine production and consumption in the United States, 1887-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Production.	Stocks, beginning of year.	Exports.	Stocks, end of year.	Consumption.	
					Total.	Per capita.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1886-87	1 21,513,537	2 181,090	834,574	423,855	20,436,198	0.35
1887-88	34,325,527	423,855	1,720,327	1,575,293	31,444,762	.53
1888-89	35,664,026	1,575,293	2,192,047	1,978,094	33,009,178	.54
1889-90	32,324,032	1,978,094	2,535,926	1,978,650	30,787,550	.49
1890-91	44,392,400	978,650	1,986,743	770,368	42,604,948	.67
1891-92	44,366,155	779,368	1,610,837	1,021,555	42,512,131	.65
1892-93	67,224,298	1,021,555	3,479,322	322,911	64,443,620	.97
1893-94	60,622,246	322,911	3,898,950	437,287	65,608,920	.97
1894-95	56,558,105	437,287	10,100,897	383,597	40,800,898	.68
1895-96	50,653,234	393,597	6,063,999	390,404	44,796,728	.64
1896-97	45,531,207	396,404	4,864,351	223,368	40,839,892	.57
1897-98	57,516,136	223,368	4,328,536	444,745	52,906,193	.73
1898-99	83,130,474	444,745	5,549,322	787,503	77,238,394	1.04
1899-1900	107,045,028	787,503	4,256,007	817,806	102,758,658	1.36
1900-1	104,943,866	817,806	4,996,090	722,237	100,048,726	1.30
1901-2	126,316,427	722,237	5,721,254	-----	121,317,410	1.54
1902-3	73,265,046	-----	7,645,652	653,174	64,987,120	.81
1903-4	50,293,495	653,174	6,187,261	490,823	44,226,506	.54
1904-5	52,011,716	490,823	7,863,164	600,060	44,039,314	.53
1905-6	55,434,900	600,060	11,794,174	483,780	43,757,006	.51
1906-7	71,366,775	483,780	5,397,609	700,823	65,762,123	.76
1907-8	74,184,320	700,823	2,638,175	692,225	71,258,743	.81
1908-9	92,282,815	692,225	2,889,058	749,318	89,397,064	.99
1909-10	141,802,280	749,318	3,418,632	1,165,440	138,026,520	1.51
1910-11	121,162,795	1,165,440	3,794,939	942,440	117,560,862	1.26
1911-12	128,601,053	942,440	3,627,425	1,249,246	124,666,822	1.32
1912-13	145,227,862	1,249,246	2,967,582	1,650,807	141,858,629	1.48
1913-14	144,021,276	1,650,807	2,532,821	1,261,245	141,878,107	1.46
1914-15	145,810,048	1,261,245	5,252,183	1,661,559	140,187,651	1.42
1915-16	152,509,913	1,661,559	5,426,221	1,992,726	146,752,525	1.47
1916-17	233,170,111	1,992,726	5,651,267	2,988,197	226,523,373	2.23
1917-18	326,528,839	2,988,197	6,309,996	3,577,733	319,620,407	3.11
1918-19	359,216,671	3,577,733	18,570,400	2,562,597	341,061,307	3.28
1919-20	391,283,143	2,562,597	20,952,180	4,110,174	366,783,386	3.49
1920-21	281,081,514	4,110,174	6,219,165	1,879,543	276,992,960	2.50
1921-22	190,950,373	1,879,543	1,969,421	2,265,885	188,674,000	1.74
1922-23	209,182,188	2,265,885	2,027,546	2,647,297	206,773,240	1.88

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Production and stocks from Bureau of Internal Revenue. Exports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Eight months, Nov. 1, 1886-June 30, 1887.² Stocks on Nov. 1, 1886.

TABLE 458.—*Oleomargarine: Production in the United States, 1918-1923.*

Calendar year.	Uncolored; made of—			Colored; made of—			Total.
	Animal and vegetable oil.	Exclusively vegetable oil.	Exclusively animal oil.	Animal and vegetable oil.	Exclusively vegetable oil.	Exclusively animal oil.	
	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
1918.....	255,197	88,862	3,307	7,056	112	1,003	355,537
1919.....	214,769	132,906	3,391	9,303	9,798	1,165	371,817
1920.....	161,636	190,286	3,843	8,951	8,359	94	370,163
1921.....	103,962	99,265	624	5,960	2,026	30	211,867
1922.....	104,284	74,128	302	4,977	1,383	1	185,075
1923.....	121,272	93,973	450	7,078	2,908	-----	225,890
1923.							
January.....	10,484	9,393	23	653	225	-----	20,778
February.....	9,715	8,248	17	557	217	-----	18,754
March.....	10,918	8,931	29	631	256	-----	20,765
April.....	10,009	7,886	28	610	245	-----	18,778
May.....	9,860	6,576	15	627	220	-----	17,298
June.....	7,946	5,483	46	451	183	-----	14,109
July.....	7,902	4,881	25	441	160	-----	13,409
August.....	9,696	5,716	74	502	178	-----	16,106
September.....	10,575	7,693	46	593	237	-----	19,054
October.....	11,492	9,869	39	656	281	-----	22,537
November.....	11,886	9,640	60	622	297	-----	22,505
December.....	11,069	9,746	48	735	309	-----	21,927

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from monthly reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 459.—*Oleomargarine: Production in the United States, 1908-1922.*

COLORED.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>
1908-9.....	893	833	380	468	463	567	526	497	586	543	807	447	5,710
1909-10.....	381	433	487	519	521	634	525	518	619	595	542	403	6,177
1910-11.....	414	433	469	473	610	587	524	501	606	463	399	302	5,831
1911-12.....	359	454	393	477	539	594	605	690	614	568	538	387	6,236
1912-13.....	449	394	439	530	501	615	602	618	638	701	596	446	6,520
1913-14.....	477	493	532	635	606	615	610	503	606	477	433	395	6,284
A. v. 1909-1913.....	416	441	464	527	555	609	585	554	617	565	498	399	6,230
1914-15.....	422	500	488	480	472	583	807	1,082	1,131	598	526	497	7,595
1915-16.....	478	436	443	548	557	597	560	569	684	677	652	554	6,749
1916-17.....	447	569	643	719	741	759	703	628	742	738	721	592	8,012
1917-18.....	496	512	573	677	542	521	508	471	615	582	587	511	6,595
1918-19.....	408	433	538	606	552	747	1,111	1,642	2,243	2,716	1,690	921	13,949
1919-20.....	1,705	1,807	681	1,087	1,719	1,636	1,540	960	1,250	1,139	1,114	998	15,624
1920-21.....	924	1,019	1,464	1,378	1,368	1,046	936	816	950	823	518	328	11,600
A. v. 1914-1920.....	698	755	693	785	850	840	881	881	1,068	1,039	865	628	10,003
1921-22.....	424	500	577	692	603	656	556	482	595	498	513	418	6,604
1922-23.....	415	420	458	565	670	790	772	801	917	854	906	662	8,260

TABLE 459.—Oleomargarine: Production in the United States, 1908-1922—Con.

UNCOLORED.

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1908-9.....	4,394	4,669	5,812	7,907	8,266	8,463	8,470	8,453	9,697	7,976	6,707	5,769	86,573
1909-10.....	5,490	6,386	9,809	12,497	13,313	15,314	15,516	12,639	13,450	12,747	10,175	8,334	125,085
1910-11.....	6,902	9,307	12,702	12,627	13,823	13,002	10,885	9,936	9,676	6,866	6,424	5,182	115,332
1911-12.....	4,788	6,701	7,810	9,245	11,228	12,652	15,630	13,738	11,654	10,988	10,629	7,287	122,365
1912-13.....	6,785	8,526	9,397	13,807	12,028	14,802	13,190	13,213	13,129	13,862	11,036	8,288	138,707
1913-14.....	7,947	8,754	12,790	14,786	13,777	14,277	14,482	12,888	12,317	9,724	8,805	7,587	127,037
Av. 1909-1913.....	6,384	7,935	10,503	12,592	12,953	14,009	13,945	12,283	12,049	10,843	9,114	7,330	129,945
1914-15.....	7,847	9,502	12,036	13,120	13,310	14,063	12,516	12,371	12,910	10,785	10,819	9,436	138,215
1915-16.....	8,711	9,183	10,491	12,394	11,782	13,380	11,968	13,084	15,243	13,974	13,746	11,830	145,701
1916-17.....	8,948	11,272	15,516	19,246	21,899	23,287	18,272	19,563	22,128	22,740	24,814	17,943	225,158
1917-18.....	16,490	19,519	26,181	33,374	39,009	30,227	32,496	35,865	31,512	22,912	23,410	18,949	319,934
1918-19.....	19,888	17,959	28,428	43,543	52,434	36,682	40,166	19,741	27,431	31,448	29,135	18,533	345,368
1919-20.....	22,700	25,168	35,424	34,867	35,502	35,035	35,312	31,701	36,367	30,667	34,700	23,726	375,650
1920-21.....	23,625	25,516	29,909	29,918	29,089	24,708	22,630	20,773	22,532	18,685	13,537	8,572	269,481
Av. 1914-1920.....	15,458	16,874	21,282	26,585	24,718	25,004	24,769	21,867	24,013	21,002	21,317	15,570	256,980
1921-22.....	10,581	16,612	16,920	20,588	17,985	17,754	15,610	14,139	15,375	13,432	13,356	11,994	184,346
1922-23.....	11,866	12,638	13,684	17,380	18,615	20,369	20,108	17,889	20,137	18,083	16,060	13,582	200,923

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

TABLE 460.—Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, 1915-1922.

Material.	Year beginning July 1.							
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Oleo oil.....	68,989	96,652	96,378	97,464	89,842	49,676	40,980	46,645
Coconut oil.....	563	19,763	61,773	69,640	80,784	103,112	57,394	65,650
Cottonseed oil.....	49,960	63,652	36,464	37,846	89,450	18,533	15,420	18,757
Milk.....	21,331	24,410	61,128	68,000	76,000	79,710	53,939	59,835
Peanut oil.....	5,335	10,498	21,593	38,764	48,346	16,332	11,625	6,922
Salt.....	4,088	6,115	18,279	21,432	24,864	25,365	16,262	17,908
Oleo stearine.....	2,036	2,494	3,427	2,456	2,132	4,858	4,574	4,815
Neutrallard.....	23,446	42,401	45,792	45,764	38,450	29,268	27,057	29,568
Oleo stock.....	397	3,458	7,526	6,342	5,804	2,065	2,143	2,322
Butter.....	2,152	3,303	4,548	5,680	6,845	1,499	1,107	1,576
Vegetable oil.....						6,559		
Corn oil.....	147	859	60	40	35	926		
Soya-bean oil.....						401		
Edible tallow.....						233		
Mustard-seed oil.....						110		
Mutton oil.....		149	14	11	14			
Coloring.....						26	11	11
Miscellaneous.....						8,217	3,417	2,918
Total.....	188,444	273,764	356,883	393,439	412,672	341,966	233,929	257,623

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1915-1919 Institute Margarine Manufacturers. 1920-1922, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

OLEO OIL.

TABLE 461.—*Oleo oil: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Sweden.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1900-10 ¹	720	29,792	595	47,115	2,178	21,147	20,518	122,065	-----	2,536	1,801	125,892
1910-11.....	1,741	28,571	766	67,691	2,140	9,255	24,013	134,777	-----	1,532	2,388	138,697
1911-12.....	2,720	18,042	903	66,894	3,128	9,960	20,725	122,372	-----	1,712	2,883	126,467
1912-13.....	1,590	17,481	402	48,337	2,145	8,009	14,633	90,597	54	1,372	827	92,850
1913-14.....	2,819	16,180	434	47,414	1,989	9,244	16,221	94,301	389	1,244	1,133	97,017
1914-15.....	545	1,001	337	32,768	4,190	14,362	25,599	78,802	226	1,030	424	80,482
1915-16.....	-----	-----	3,234	29,762	9,224	30,658	30,099	98,987	37	1,896	1,726	102,646
1916-17.....	-----	-----	760	8,082	2,248	31,761	21,498	64,349	476	1,761	524	67,118
1917-18.....	-----	-----	68	-----	13	48,244	2,028	50,353	4,347	1,694	279	56,608
1918-19.....	6,799	768	74	30	3,800	27,926	16,769	56,180	-----	1,612	1,500	59,292
1919-20.....	2,063	2,982	539	13,619	3,315	19,227	25,847	67,812	2,671	1,993	2,063	74,829
1920-21.....	1,370	15,983	798	36,107	3,945	14,273	29,195	101,671	852	1,662	2,239	106,415
1921-22.....	1,472	14,878	514	46,630	2,677	11,062	35,928	113,181	284	1,168	2,501	117,174
1922-23.....	1,666	13,967	892	47,063	2,383	14,967	20,582	101,500	275	1,522	1,659	104,956

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918, Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, and reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹Includes "Neutral lard."

TABLE 462.—*Creameries: Farmers' associations reporting, membership, 1923, and volume of business for 1922.*

Geographic division and State.	Number reporting, 1923.	Number reporting membership, 1923.	Number members reported, 1923.	Average membership per association, 1923.	Number reporting volume of business, 1922.	Amount of business reported, 1922.	Average amount of business per association, 1922.
Maine.....	5	4	262	65.5	4	\$342,000	85,500
Vermont.....	35	32	3,334	104.1	30	4,049,000	134,966
Massachusetts.....	6	5	309	61.8	5	265,000	51,000
Rhode Island.....	1	1	50	50.0	1	100,000	100,000
Connecticut.....	6	5	333	66.6	4	220,000	55,000
New England.....	52	47	4,288	91.2	44	4,966,000	112,863
New York.....	23	20	1,606	80.3	15	1,375,000	91,666
Pennsylvania.....	34	32	2,237	69.9	31	2,452,000	79,096
Middle Atlantic.....	56	52	3,843	73.9	46	3,827,000	83,195
Ohio.....	10	9	408	45.3	10	898,000	89,800
Indiana.....	8	7	971	138.7	7	678,000	96,857
Illinois.....	4	4	324	81.0	3	261,000	93,666
Michigan.....	65	62	14,599	235.3	59	6,417,000	108,762
Wisconsin.....	212	197	26,643	145.3	193	27,636,000	143,191
East North Central.....	299	279	44,945	161.0	272	35,910,000	132,022
Minnesota.....	510	472	62,367	132.1	460	41,009,000	89,150
Iowa.....	216	199	29,026	145.8	195	19,105,000	97,979
Missouri.....	7	6	902	150.3	6	694,000	105,666
North Dakota.....	8	7	936	133.7	8	879,000	47,375
South Dakota.....	25	20	7,963	398.6	20	1,564,000	78,200
Nebraska.....	11	11	10,689	971.7	11	2,566,000	23,327
Kansas.....	1	1	507	507.0	1	83,000	83,000
West North Central.....	778	716	112,420	157.0	701	65,842,000	93,212
Delaware.....	1	1	17	17.0	1	15,000	15,000
Virginia.....	5	5	883	176.6	5	398,000	79,600
North Carolina.....	1	1	31	31.0	1	79,000	79,000
Florida.....	1	1	76	76.0	1	56,000	56,000
South Atlantic.....	8	8	1,007	125.8	8	543,000	67,875

TABLE 462.—*Creameries: Farmers' associations reporting, membership, 1923, and volume of business for 1922—Continued.*

Geographic division and State.	Number reporting, 1923.	Number reporting membership, 1923.	Number members reported, 1923.	Average membership per association, 1923.	Number reporting volume of business, 1922.	Amount of business reported, 1922.	Average amount of business per association, 1922.
Kentucky.....	2	2	288	144.0	2	46,000	23,000
Tennessee.....	13	12	3,187	263.0	12	1,473,000	122,750
Alabama.....	2	1	114	114.0	1	51,000	51,000
Mississippi.....	2	2	114	57.0	2	342,000	171,000
East South Central.....	19	17	3,678	216.0	17	1,912,000	112,470
Texas.....	2	2	68	34.0	2	147,000	73,500
West South Central.....	2	2	68	34.0	2	147,000	73,500
Montana.....	4	4	286	71.5	3	238,000	79,333
Idaho.....	6	6	3,937	656.1	6	1,516,000	252,666
Wyoming.....	1	1	68	68.0	1	23,000	23,000
Colorado.....	8	6	1,156	182.6	6	808,000	134,666
Utah.....	2	2	78	39.0	1	9	9,000
Mountain.....	21	19	5,523	290.6	17	2,594,000	152,588
Washington.....	11	9	1,459	162.1	8	760,000	95,001
Oregon.....	11	9	2,538	282.0	9	1,426,000	158,444
California.....	16	15	5,953	396.8	15	10,277,000	685,133
Pacific.....	38	33	9,950	301.5	32	12,463,000	389,468
United States.....	1,273	1,173	185,717	158.3	1,139	127,704,000	112,119

Division of Agricultural Cooperation. States omitted made no reports.

CATTLE DISEASES.

TABLE 463.—*Cattle: Tuberculin testing under accredited herd plan, 1917-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Cattle tested. ¹	Number of reactors.	Per cent of reactors.	Accredited.		Passed one test.	
				Herd.	Cattle.	Herd.	Cattle.
1916-17.....	20,101	645	3.2				
1917-18.....	134,143	6,544	4.9	204	6,945	883	22,212
1918-19.....	329,878	13,528	4.1	578	12,076	5,652	95,081
1919-20.....	700,670	28,709	4.1	2,588	63,965	9,064	80,334
1920-21.....	1,366,358	53,768	3.9	4,831	110,634	34,215	445,656
1921-22.....	2,384,236	82,569	3.5	8,015	170,282	111,719	904,960
1922-23.....	3,460,849	113,844	3.3	12,310	251,254	160,748	1,176,314
Total.....	8,306,235	299,607	3.6	28,526	615,156	312,281	2,724,497

Bureau of Animal Industry.

¹ Includes testing under area plan.

TABLE 464.—Cattle: Status of tuberculosis eradication work, by States, June 30, 1923.

State.	Accredited.		Passed one test.		Eradication from areas. ¹				Total tuberculin tests, 1917 to July 1, 1923.		
	Herd.	Cattle.	Herd.	Cattle.	Coun- ties having com- pleted one or more tests of all cattle.	Coun- ties inten- sively en- gaged in test- ing cattle.	Total coun- ties en- gaged.	Cattle tested. ²	Total cattle.	Reactors.	
										Num- ber.	Per- cent.
Alabama	120	4,834	878	19,599					107,751	1,416	1.3
Arizona	0	0	489	13,307	1	2	3	14,206	20,769	1,002	4.8
Arkansas	45	1,440	168	1,004					2,534	37	1.5
California	4	79	1,697	80,585		3	3	106,942	116,620	802	0.7
Colorado	4	221	62	1,496					5,031	224	4.5
Connecticut	247	5,211	918	17,016					67,287	8,828	13.1
Delaware	517	2,534	1,089	4,360					36,183	3,898	10.7
Dist. Columbia	30	797	313	842	1		1	1,568	9,081	111	1.2
Florida	179	6,368	8,952	29,959					94,103	1,828	1.9
Georgia	40	2,900	2,535	40,196					78,994	1,651	2.1
Idaho	141	4,422	8,675	83,822	2	2	4	104,523	172,082	2,214	1.3
Illinois	439	9,780	928	18,317	1	5	6	78,726	220,627	13,846	6.3
Indiana	3,425	50,292	16,168	117,491	2	5	7	76,923	341,648	9,227	2.7
Iowa	1,982	50,637	5,123	81,892		3	3	47,629	424,797	23,067	5.4
Kansas	659	20,256	465	12,769				15,162	136,332	2,787	2.0
Kentucky	232	6,654	14,907	59,912		4	4	75,627	157,685	3,258	2.1
Louisiana	103	5,407	824	17,080					64,541	2,421	3.8
Maine	1,344	13,146	11,822	95,281		12	12	72,137	136,804	2,922	2.1
Maryland	513	10,171	2,484	22,631	1		1	80,354	127,628	10,210	8.0
Massachusetts	89	3,197	194	2,432					47,454	4,906	10.3
Michigan	467	9,379	27,954	205,300	8	6	14	828,387	504,121	13,550	2.7
Minnesota	2,613	57,544	2,408	46,066					392,494	10,919	2.8
Mississippi	161	4,525	287	12,168	3	0	3	2,929	126,617	679	0.5
Missouri	534	18,456	36,021	338,118	12	6	18	227,447	484,563	4,892	1.0
Montana	135	8,018	13,775	195,198	2	3	5	159,696	325,041	4,573	1.4
Nebraska	387	13,464	11,858	142,332	4	8	12	152,077	285,079	7,498	2.6
Nevada	13	1,262	1,651	10,945				18,559	46,063	1,298	2.8
New Hampshire	229	4,760	1,388	12,129					52,814	4,319	8.2
New Jersey	143	8,094	253	2,167					65,330	4,604	7.0
New Mexico	2	65	1,508	12,123		1	1	11,660	13,903	87	0.6
New York	1,429	26,611	11,095	130,138	2	12	14	197,222	471,408	62,309	13.2
North Carolina	91	2,383	63,114	187,514	10	11	21	161,365	226,638	2,071	0.9
North Dakota	1,354	30,312	5,429	91,317	1	0	1	34,068	262,614	6,813	2.6
Ohio	1,066	18,942	3,950	34,494					168,456	7,113	4.2
Oklahoma	372	11,162	214	6,845					106,418	8,093	2.9
Oregon	222	5,602	14,014	124,342	10	2	12	84,292	234,727	4,550	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,959	32,328	6,243	61,270	1	2	3	39,790	237,631	11,579	4.9
Rhode Island	18	442	17	339					6,320	560	8.8
South Carolina	127	4,349	898	11,123					66,828	977	1.4
South Dakota	237	6,916	335	10,641					79,035	2,634	4.6
Tennessee	291	10,161	577	13,358	2		2	66,012	161,180	1,243	0.8
Texas	109	6,914	154	4,690					103,566	1,638	1.6
Utah	96	3,014	7,211	22,301	1	3	4	35,979	94,243	1,116	1.2
Vermont	1,848	32,249	1,414	22,818	1	1	2		263,335	16,814	6.2
Virginia	957	21,138	1,119	14,743	1	1		7,684	207,775	5,649	2.7
Washington	142	4,406	14,996	110,011	4	13	17	85,102	266,968	6,123	2.3
West Virginia	350	7,628	3,906	25,655	1	0	1	15,837	68,957	1,644	2.4
Wisconsin	3,061	69,239	3,545	66,358	11	0	11	111,042	638,434	15,462	2.4
Wyoming	7	457	4,235	30,048		12	13	40,522	62,828	631	1.0
Indian schools ³									413	27	6.5
Purebred herds in U. S. ⁴									4,486	157	3.5
Total	28,526	615,156	312,281	2,724,497	81	117	198	2,407,659	5,396,235	290,607	3.6

Bureau of Animal Industry.

¹ Accredited work begun in 1917; area work in 1921.² Includes area testing in units smaller than counties.³ Testing in 1917 before work was organized by States.

TABLE 465.—Cattle: Tick eradication, progress and status of the work June 30, 1923.

State.	Counties quarantined July 1, 1906.	Counties quarantined June 30, 1923.	Released counties.			Cattle dipped, year ending June 30, 1923. ¹	
			Released counties tick free.	Released counties with one or more infested herds.	Total counties released.	Herds.	Cattle.
Alabama.....	67	3	18	44	62	729, 405	4, 464, 744
Arkansas.....	75	42	15	18	33	892, 633	2, 566, 266
California.....	15	0	15	0	15	54, 052	314, 975
Florida.....	58	54	3	1	4	367, 435	5, 284, 361
Georgia.....	157	9	104	44	148	301, 370	4, 965, 933
Kentucky.....	2	0	2	0	2	240, 122	2, 455, 507
Louisiana.....	65	22	3	30	33	44, 398	198, 735
Mississippi.....	81	21	37	23	60	213, 969	1, 978, 336
Missouri.....	4	0	1	3	4	141, 579	826, 169
North Carolina.....	75	19	46	10	56	9, 291	62, 320
Oklahoma.....	61	6	36	15	55	2, 055, 976	51, 846, 290
South Carolina.....	44	0	30	14	44	442	4, 021
Tennessee.....	42	0	41	1	42		
Texas.....	109	90	42	67	109		
Virginia.....	30	4	26	0	26		
15 States.....	975	282	419	274	693	4, 550, 772	74, 937, 657

Bureau of Animal Industry. ¹ More than 31,000 vats were in use for official dipping during the year.

CATTLE FEEDING.

TABLE 466.—Cattle: Variation in price paid by farmers for feeder cattle, 1921-22.

State, and range of prices.	Number of head.					
	Heavy.	Medium.	Yearlings.	Calves.	Other cattle.	All cattle.
Indiana:						
\$4.00-\$5.00.....		120	139	54	128	436
\$5.00-\$6.00.....	462	859	199	68	65	1, 643
\$6.00-\$7.00.....	595	1, 113	176	371		2, 255
\$7.00-\$8.00.....	84	86	72	239		481
\$8.00-\$9.00.....	30					30
\$9.00-\$10.00.....		32				32
Average price paid.....	\$5.08	\$6.04	\$6.04	\$6.53	\$4.48	\$6.02
Illinois:						
\$3.00-\$4.00.....		98	35		77	205
\$4.00-\$5.00.....	44	649	436	25	62	1, 216
\$5.00-\$6.00.....	198	946	683	247		2, 024
\$6.00-\$7.00.....	67	262	101	80		510
\$7.00-\$8.00.....	95	99	26	28		247
\$8.00-\$9.00.....						
Average price paid.....	\$6.16	\$5.30	\$5.19	\$5.80	\$3.92	\$5.36
Iowa:						
\$3.00-\$4.00.....					111	111
\$4.00-\$5.00.....	37	60				87
\$5.00-\$6.00.....	277	1, 105	319	145	210	2, 056
\$6.00-\$7.00.....	311	785	566	337	129	2, 129
\$7.00-\$8.00.....	79	40	117	99		335
\$8.00-\$9.00.....						
Average price paid.....	\$5.91	\$5.85	\$6.29	\$6.48	\$5.12	\$5.91
Nebraska:						
\$3.00-\$4.00.....					88	89
\$4.00-\$5.00.....			22		86	110
\$5.00-\$6.00.....	597	606	371	77	80	1, 681
\$6.00-\$7.00.....	341	622	505	293	161	1, 922
\$7.00-\$8.00.....	186	45	131	53		365
\$8.00-\$9.00.....		28	18			56
Average price paid.....	\$6.15	\$6.08	\$6.12	\$6.48	\$5.01	\$6.06
Missouri:						
\$4.00-\$5.00.....	21	459	240	109		829
\$5.00-\$6.00.....	49	1, 144	539	222		1, 954
\$6.00-\$7.00.....	50	893	270	100		1, 313
\$7.00-\$8.00.....	132	176	155	139		602
\$8.00-\$9.00.....	42	174				216
Average price paid.....	\$6.77	\$5.93	\$5.66	\$6.04		\$5.96

Division of Cost of Production.

TABLE 467.—Cattle: Average quantities of feed and other factors used in the production of 100 pounds gain in corn-fed cattle, 1919–1921.**EAST CENTRAL INDIANA.**

Item.	Winter 1919–20.	Winter 1920–21.	Items.	Winter 1919–20.	Winter 1920–21.
Feeds consumed:			Days on pasture	14	14
Corn, shelled basis...pounds..	553	679	Straw and bedding.....pounds..	347	326
Rye.....do.....	1	7	Labor:		
Oats.....do.....	7	12	Man hours.....	4.8	4.97
Linseed meal.....do.....	2	1	Horse hours.....	1.5	2.05
Cottonseed meal.....do.....	41	40	The per cent which all other ex-		
Molasses feed.....do.....	6	1	penses were of feed and		
Miscellaneous concentrates.....			labor costs ¹	16.5	28.6
Alfalfa hay.....pounds..	22	(²)	Feed lot by-products:		
Clover hay.....do.....	5	5	Pounds of pork.....	21.0	24.7
Mixed hay.....do.....	60	64	Loads of manure.....	1.5	1.4
Timothy hay.....do.....	35	35			
Corn Stover and fodder do.....	9	(²)			
Silage.....do.....	119	224			
	1,474	1,281			

DEKALB COUNTY, ILL.

Feeds consumed:			Days on pasture	10	11
Corn, shelled basis...pounds..	573	590	Straw and bedding.....	859	653
Barley.....do.....	2	1	Labor:		
Oats.....do.....	2	5	Man hours.....	5.7	4.8
Cottonseed meal.....do.....	36	34	Horse hours.....	3.1	2.9
Linseed meal.....do.....	23	17	The per cent which all other ex-		
Molasses feed.....do.....	15	4	penses were of feed and labor		
Alfalfa hay.....do.....	18	17	costs ¹	11.5	24.2
Clover hay.....do.....	168	65	Feedlot by-products:		
Mixed hay.....do.....	109	117	Pounds of pork.....	19.7	13.1
Prairie hay.....do.....		(²)	Loads of manure.....	2.3	2.0
Timothy hay.....do.....	15	7			
Corn stover and fodder do.....	48	139			
Silage.....do.....	2,420	1,771			

POTTAWATTAMIE AND SHELBY COUNTIES, IOWA.

Feeds consumed:			Days on pasture	17	19
Corn, shelled basis...pounds..	806	890	Straw and bedding.....pounds..	80	89
Oats.....do.....	11	18	Labor:		
Barley.....do.....		1	Man hours.....	2.6	2.3
Cottonseed meal.....do.....	(²)	2	Horse hours.....	2.2	1.6
Linseed meal.....do.....	4	3	The per cent which all other ex-		
Molasses meal.....do.....	16	9	penses were of feed and labor		
Miscellaneous concentrates.....			costs ¹	12.4	20.8
Alfalfa hay.....pounds..	(²)	2	Feed lot by-products:		
Clover hay.....do.....	146	138	Pounds of pork.....	45.5	25.7
Mixed hay.....do.....	43	75	Loads of manure.....	.9	.5
Prairie hay.....do.....	80	27			
Timothy hay.....do.....	7	(²)			
Corn stover and fodder do.....	3	8			
Silage.....do.....	34	16			
	373	78			

¹Consisting principally of Schumacher feed and molasses.²Less than one-half pound.³Including interest, equipment charge, death loss, veterinary, insurance, taxes, incidentals, and marketing.

TABLE 467.—Cattle: Average quantities of feed and other factors used in the production of 100 pounds gain in corn-fed cattle, 1919-1921—Continued.

SALINE AND LAFAYETTE COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Item.	Winter 1919-20.	Winter 1920-21.	Item.	Winter 1919-20.	Winter 1920-21.
Feeds consumed:			Days on pasture	44	39
Corn, shelled basis.....pounds..	518	707	Straw and bedding.....pounds..	120	53
Rye.....do.....			Labor:		
Oats.....do.....	8	2	Man hours.....	3.5	3.1
Linseed meal.....do.....	30	4	Horse hours.....	3.6	3.2
Cottonseed meal.....do.....	15	31	The per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor costs ¹	12.6	16.0
Molasses feed.....do.....	14	3	Feed lot by-products:		
Miscellaneous concentrates.....pounds..	2	10	Pounds of pork.....	20.0	26.0
Alfalfa hay.....do.....	64	21	Loads of manure.....	.5	.25
Clover hay.....do.....	87	124			
Mixed hay.....do.....	21	25			
Timothy hay.....do.....	6	1			
Corn stover and fodder.....do.....	99	104			
Silage.....do.....	764	513			

BURT COUNTY, NEBR.

Item.	Winter 1919-20.		Winter 1920-21.	
	Survey.	Route.	Survey.	Route.
Feeds consumed:				
Corn, shelled basis.....pounds..	753	759	915	728
Barley.....do.....			1	
Oats.....do.....	20	17	8	11
Linseed meal.....do.....	3	7	4	2
Molasses feed.....do.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous rations.....do.....	(?)	(?)		
Alfalfa hay.....do.....	367	365	346	334
Clover hay.....do.....	90	50	35	104
Mixed hay.....do.....	35	25	47	26
Prairie hay.....do.....	15	4	48	20
Timothy hay.....do.....	3			
Miscellaneous dry roughages.....do.....	4		4	
Silage.....do.....	125		50	
Days on pasture.....do.....	18	16	8	17
Straw and bedding.....do.....	199	205	252	160
Labor:				
Man hours.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.0
Horse hours.....	2.0	2.9	2.6	.7
The per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor costs ¹	14.4	11.4	29.3	35.2
Feed lot by-products:				
Pounds of pork.....	29.7	24.2	24.5	16.3
Loads of manure.....	1.2	1.45	.8	.3

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ Less than one-half pound.² Including interest, equipment charge, death loss, veterinary, insurance, taxes, incidentals, and marketing.

TABLE 468.—Cattle: Average quantity of feed and other factors used in production of 100 pounds gain in corn-fed cattle, 1921-22.

INDIANA.

Item.	Class of feeder cattle.			Calves.	All cattle.
	Heavy.	Medium.	Year-lings.		
Feed:					
Grain.....pounds..	1,161	870	723	521	843
Protein concentrates.....do.....	3	14	19	31	16
Alfalfa and clover hay.....do.....	14	21	38	28	23
Other hay.....do.....	22	19	36	46	26
Straw and stover.....do.....	720	767	720	428	691
Silage.....do.....	1,031	1,304	911	889	1,114
Pasture.....days..	14	14	22	8	14
Labor:					
Man hours.....	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0
Horse hours.....	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1
Per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor	10.6	22.5	17.2	22.1	22.4
Feed lot by-products:					
Pounds of pork ¹	59.4	39.0	27.8	15.0	37.0
Loads of manure.....	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.6

¹ From hogs following steers.

TABLE 468.—Cattle: Average quantity of feed and other factors used in production of 100 pounds gain in corn-fed cattle, 1921-22—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Item.	Class of feeder cattle.			Calves.	All cattle.
	Heavy.	Medium.	Year-lings.		
Feed:					
Grain.....pounds..	869	663	580	835	-----
Concentrates.....do..	82	19	10	14	-----
Alfalfa and clover hay.....do..	75	118	83	79	-----
Other hay.....do..	184	118	76	65	-----
Stover and straw.....do..	791	525	682	442	-----
Silage.....do..	1,459	1,787	1,735	1,261	-----
Pasture.....days..	7	8	11	2	-----
Labor:					
Man hours.....	5	4	3	4	-----
Horse hours.....	2	3	3	1	-----
Per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor.....	24.3	25.4	21.0	24.4	-----
Feed lot by-products:					
Pounds of pork ¹	22	17	15	10	-----
Loads of manure.....	2	2	2	1	-----

IOWA.

Feed:					
Grain.....pounds..	1,062	906	873	695	876
Concentrates.....do..	2	4	4	4	4
Alfalfa and clover hay.....do..	227	257	176	179	215
Other hay.....do..	22	18	60	72	39
Stover and straw.....do..	102	165	124	94	132
Silage.....do..	50	8	177	83	78
Pasture.....days..	5	11	17	10	12
Labor:					
Man hours.....	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Horse hours.....	1.6	1.1	1.1	.45	1.1
Per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor.....	41.6	31.4	24.1	25.8	30.0
Feed lot by-products:					
Pounds of pork ¹	26.6	27.2	24.4	16.8	24.4
Loads of manure.....	.4	.6	.5	.4	.5

NEBRASKA.

Feed:					
Grain.....pounds..	938	883	793	833	-----
Concentrates.....do..	353	370	310	354	-----
Alfalfa and clover hay.....do..	88	48	41	31	-----
Other hay.....do..	209	190	178	196	-----
Stover and straw.....do..	5	8	14	11	-----
Pasture.....days..	5	8	14	11	-----
Labor:					
Man hours.....	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	-----
Horse hours.....	1.1	.9	1.0	1.4	-----
Per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor.....	42.9	33.3	29.2	39.9	-----
Feed lot by-products:					
Pounds of pork ¹	26.4	27.1	21.3	23.0	-----
Loads of manure.....	.6	.6	.7	.7	-----

MISSOURI.

Feed:					
Grain.....pounds..	828	753	746	586	734
Cottonseed meal.....do..	54	16	23	46	23
Alfalfa and clover hay.....do..	41	78	111	115	89
Other hay.....do..	57	30	33	21	31
Stover and straw.....do..	175	176	76	50	128
Silage.....do..	157	157	212	125	162
Pasture.....days..	44	42	43	32	41
Labor:					
Man hours.....	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Horse hours.....	3.4	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.6
Per cent which all other expenses were of feed and labor.....	23.9	20.6	19.9	21.3	20.9
Feed lot by-products:					
Pounds of pork ¹	36	34	21	21	22
Loads of manure.....	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ From hogs following steers.

TABLE 469.—Cattle: Financial results of feeding operations, per steer, when charging feed to cattle at farm prices, 1918-1921.

INDIANA.

Item.	Season cattle were fed.			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Number of droves.....	47	97	89	117
Number of cattle.....	1,499	3,016	2,899	4,877
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	684	784	829	843
Gain per head..... do.....	343	287	265	244
Final weight per head..... do.....	1,027	1,071	1,094	1,087
Original cost of feeder animal.....	\$78.49	\$79.94	\$70.09	\$80.71
Interest per head:				
On money in cattle.....	2.39	2.40	2.10	1.45
On money in equipment.....	2.88	2.78	2.36	.70
Operating costs per head:				
Feed, charged at cash farm prices.....	77.06	78.10	35.35	26.81
Man and horse labor charge.....	6.04	6.03	5.23	2.90
Buildings and equipment charge.....	2.63	2.94	1.73	.74
Death loss.....	.82	.78	1.04	.39
Veterinary.....	.15	.13	.06	.05
Insurance.....	.15	.07	.01	.01
Taxes.....	1.80	.81	.61	.44
Incidentals.....	.67	.54	.45	.34
Marketing.....	1.58	2.70	2.99	2.23
Total operating, interest, and original cost per head.....	172.65	174.47	121.91	86.77
Manure credit per head.....	5.70	10.14	4.76	5.81
Pork credit per head.....	11.86	11.06	5.32	8.97
Net cost per head.....	155.09	153.27	111.83	71.99
Sales price per head.....	148.15	136.01	90.28	82.55
Profit per head (feed charged at cash farm prices).....				10.56
Loss per head.....	6.94	17.26	21.55	
Cost of feeder cattle per hundredweight.....	11.15	10.20	8.45	6.02
Net cost of pound gain.....	.23	.26	.16	.09
Net cost per hundredweight of beef laid down at market.....	15.10	14.31	10.22	6.02
Price received for corn fed to cattle, per bushel.....	1.20	.89	— .11	.79
Average cash farm price of corn, per bushel.....	1.46	1.43	.54	.42

ILLINOIS.

Number of droves.....	69	108	96	196
Number of cattle.....	2,690	4,607	3,652	4,202
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	787	821	843	779
Gain per head..... do.....	296	247	258	241
Final weight per head..... do.....	1,083	1,068	1,101	1,020
Original cost of feeder animal.....	\$81.59	\$77.52	\$66.49	\$41.89
Interest per head:				
On money in cattle.....	2.43	2.19	2.11	1.23
On money in equipment.....	2.53	2.14	2.35	1.51
Operating costs per head:				
Feed, charged at cash farm prices.....	84.02	84.12	38.17	26.61
Man and horse labor charge.....	9.05	6.08	5.73	3.38
Buildings and equipment charge.....	2.66	1.95	1.08	1.52
Death loss.....	.83	.41	.30	.26
Veterinary.....	.09	.07	.07	.06
Insurance.....	.04	.03	.01	.01
Taxes.....	1.00	.78	.54	.36
Incidentals.....	.63	.64	.44	.30
Marketing.....	2.29	2.23	2.81	2.12
Total operating, interest, and original costs per head.....	186.71	178.76	121.00	79.16
Manure credit per head.....	10.70	12.85	5.09	3.45
Pork credit per head.....	11.59	6.91	2.80	3.59
Net cost per head.....	164.42	159.00	113.11	72.12
Sales price per head.....	157.36	131.05	88.52	77.22
Profit per head (feed charged at cash farm prices).....				5.30
Loss per head.....	7.06	28.55	24.59	
Cost of feeder cattle per hundredweight.....	10.37	9.45	7.59	5.98
Net cost of pound gain.....	.280	.322	.151	.126
Net cost per hundredweight of beef laid down at market.....	15.15	14.54	10.29	7.05
Price received for corn fed to cattle, per bushel.....	1.12	.80	.53	.68
Average cash farm price of corn, per bushel.....	1.47	1.42	.88	.45

TABLE 469.—Cattle: Financial results of feeding operations, per steer, when charging feed to cattle at farm prices, 1918-1921—Continued.

IOWA.

Item.	Season cattle were fed.			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Number of droves.....	78	118	134	117
Number of cattle.....	3,771	4,294	5,534	4,717
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	740	786	841	785
Gain per head..... do.....	277	324	352	344
Final weight per head..... do.....	1,017	1,110	1,193	1,129
Original cost of feeder animal.....	\$74.78	\$77.10	\$74.68	\$46.43
Interest per head:				
On money in cattle.....	2.29	2.77	3.02	1.68
On money in equipment.....	1.53	1.61	1.40	1.29
Operating costs per head:				
Feed, charged at cash farm prices.....	\$2.70	\$2.30	\$6.89	\$7.78
Man and horse labor charged.....	4.56	4.12	3.82	2.18
Building and equipment charged.....	1.89	1.69	1.14	1.32
Death loss.....	.65	.40	.57	.45
Veterinary.....	.13	.04	.05	.08
Insurance.....	.06	.14	.08	.07
Taxes.....	.28	.56	.53	.42
Incidentals.....	.37	.28	.35	.28
Marketing.....	2.54	2.98	4.79	3.42
Total operating, interest, and original cost per head.....	171.28	173.99	127.32	85.40
Manure credit per head.....	3.12	4.94	2.08	1.68
Pork credit per head.....	14.36	16.27	7.06	7.66
Net cost per head.....	153.80	152.78	118.18	76.06
Sales price per head.....	144.15	143.85	102.68	90.84
Profit per head (feed charged at cash farm prices).....				14.78
Loss per head.....	9.65	8.93	16.25	
Cost of feeder cattle per hundredweight.....	10.11	9.81	8.88	5.91
Net cost of pound gain.....	.285	.234	.124	.086
Net cost per hundredweight of beef laid down at market.....	15.12	13.76	9.91	6.71
Price received for corn fed to cattle, per bushel.....	1.21	.85	.16	.67
Average cash farm price of corn, per bushel.....	1.49	1.81	.46	.39

MISSOURI.

Number of droves.....	50	100	105	101
Number of cattle.....	3,473	5,184	5,139	4,914
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	729	807	843	769
Gain per head..... do.....	268	258	342	339
Final weight per head..... do.....	997	1,065	1,185	1,108
Original cost of feeder animal.....	\$71.38	\$77.25	\$67.81	\$45.72
Interest per head:				
On money in cattle.....	2.55	2.70	3.25	2.16
On money in equipment.....	.85	.86	.79	.68
Operating costs per head:				
Feed, charged at cash farm prices.....	\$6.91	\$5.69	\$8.04	\$4.26
Man and horse labor charge.....	4.89	4.66	4.64	3.20
Building and equipment charge.....	.66	.79	.62	.72
Death loss.....	.89	.52	.46	.42
Veterinary.....	.16	.08	.04	.08
Insurance.....	.25	.03	.07	.06
Taxes.....	.16	.28	.32	.33
Incidentals.....	.22	.31	.29	.27
Marketing.....	2.67	2.96	4.70	3.12
Total operating, interest, and original cost per head.....	141.59	156.13	131.03	91.02
Manure credit per head.....	.24	1.98	.82	1.31
Pork credit per head.....	6.78	8.22	7.15	7.25
Net cost per head.....	134.57	145.93	123.06	82.46
Sales price per head.....	133.71	126.61	91.06	83.09
Profit per head (feed charged at cash farm prices).....				10.68
Loss per head.....	.86	19.32	32.00	
Cost of feeder cattle per hundredweight.....	9.79	9.87	8.04	5.95
Net cost of pound gain.....	.236	.266	.161	.108
Net cost per hundredweight of beef laid down at market.....	13.50	13.70	10.38	7.42
Price received for corn fed to cattle, per bushel.....	1.60	.80	.10	.71
Average cash farm price of corn, per bushel.....	1.49	1.42	.60	.496

TABLE 469.—Cattle: Financial results of feeding operations, per steer, when charging feed to cattle at farm prices, 1918-1921—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Item.	Season cattle were fed.			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Number of droves.....	67	125	95	122
Number of cattle.....	2,207	3,857	2,827	4,222
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	712	797	873	828
Gain per head..... do.....	298	269	308	330
Final weight per head..... do.....	1,010	1,066	1,181	1,158
Original cost of feeder animal.....	\$70.18	\$80.49	\$78.08	\$50.03
Interest per head:				
On money in cattle.....	2.27	2.40	2.79	1.82
On money in equipment.....	1.74	1.66	1.75	1.17
Operating costs per head:				
Feed, charged at cash farm prices.....	79.35	66.84	34.17	21.80
Man and horse labor charge.....	7.13	3.83	4.34	2.11
Buildings and equipment charge.....	1.73	1.48	1.39	1.05
Death loss.....	.44	.33	.41	.68
Veterinary.....	.14	.05	.06	.08
Insurance.....	.04		.01	.01
Taxes.....	.14	.16	.16	.21
Incidentals.....	.50	.45	.61	.38
Marketing.....	2.28	2.44	4.88	3.28
Total operating, interest, and original cost per head.....	165.94	160.13	129.25	82.62
Manure credit per head.....	3.39	4.61	1.80	1.39
Pork credit per head.....	14.45	10.23	5.64	6.69
Net cost per head.....	148.10	145.29	121.81	74.54
Sales price per head.....	145.70	133.32	105.24	90.40
Profit per head (feed charged at cash farm prices).....				15.95
Loss per head.....	2.40	11.97	16.57	
Cost of feeder cattle per hundredweight.....	9.86	10.10	9.01	6.05
Net cost of pound gain.....	.261	.241	.140	.074
Net cost per hundredweight of beef laid down at market.....	14.60	13.63	10.31	6.40
Price received for corn fed to cattle, per bushel.....	1.45	1.03	.14	.65
Average cash farm price of corn, per bushel.....	1.53	1.37	.50	.33

Division of Cost of Production.

TABLE 470.—Cattle: Daily rations and feed required to make 100 pounds gain, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

THREE PRINCIPAL IOWA RATI0NS (POTTAWATTAMIE AND SHELBY COUNTIES, IOWA).

Item.	Corn, protein meal, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder.	Corn, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder.	Corn, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder, silage.	Item.	Corn, protein meal, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder.	Corn, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder.	Corn, alfalfa and clover, stover and fodder, silage.
Number of droves.....	48	164	20	Feed per 100 pounds gain:			
Initial weight per head..... lbs.....	858	812	753	Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.....	1,001	891	568
Final weight per head..... lbs.....	1,232	1,162	1,051	Protein meal..... do.....	67		
Total gain per head..... do.....	374	340	298	Alfalfa and clover..... do.....			
Average daily gain per head..... lbs.....	1.82	1.82	1.67	Hay..... lbs.....	270	250	243
Daily feed per head:				Stover and fodder..... lbs.....	26	24	29
Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.....	18.1	16.0	9.4	Silage..... do.....			1,272
Protein meal..... do.....	1.2			Days on pasture.....	15	19	17
Alfalfa and clover..... do.....				Pork produced per steer ¹ lbs.....	39.5	33.2	31.9
Hay..... do.....	4.8	4.5	4.0				
Stover and fodder..... do.....	.5	.4	.5				
Silage..... do.....			21.1				

¹ From hogs following steers.

†85813"—YBK 1923—60

TABLE 470.—*Cattle: Daily rations and feed required to make 100 pounds gain, 1919-20 and 1920-21—Continued.*

THREE PRINCIPAL INDIANA RATIOMS (EAST CENTRAL INDIANA).

Item.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder.	Item.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder.
Number of droves.....	95	21	18	Feed per 100 pounds gain:			
Initial weight per head..... lbs.	790	760	840	Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.	511	613	931
Final weight per head..... lbs.	1,063	1,023	1,188	Protein meal..... do.	85		
Total gain per head..... lbs.	293	263	348	Clover and timothy hay..... lbs.	89	188	169
Average daily gain per head..... do.	1.65	1.42	1.56	Stover and fodder..... lbs.	119	78	334
Daily feed per head:				Silage..... do.	1,779	1,604	28
Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.	8.2	8.3	14.0	Days on pasture.....	9	20	
Protein meal..... do.	1.3			Pork produced per steer ¹ lbs.	63.8	52.2	116.3
Clover and timothy hay..... lbs.	1.4	2.5	2.5				
Stover and fodder..... lbs.	1.9	1.1	5.0				
Silage..... do.	28.1	23.0					

THREE PRINCIPAL ILLINOIS RATIOMS (DE KALB COUNTY, ILL.).

Item.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder.	Item.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder.
Number of droves.....	153	15	12	Feed per 100 pounds gain:			
Initial weight per head..... lbs.	822	823	868	Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.	530	572	1,059
Final weight per head..... lbs.	1,081	1,055	1,133	Protein meal..... do.	74		66
Total gain per head..... lbs.	259	232	265	Clover and timothy hay..... lbs.	161	495	400
Average daily gain per head..... lbs.	1.51	1.32	1.62	Stover and fodder..... lbs.	69	186	302
Daily feed per head:				Silage..... do.	2,278	2,204	17
Corn (shelled basis)..... lbs.	8.2	7.4	17.0	Days on pasture.....	8	19	
Protein meal..... do.	1.1		1.1	Pork produced per steer ¹ lbs.	37.3	31.6	62.4
Clover and timothy hay..... lbs.	4.0	4.1	6.4				
Stover and fodder..... lbs.	1.0	.24	4.9				
Silage..... do.	33.5	33.9					

¹ From hogs following steers.

TABLE 470.—Cattle: Daily rations and feed required to make 100 pounds gain, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

FOUR PRINCIPAL MISSOURI RATONS (SALINE AND LAFAYETTE COUNTIES, MO.).

Item.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, silage.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, one-half time or more on pasture.	Corn, protein meal, clover and timothy, stover and fodder, less than one-half time on pasture.
Number of droves.....	24	15	38	28
Initial weight per head..... pounds.....	839	874	833	815
Final weight per head.....do.....	1,199	1,187	1,214	1,214
Total gain per head.....do.....	360	313	381	399
Average daily gain per head.....do.....	1.39	1.56	1.52	1.78
Daily feed per head:				
Corn (shelled basis).....do.....	7.2	8.8	11.4	17.5
Protein meal.....do.....	1.1		.5	.5
Clover and timothy hay.....do.....	3.8	3.0	2.7	4.7
Stover and fodder.....do.....	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Silage.....do.....	12.0	15.0		
Feed per 100 pounds gain:				
Corn (shelled basis).....do.....	439	577	750	1,002
Protein meal.....do.....	83		31	20
Clover and timothy hay.....do.....	202	197	179	272
Stover and fodder.....do.....	106	93	115	89
Silage.....do.....	1,304	965		
Days on pasture.....do.....	43	43	46	16
Pork produced per steer ¹.....do.....	59	52	100	115

Division of Cost of Production.

¹ From hogs following steers.

TABLE 471.—Cattle: Number of days on feed and gain per head, Nebraska, 1918-1919.

Length of feeding period.	1918-19		1919-20		Daily gain per head.	1918-19		1919-20	
	Droves.	Cattle.	Droves.	Cattle.		Droves.	Animals.	Droves.	Animals.
DAYS.					POUNDS.				
210 and over.....	14	632	11	421	8 and over.....	3	117	11	329
180 to 210.....	9	258	14	449	2½ to 3.....	8	221	13	345
150 to 180.....	13	435	15	436	2 to 2½.....	14	402	37	716
120 to 150.....	14	511	16	464	1½ to 2.....	28	920	29	867
90 to 120.....	10	306	26	683	1 to 1½.....	13	513	20	623
60 to 90.....	7	192	17	432	Less than 1.....	4	120	3	161
Less than 60.....	3	69	4	149					
Average days on feed.....	162		144		Average daily gain, pounds.....	1.90		2.08	

Division of Cost of Production.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

TABLE 472.—*Cattle and calves: Percentage of shrinkage¹ in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.*

BY DISTANCE.

Distance.	Cattle				Calves, mixed shipments. ¹	
	Straight shipments. ²		Mixed shipments. ³		Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped.
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped.		
Less than 100 miles.....	1,661	2.56	6,261	2.34	16,869	3.40
100 to 150 miles.....	3,518	2.26	4,117	2.99	9,781	4.99
150 to 200 miles.....	3,158	3.46	7,151	3.30	8,114	4.85
200 to 250 miles.....	1,023	3.16	2,295	4.06	1,767	6.48
250 to 300 miles.....	350	2.91	179	3.03	102	4.83
300 to 350 miles.....	1,888	4.09	917	4.86	2,194	5.96
350 to 400 miles.....	1,522	5.03	2,627	5.28	5,641	5.90
400 to 450 miles.....	1,070	3.94	1,419	4.09	2,063	7.40
450 to 500 miles.....	376	4.20	345	4.27	495	6.20
500 to 550 miles.....	72	5.04	8	6.26	-----	-----
550 to 600 miles.....	220	4.60	330	4.80	42	7.75

BY MONTHS.

January.....	1,822	4.20	2,795	4.00	3,858	5.26
February.....	1,401	3.34	2,591	4.13	4,172	5.22
March.....	1,416	3.66	3,210	3.39	6,183	5.55
April.....	2,063	3.54	2,400	3.14	5,517	5.64
May.....	1,728	2.78	2,413	2.69	5,632	5.20
June.....	2,339	2.62	2,281	2.97	4,386	5.67
July.....	828	2.66	1,056	2.78	2,541	5.00
August.....	616	2.72	1,429	2.74	2,691	5.08
September.....	680	3.47	1,283	3.18	2,332	4.98
October.....	829	3.81	1,636	3.24	2,794	5.30
November.....	1,000	4.30	2,505	3.68	3,919	4.62
December.....	736	2.84	2,036	4.07	3,063	4.87

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹Shrinkage represents the difference between the shipping-point weight and the terminal weight, including the weight of all crippled and dead. Hence the shrinkage figure is over and above the direct losses due to crippled and dead.

²Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.

³Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 473.—*Calves: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in mixed shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.¹*

BY MARKETS.

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>						<i>Pounds.</i>
Buffalo.....	7,906	167	0.29	0.28	162	0.32	0.32	167
Chicago.....	7,803	153	.49	.34	106	.36	-----	-----
East St. Louis.....	868	259	.11	.05	120	.23	.11	120
Kansas City.....	2,627	201	.19	.18	190	.19	-----	-----
Milwaukee.....	20,928	110	.13	-----	-----	.23	-----	-----
Pittsburgh.....	3,976	100	.13	.11	180	.18	.18	117
Sioux City.....	130	219	.77	.35	100	.70	.35	100
St. Paul.....	10,555	136	.03	.02	93	.13	.12	120

¹ Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 473.—Calves: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in mixed shipments by cooperative associations, 1921¹—Continued.

BY DISTANCE.

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Less than 100 miles.....	20, 629	124	0. 07			0. 16		
100 to 150 miles.....	15, 646	137	. 25			. 30		
150 to 200 miles.....	9, 776	145	. 09			. 14		
200 to 250 miles.....	2, 960	203	. 20			. 13		
250 to 300 miles.....	102	196						
300 to 350 miles.....	2, 194	162	. 23	0. 18	132	. 23		
350 to 400 miles.....	6, 313	165	. 35	. 31	146	. 41		
400 to 450 miles.....	2, 145	177	. 19	. 19	178	. 33	0. 27	144
450 to 500 miles.....	514	171	. 78	. 92	230	1. 04		
500 to 550 miles.....								
550 to 600 miles.....	42	166	2. 38	1. 42	100	2. 38	1. 42	100

BY MONTHS.

January.....	4, 968	141	0. 28	0. 23	116	0. 36		
February.....	5, 093	140	. 14	. 12	129	. 16		
March.....	8, 122	125	. 11			. 25		
April.....	6, 991	126	. 14			. 36		
May.....	6, 794	132	. 15			. 27		
June.....	6, 514	150	. 15	. 11	118	. 27		
July.....	3, 095	152	. 19	. 15	117	. 22		
August.....	3, 547	175	. 23	. 21	161	. 14	0. 13	100
September.....	3, 231	178	. 34	. 28	145	. 31		
October.....	4, 115	163	. 15	. 19	208	. 12		
November.....	4, 904	180	. 16			. 16		
December.....	3, 967	138	. 18			. 15		

¹ Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 474.—Cattle: Percentage crippled in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.

BY MARKETS.

Market.	Straight shipments. ¹					Mixed shipments. ¹				
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage crippled of total number shipped.	Percentage crippled of total weight shipped.	Average weight of crippled animals.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage crippled of total number shipped.	Percentage crippled of total weight shipped.	Average weight of crippled animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Buffalo.....	652	1, 050	0. 15	0. 18	1, 220	1, 840	956	0. 27	0. 16	546
Chicago.....	7, 462	888	. 12	. 07	543	14, 973	862	. 18		
East St. Louis.....	912	735	. 22	. 23	760	573	815	. 35	. 39	905
Kansas City.....	1, 229	679				3, 794	770	. 08	. 07	703
Milwaukee.....	673	985				2, 127	969	. 09	. 07	790
Omaha.....	480	846				909	823	. 11	. 13	980
Pittsburgh.....	1, 601	1, 010	. 13	. 07	540	729	873	. 27	. 16	500
St. Louis.....	2, 333	814	. 17	. 14	665	1, 020	792	. 10	. 06	480
St. Joseph.....	259	814				1, 728	803	. 06	. 03	400
St. Paul.....	238	655				6, 047	872	. 07	. 05	768

See footnotes end of table.

TABLE 474.—Cattle: Percentage crippled in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921—Continued.

BY DISTANCE.

Market.	Straight shipments. ¹					Mixed shipments. ²				
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage crippled of total number shipped	Percentage crippled of total weight shipped	Average weight of crippled animals.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage crippled of total number shipped	Percentage crippled of total weight shipped	Average weight of crippled animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Less than 100 miles.....	2,330	799	0.09	0.06	540	7,838	874	0.06	0.05	667
100 to 150 miles.....	5,130	934	.10	.08	796	8,086	847	.17	.17	815
150 to 200 miles.....	3,437	829	.09	.07	694	8,030	826	.10	.08	653
200 to 250 miles.....	2,427	953	.17	.10	578	8,720	873	.27	.18	606
250 to 300 miles.....	395	1,055				3,157	550			
300 to 350 miles.....	2,004	929				851	860	.11	.13	1,000
350 to 400 miles.....	1,805	854	.22	.13	502	4,052	890	.17	.13	633
400 to 450 miles.....	1,119	897				1,460	873	.14	.05	345
450 to 500 miles.....	699	879	.15	.08	450	501	806	.20	.22	1,000
500 to 550 miles.....	101	723				46	718			
550 to 600 miles.....	220	923	.91	.70	705	330	888			

BY MONTHS.

January.....	2,068	838	0.19	0.17	738	4,097	844	0.12	0.10	690
February.....	1,775	870	.05	.06	950	3,541	825	.20	.18	733
March.....	1,981	873	.20	.14	808	4,359	838	.16	.13	693
April.....	2,421	945	.16	.14	957	3,280	842	.21	.18	713
May.....	2,052	951	.13	.14	957	3,284	862	.12	.08	595
June.....	3,201	936	.04	.02	600	3,103	879	.26	.27	925
July.....	914	938	.11	.05	460	1,321	857			
August.....	818	835	.12	.06	450	2,032	882	.20	.10	433
September.....	941	796				1,863	838	.05	.04	640
October.....	1,062	811				2,288	868			
November.....	1,302	855	.15	.10	530	3,358	878	.06	.05	690
December.....	1,071	908	.09	.06	840	2,625	900	.11	.07	550

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.² Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.**TABLE 475.—Cattle: Principal terminal marketing costs, nine markets, 1921.**

Market.	Number of head upon which figures are based.	Cents per 1,000 pounds, home weight, straight shipments.												Average yard- age cost per head.	Average feed cost per head.
		Commission.			Yardage.			Feed.			Commission, yardage, and feed combined.				
		Average. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Average. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Average. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Average. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹		
Pittsburgh.....	1,448	104.4	88.8	119.4	31.0	22.8	35.6	75.8	51.8	102.1	211.1	165.5	256.8	Cents.	Cents.
Buffalo.....	603	86.0	78.8	109.2	34.0	26.2	89.0	44.2	24.1	63.7	170.4	144.2	192.1	44	80
East St. Louis.....	1,069	99.7	92.7	128.9	46.3	42.6	53.4	19.2	11.7	21.5	165.2	167.9	199.6	49	42
Cleveland.....	2,294	86.9	80.2	106.4	31.2	30.8	52.9	48.1	42.4	72.0	161.2	159.5	231.0	25	18
Sioux Falls.....	797	62.5	52.1	110.1	41.0	37.4	55.8	26.7	16.6	48.1	160.1	142.2	214.9	38	21
Kansas City.....	51	90.6	80.3	98.4	40.2	37.4	48.2	20.7	14.0	31.2	154.4	131.7	173.6	35	18
Chicago.....	6,063	96.1	74.0	118.7	36.8	29.0	45.6	18.5	8.4	36.1	153.2	131.4	197.0	34	17
Sioux City.....	1,097	84.3	77.2	104.7	41.4	40.1	44.6	16.0	12.9	19.7	141.6	136.7	161.7	35	13
Milwaukee.....	596	63.0	53.9	64.4	33.5	21.2	25.3	25.2	16.3	28.8	111.7	92.8	118.0	26	27

Division of Cost of Marketing.

Data from 237 Cooperative Shipping Associations in the Corn Belt (shipments through central market commission agents).

¹ Averages are of associations shipping to the given market, weighted on the volume shipped not based on shipments. Low figures are for low cost associations and high figures for high cost associations.

SWINE.

TABLE 476.—Swine: Number and value on farms, United States, January 1, 1867-1924.

Jan. 1—	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Jan. 1—	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Thousands of dollars.</i>		<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Thousands of dollars.</i>
1867.....	24,094	4.03	96,637	1897.....	40,600	4.10	166,273
1868.....	24,317	3.29	79,976	1898.....	39,790	4.39	174,351
1869.....	23,316	4.65	108,431	1899.....	38,652	4.40	170,110
1870, June 1.....	25,135	5.59	140,532	1900, June 1.....	62,868	5.50	346,014
1871.....	26,458	5.61	165,312	1901.....	56,982	6.20	353,012
1872.....	31,796	4.01	127,453	1902.....	48,699	7.08	342,121
1873.....	32,523	3.67	119,632	1903.....	40,923	7.78	304,974
1874.....	30,561	3.98	122,095	1904.....	47,069	6.15	289,225
1875.....	28,062	4.80	134,681	1905.....	47,321	5.99	283,235
1876.....	25,727	6.00	154,251	1906.....	52,103	6.18	321,903
1877.....	23,077	5.66	130,873	1907.....	54,794	7.62	417,791
1878.....	32,262	4.85	156,577	1908.....	56,084	6.05	339,030
1879.....	34,766	3.18	110,508	1909.....	54,147	6.55	354,794
1880, June 1.....	47,683	4.43	211,036	1910, Apr. 1.....	58,188	9.17	532,309
1881.....	36,248	4.70	170,535	1911.....	65,620	9.37	615,170
1882.....	44,122	5.97	263,543	1912.....	65,410	8.00	522,328
1883.....	43,270	6.75	291,951	1913.....	61,178	9.86	603,100
1884.....	44,201	5.57	245,301	Av. 1909-1913.....	60,008	8.64	525,942
1885.....	45,143	5.02	226,402	1914.....	58,923	10.40	612,951
1886.....	46,092	4.26	196,570	1915.....	64,618	9.87	637,479
1887.....	44,613	4.48	200,043	1916.....	67,798	8.40	569,573
1888.....	44,247	4.98	220,811	1917.....	67,503	11.75	792,898
1889.....	50,302	5.79	291,307	1918.....	70,978	19.54	1,387,261
1890, June 1.....	67,410	4.91	331,686	1919.....	74,584	22.02	1,642,598
1891.....	50,626	4.15	210,194	1920.....	59,344	19.07	1,131,674
1892.....	52,398	4.60	241,031	Av. 1914-1920.....	66,247	14.61	967,776
1893.....	46,005	6.41	295,426	1921.....	56,097	12.97	727,880
1894.....	45,209	5.98	270,385	1922.....	58,337	10.10	589,302
1895.....	44,166	4.97	219,501	1923.....	68,457	11.58	792,565
1896.....	42,843	4.35	186,530	1924 ¹	65,501	9.75	638,793

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 477.—Swine: Number and value on farms, by States, January 1, 1922-1924.

State.	Number Jan. 1.			Average price per head Jan. 1.			Farm value Jan. 1.		
	1922	1923	1924 ¹	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924 ¹
	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand</i> <i>dollars.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand</i> <i>dollars.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sand</i> <i>dollars.</i>
Maine.....	69	68	76	14.70	18.30	17.00	1,014	1,244	1,292
New Hampshire.....	30	30	31	15.00	17.00	16.00	450	510	496
Vermont.....	53	49	62	12.40	14.00	13.80	657	826	856
Massachusetts.....	76	72	75	16.30	17.00	17.00	1,239	1,224	1,275
Rhode Island.....	12	12	11	17.50	18.10	18.00	210	217	198
Connecticut.....	47	45	44	17.00	17.70	18.00	799	796	792
New York.....	530	546	557	14.50	15.50	14.70	7,540	8,463	8,188
New Jersey.....	132	123	123	17.00	17.50	17.00	2,244	2,310	2,261
Pennsylvania.....	1,143	1,200	1,212	14.50	16.00	14.50	16,574	19,366	17,574
Delaware.....	41	43	44	10.00	11.00	10.50	410	473	462

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 477.—Swine: Number and value on farms, by States, January 1, 1922–1924—Continued.

State.	Number Jan. 1.			Average price per head Jan. 1.			Farm value Jan. 1.		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924 ¹
	Thou- sand.	Thou- sand.	Thou- sand.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Thou- sand dollars.	Thou- sand dollars.	Thou- sand dollars.
Mary and Virginia.....	285	299	299	11.50	13.00	11.25	3,278	3,887	3,384
West Virginia.....	703	689	655	9.60	10.50	9.90	6,749	7,284	6,494
North Carolina.....	233	316	316	10.80	12.80	11.00	3,164	3,887	3,476
South Carolina.....	1,258	1,195	1,159	12.00	13.30	12.50	15,096	15,694	14,498
Georgia.....	680	612	569	9.20	11.00	11.30	6,256	6,732	6,430
Florida.....	2,064	1,878	1,542	8.60	7.80	8.00	17,750	14,648	12,386
Ohio.....	725	703	633	7.00	7.50	7.00	5,075	5,272	4,431
Indiana.....	2,562	3,205	3,077	10.90	12.10	10.00	31,196	38,780	30,770
Illinois.....	3,200	4,000	3,880	11.00	11.90	9.80	35,200	47,600	38,024
Michigan.....	4,046	5,422	5,368	10.50	12.50	10.10	42,493	67,775	54,217
Wisconsin.....	1,051	1,177	1,165	11.30	12.50	10.00	11,876	14,712	11,650
Minnesota.....	1,500	1,725	1,073	10.50	13.10	9.90	15,750	22,598	16,593
Iowa.....	3,333	3,800	3,800	11.20	13.20	10.30	37,330	50,160	39,140
Missouri.....	8,218	11,094	10,539	11.00	12.80	10.30	90,398	142,003	108,552
North Dakota.....	3,915	4,698	4,463	8.50	9.80	8.50	33,278	46,040	37,936
South Dakota.....	435	566	651	11.00	13.50	10.00	4,785	7,641	6,510
Nebraska.....	2,200	2,970	3,029	10.00	13.50	10.10	22,000	40,085	30,593
Kansas.....	4,100	5,330	5,223	10.00	12.00	10.00	41,000	63,960	52,230
Kentucky.....	2,388	3,104	2,980	9.50	11.00	9.00	22,680	34,144	26,820
Tennessee.....	1,048	1,205	1,109	7.50	8.80	7.00	7,800	10,604	7,763
Alabama.....	1,546	1,654	1,373	8.00	9.20	7.40	12,368	15,382	10,160
Mississippi.....	1,307	1,281	1,089	8.00	9.20	8.80	11,240	11,913	9,583
Louisiana.....	1,183	1,207	1,063	8.00	8.00	7.40	9,464	9,656	7,860
Texas.....	756	756	665	8.00	7.80	7.00	6,502	5,897	5,054
Oklahoma.....	2,226	2,092	1,904	8.50	8.80	9.00	18,921	18,410	17,136
Arkansas.....	1,334	1,401	1,121	8.50	8.80	6.70	11,339	12,329	7,511
Montana.....	1,125	1,058	952	7.10	6.90	6.10	7,988	7,800	5,807
Wyoming.....	180	225	270	13.10	13.20	11.20	2,358	2,970	3,024
Colorado.....	73	99	119	12.00	12.50	10.00	876	1,238	1,190
New Mexico.....	455	502	622	9.60	10.50	9.50	4,368	5,216	5,909
Arizona.....	94	69	71	9.00	10.00	9.00	846	690	639
Utah.....	50	57	57	12.00	13.00	9.50	600	741	542
Nevada.....	90	108	121	10.00	10.90	10.10	900	1,177	1,222
Idaho.....	25	25	28	10.00	14.00	9.00	250	350	252
Washington.....	225	315	378	11.00	11.50	9.40	2,475	3,622	3,553
Oregon.....	197	217	239	12.50	14.80	13.00	2,462	3,212	3,107
California.....	200	214	220	10.70	11.20	10.50	2,140	2,397	2,310
United States.....	834	842	834	11.70	11.80	10.50	9,758	9,936	8,757
United States.....	58,327	68,427	65,501	10.10	11.58	9.75	589,202	792,565	638,793

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 478.—Hogs on farms: Cumulative percentage changes, 1920–1923.

Item.	To Feb. 1.	To Mar. 1.	To Apr. 1.	To May 1.	To June 1.	To July 1.	To Aug. 1.	To Sept. 1.	To Oct. 1.	To Nov. 1.	To Dec. 1.	To Jan. 1 of succeed- ing year.
Increases:												
Births 1—												
1920.....	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
1921.....	5.8	14.5	36.0	64.4	83.1	93.3	102.0	113.0	129.4	140.7	147.3	152.8
1922.....	5.8	14.5	38.0	67.4	86.1	95.9	105.2	118.4	136.6	148.8	156.9	163.4
1923.....	5.8	14.2	41.8	70.8	88.5	99.4	107.6	121.4	142.2	156.0	163.5	168.9
1924.....	6.2	17.2	44.5	76.0	95.2	105.1	113.6	127.2	147.8	158.4	164.1	169.2
Brought on farms 1—												
1920.....	3.3	6.2	9.2	11.9	14.9	17.1	19.2	22.1	25.4	28.8	32.0	35.0
1921.....	3.0	6.6	9.9	12.7	15.0	16.7	18.7	21.1	24.1	28.1	31.5	35.1
1922.....	3.2	6.6	9.7	12.9	15.5	19.0	21.6	24.0	27.1	31.2	34.9	39.5
1923.....	3.4	5.9	8.7	11.7	14.0	16.0	17.3	19.2	21.0	24.3	27.7	30.9
Total increases 1—												
1920.....	9.1	20.7	45.2	76.3	98.0	110.4	121.2	135.7	154.8	169.5	179.3	187.8
1921.....	8.8	21.1	47.9	80.1	101.1	112.6	123.9	139.5	160.7	176.9	188.4	198.5
1922.....	8.5	20.8	51.5	83.7	105.0	118.4	129.2	145.4	168.3	187.2	198.4	208.4
1923.....	9.6	23.1	63.2	87.7	109.2	121.1	130.9	146.4	168.8	182.7	191.8	201.8

¹ Corrective factor 0.905 applied to births and brought on farms figures.

TABLE 478.—Hogs on farms: Cumulative percentage changes, 1920-1923—Contd.

Item.	To Feb. 1.	To Mar. 1.	To Apr. 1.	To May 1.	To June 1.	To July 1.	To Aug. 1.	To Sept. 1.	To Oct. 1.	To Nov. 1.	To Dec. 1.	To Jan. 1 of suc- ceed- ing year.
Decreases:												
Moved off—	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1920.....	11.7	20.7	30.2	40.7	53.3	62.9	70.4	79.6	90.6	102.3	115.9	129.4
1921.....	10.8	21.8	31.9	42.8	53.3	62.3	70.2	79.6	90.9	103.2	117.3	130.6
1922.....	10.4	20.6	31.4	41.5	53.6	64.2	71.8	81.5	91.5	105.2	118.4	131.9
1923.....	11.1	20.4	31.6	42.8	53.4	62.6	69.7	77.4	84.3	97.1	111.6	.....
Slughtered on farms—												
1920.....	6.1	10.0	11.7	12.8	13.5	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.6	17.1	22.4	35.2
1921.....	6.8	10.6	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.0	15.3	16.0	21.9	33.2
1922.....	6.3	9.3	10.9	11.7	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	15.3	19.4	30.5
1923.....	5.7	9.2	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.1	13.4	14.1	15.4	19.6	.....
Died—												
1920.....	2.0	4.8	8.1	12.6	15.2	17.3	19.4	21.5	24.1	26.5	28.5	30.2
1921.....	2.0	3.9	7.2	10.8	13.3	15.6	17.6	20.0	23.6	26.6	29.3	31.3
1922.....	2.2	4.4	9.6	14.5	18.0	20.6	22.7	25.6	29.7	32.8	34.9	37.2
1923.....	2.1	5.7	12.9	19.2	23.5	26.0	29.4	32.0	37.1	40.2	42.8	.....
Total decreases—												
1920.....	19.8	35.5	50.0	69.1	82.0	94.1	104.2	116.2	130.3	145.9	166.8	194.8
1921.....	19.6	36.3	51.3	69.6	80.0	91.6	101.9	114.2	129.8	146.4	168.5	195.1
1922.....	18.9	34.3	51.9	67.7	84.1	97.5	107.6	120.6	135.0	153.3	172.7	199.6
1923.....	18.9	35.3	55.4	73.8	89.2	101.9	112.2	123.7	135.5	152.7	174.0	.....
Net change:												
1920.....	-10.7	-14.8	-4.8	+10.2	+16.0	+16.3	+17.0	+19.5	+24.5	+23.6	+12.5	-7.0
1921.....	-10.8	-15.2	-3.4	+13.5	+21.1	+21.0	+22.0	+25.3	+30.9	+30.5	+19.9	+3.4
1922.....	-10.4	-13.5	-0.4	+16.0	+20.9	+20.9	+27.6	+24.9	+34.3	+33.9	+25.7	+8.8
1923.....	-9.3	-12.2	-2.2	+13.9	+20.0	+19.2	+18.7	+22.7	+33.3	+30.0	+17.8	.....
On hand compared with Jan. 1—												
1920.....	89.3	85.2	95.2	110.2	116.0	116.3	117.0	119.5	124.5	123.6	112.5	93.0
1921.....	89.2	84.8	96.6	113.5	121.1	121.0	122.0	125.3	130.9	130.5	119.9	103.4
1922.....	89.6	86.5	99.6	116.0	120.9	120.9	121.6	124.9	134.3	133.9	125.7	108.8
1923.....	90.7	87.8	97.8	113.9	120.0	119.2	118.7	122.7	133.3	130.0	117.8	.....

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Based on reports of about 7,500 farmers reporting monthly for their own farms.

¹ Number on hand, January 1, each year=100%.

TABLE 479.—Swine: Yearly losses per 1,000 from disease, 1888-1924.

Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.
1887-88.....	77.5	1897-98.....	92.8	1907-8.....	52.4	1917-18.....	42.1
1888-89.....	61.7	1898-99.....	82.1	1908-9.....	51.0	1918-19.....	41.4
1889-90.....	76.1	1899-1900.....	64.4	1909-10.....	45.1	1919-20.....	49.8
1890-91.....	83.7	1900-1.....	74.7	1910-11.....	44.8	1920-21.....	43.0
1891-92.....	54.4	1901-2.....	51.5	1911-12.....	89.2	1921-22.....	54.4
1892-93.....	63.1	1902-3.....	58.2	1912-13.....	110.1	1922-23.....	51.3
1893-94.....	48.6	1903-4.....	57.9	1913-14.....	118.9	1923-24.....	52.9
1894-95.....	92.3	1904-5.....	80.8	1914-15.....	.....	
1895-96.....	127.0	1905-6.....	51.1	1915-16.....	66.2		
1896-97.....	144.0	1906-7.....	48.9	1916-17.....	48.6		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters May 1 for year ending April 30.

TABLE 480.—Hogs: Summary of spring and fall pig surveys.

State.	Sows farrowed.				Average number of pigs saved per litter.				Intended farrowing. ¹			
	Spring, 1922 compared with spring 1921.	Fall, 1922 compared with fall, 1921.	Spring, 1923 compared with spring 1922.	Fall, 1923 compared with fall, 1922.	1921		1922		Fall, 1922 compared with actual 1921.	Spring, 1923 compared with actual 1922.	Fall, 1923 compared with actual 1922.	Spring, 1924 compared with actual 1923.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Spring. ¹	Fall. ¹	Spring. ²	Fall. ²	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Maine	122.5	117.0	82.0	125.8					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
New Hampshire	110.8	160.1	168.4	158.4					5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Vermont	120.9	120.9	127.2	112.8					6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Massachusetts	85.4	85.4	90.2	132.9					6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Rhode Island	72.7	72.7	100.0	124.2					6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Connecticut	132.2	132.2	108.1	114.8					6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
New York	102.8	102.8	105.9	112.8	8.2	7.8	7.4		6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
New Jersey	106.9	106.9	98.6	106.8					5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Pennsylvania	107.3	114.2	107.4	105.8	7.2	7.0	6.9		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Delaware	104.1	98.7	104.1	117.4					6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Maryland	104.9	107.4	95.7	108.9	7.4	6.9	7.1		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Virginia	107.5	107.5	98.9	100.7					5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
West Virginia	114.1	114.1	98.3	110.7					6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
North Carolina	80.4	80.4	92.6	97.3					5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
South Carolina	88.1	102.0	102.0	86.3					6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Georgia	112.5	98.3	85.5	75.2	6.6	6.3	6.1		5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Florida	98.0	98.0	94.5	84.0					5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Alabama	111.4	111.4	107.0	97.7	6.9	6.6	6.5		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Ohio	120.6	120.6	107.0	94.3	6.7	6.2	6.1		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Indiana	122.3	122.3	108.3	94.9	6.4	6.0	5.9		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Illinois	122.3	122.3	108.3	94.9					6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Michigan	122.3	122.3	115.8	104.7	7.1	6.5	6.3		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Wisconsin	110.5	128.9	108.4	101.9	6.5	6.2	6.0		6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Minnesota	122.3	122.3	105.1	93.7	5.8	5.6	5.2		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Minnesota	122.3	122.3	105.1	93.7	5.8	5.6	5.2		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Iowa	122.7	140.2	116.0	93.7	5.7	5.8	5.5		6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Missouri	120.0	117.1	108.1	90.6	6.6	6.3	5.9		6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
North Dakota	94.1	116.0	116.0	112.7					5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
South Dakota	131.5	111.0	111.4	90.5	5.5	5.4	5.2		4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Nebraska	128.5	128.5	109.0	86.5	5.4	5.2	5.2		4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Kansas	130.8	131.7	114.8	89.3	6.0	6.0	5.4		5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Kentucky	102.5	102.5	101.2	91.3					6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6

Tennessee	108.6	97.7	79.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.5	5.3	107.4	126.9	91.2
Alabama	91.0	85.0	75.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	98.0	120.1	112.1
Mississippi	88.8	89.7	85.5	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.9	4.5	98.9	134.1	118.3
Louisiana	85.7	79.5	74.2	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	4.4	5.0	90.5	123.1	117.7
Texas	80.2	76.7	81.8	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.1	4.8	97.1	130.4	97.0
Oklahoma	110.0	98.8	70.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.1	100.9	133.5	82.6
Arkansas	88.2	90.1	75.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.2	4.9	107.3	147.0	116.2
Montana	172.5	120.2	106.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.9	117.1	173.8	126.7
Wyoming	183.1	131.2	132.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.4	178.6	222.4	119.0
Colorado	148.6	117.6	100.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	4.8	127.2	183.9	111.1
New Mexico	169.0	65.5	66.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	101.0	110.5	78.3
Arizona	78.3	110.5	91.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.2	183.4	110.4	115.7
Utah	146.3	130.9	112.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.5	126.3	222.1	138.3
Nevada	98.4	130.0	138.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.0	140.6	186.0	140.0
Idaho	133.2	130.5	109.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.9	127.1	161.2	111.8
Washington	123.3	128.0	107.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.8	5.7	6.2	118.5	146.7	118.5
Oregon	128.7	113.6	95.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.2	6.4	111.9	124.0	111.8
California	144.8	122.8	74.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.7	132.9	140.0	101.4
United States	118.6	108.9	91.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.1	113.1	126.3	98.8

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Based on reports of about 140,000 farmers gathered in cooperation with Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. Periods covered: December 1 to June 1 (spring), June 1 to December 1 (fall).

¹ Based on estimated number per sow as reported by farmers.

² Total pigs saved divided by sows farrowed as reported by farmers, and probably not strictly comparable with 1921 and 1922 data.

³ Intentions are as of the close of the preceding 6 months period; for example, those for spring farrowing 1924 were intentions expressed as of December 1, 1923.

TABLE 481.—*Hogs: Receipts and shipments at principal markets and all markets, 1900-1923.*

RECEIPTS.

Calendar year.	Chi- cago.	Den- ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kan- sas City.	Oma- ha.	St. Joseph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total nine mar- kets.	All other mar- kets re- port- ing.	Total all mar- kets re- port- ing.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1900.....	8,109	116	1,792	(¹)	3,094	2,201	1,679	500	833	18,824	(²)	(²)
1901.....	8,290	109	1,724	(¹)	3,716	2,414	2,105	617	960	20,181	(²)	(²)
1902.....	7,895	87	1,830	79	3,279	2,247	1,698	668	1,008	17,291	(²)	(²)
1903.....	7,328	147	1,568	151	1,969	2,231	1,701	760	1,008	16,861	(²)	(²)
1904.....	7,239	162	1,955	281	2,227	2,300	1,657	882	1,113	17,816	(²)	(²)
1905.....	7,728	191	2,028	463	2,508	2,294	1,900	855	1,209	19,262	(²)	(²)
1906.....	7,278	193	1,923	551	2,676	2,394	1,908	861	1,158	18,939	(²)	(²)
1907.....	7,201	241	2,065	487	2,924	2,254	1,923	867	1,289	19,251	(²)	(²)
1908.....	8,131	280	2,400	703	3,715	2,426	2,349	1,133	1,381	22,677	(²)	(²)
1909.....	6,619	242	2,573	868	3,063	2,135	1,649	725	1,077	18,926	(²)	(²)
1910.....	5,587	187	2,054	541	2,086	1,894	1,353	836	1,044	15,582	(²)	(²)
1911.....	7,103	220	3,124	556	3,168	2,307	1,922	911	1,349	20,720	(²)	(²)
1912.....	7,201	241	2,530	388	2,823	2,686	1,970	984	1,098	20,882	(²)	(²)
1913.....	7,571	247	2,584	404	2,568	2,843	1,869	1,257	1,533	20,576	(²)	(²)
1914.....	6,618	256	2,559	515	2,265	2,259	1,726	1,590	1,257	19,044	(²)	(²)
1915.....	7,652	344	2,562	464	2,531	2,043	1,698	2,155	1,761	21,840	14,373	36,213
1916.....	9,188	407	3,057	968	2,979	3,117	2,199	2,675	2,131	26,781	16,484	43,265
1917.....	7,169	352	2,706	1,062	2,277	2,797	1,920	1,628	2,149	22,360	15,682	38,042
1918.....	8,614	384	3,256	762	3,328	3,439	2,351	2,061	2,421	26,607	18,256	44,863
1919.....	8,672	308	3,651	588	3,141	3,179	2,126	2,190	2,322	26,237	18,232	44,469
1920.....	7,526	341	3,399	413	2,466	2,708	1,914	2,247	2,173	23,187	18,634	42,121
1921.....	8,148	334	3,330	382	2,205	2,665	1,785	2,210	1,739	22,798	18,303	41,101
1922.....	8,156	395	3,506	510	2,655	2,839	2,061	2,523	1,856	24,601	19,466	44,067
1923.....	10,460	495	4,831	486	3,615	3,649	2,457	3,338	2,989	32,320	25,010	55,330

SHIPMENTS.

Calendar year.	Chi- cago.	Den- ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kan- sas City.	Oma- ha.	St. Joseph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total nine mar- kets.	All other mar- kets re- port- ing.	Total all mar- kets re- port- ing.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1900.....	1,452	(²)	418	(²)	(²)	37	83	45	110	2,145	(²)	(²)
1901.....	1,301	(²)	370	(²)	(²)	49	117	55	123	2,015	(²)	(²)
1902.....	1,252	(²)	143	(²)	(²)	170	91	29	143	1,826	(²)	(²)
1903.....	1,238	(²)	249	(²)	(²)	51	122	50	539	2,249	(²)	(²)
1904.....	1,628	(²)	373	(²)	(²)	211	93	72	614	2,989	(²)	(²)
1905.....	2,028	(²)	487	(²)	(²)	172	68	33	279	3,067	(²)	(²)
1906.....	1,743	(²)	583	(²)	(²)	171	60	20	145	2,722	(²)	(²)
1907.....	1,712	(²)	753	(²)	(²)	119	117	73	240	3,014	(²)	(²)
1908.....	1,870	(²)	711	(²)	(²)	284	84	253	237	3,439	(²)	(²)
1909.....	1,664	(²)	891	(²)	(²)	278	47	137	180	3,197	(²)	(²)
1910.....	1,202	(²)	615	(²)	(²)	238	34	194	186	2,469	(²)	(²)
1911.....	1,527	(²)	880	(²)	(²)	217	41	244	320	2,229	(²)	(²)
1912.....	1,573	(²)	679	(²)	(²)	407	107	228	522	3,678	(²)	(²)
1913.....	1,673	(²)	918	(²)	(²)	581	70	320	453	3,815	(²)	(²)
1914.....	1,291	(²)	989	(²)	(²)	331	153	531	230	3,536	(²)	(²)
1915.....	1,133	11	991	61	417	631	174	795	571	4,784	3,536	8,320
1916.....	1,406	22	1,071	98	445	726	92	1,181	824	5,864	6,115	11,979
1917.....	1,219	27	1,026	264	295	796	87	868	891	5,473	7,098	12,571
1918.....	971	18	980	166	527	880	285	877	911	5,624	8,749	14,373
1919.....	1,101	33	1,420	102	523	648	209	868	913	5,817	8,549	14,366
1920.....	1,657	32	1,721	65	602	710	330	342	879	6,338	8,960	15,298
1921.....	2,170	22	2,044	98	486	695	267	511	690	6,983	7,726	14,709
1922.....	1,852	28	2,378	94	588	613	355	482	666	7,056	8,276	15,332
1923.....	2,370	102	2,990	108	889	869	455	609	1,205	9,597	9,545	19,142

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 receipts compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division. Prior to 1916 shipments compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies, except East St. Louis (1900 to 1908 from fourteenth annual report of Bureau of Animal Industry; 1907 to 1914 from Merchants' Exchange Annual Report); subsequent figures from data of the reporting service of the Live stock, Meats and Wool Division.

¹ Not in operation.

² Figures not available prior to 1915.

TABLE 482.—*Hogs: Receipts at all public stockyards, 1915-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>
1915 ¹	3,959	3,449	3,199	2,487	2,768	2,874	2,368	2,024	1,966	2,457	3,728	4,934	36,213
1916 ¹	5,309	4,233	3,489	2,852	3,332	3,054	2,524	2,634	2,386	3,640	4,873	4,939	43,265
1917.....	5,064	3,933	3,369	2,961	3,264	2,791	2,563	1,853	1,615	2,676	3,941	3,992	38,042
1918.....	4,444	4,466	4,424	3,696	3,345	2,979	3,069	2,467	2,376	3,399	4,594	5,554	44,863
1919.....	5,855	4,412	3,643	3,648	3,831	3,773	2,974	2,095	2,397	3,121	3,740	4,980	44,469
1920.....	5,262	3,422	3,940	3,024	4,210	3,709	2,811	2,491	2,391	2,789	3,872	4,200	42,121
1921.....	4,700	4,009	3,386	3,229	3,328	3,570	2,727	2,656	2,655	3,214	3,687	3,931	41,101
1922.....	4,278	3,613	3,411	3,066	3,737	3,776	2,980	3,037	3,062	3,682	4,421	6,004	44,067
1923.....	5,306	4,492	4,927	4,318	4,524	4,204	4,181	3,714	3,907	4,816	5,416	5,825	55,330

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

¹ Complete information for 1915 and 1916, particularly on disposition of stock, is not obtainable from many of these markets.

TABLE 483.—*Hogs: Receipts at Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, combined, 1900-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>
1900.....	1,362	1,265	1,240	1,190	1,424	1,333	1,043	1,025	1,029	1,303	1,428	1,414
1901.....	1,528	1,457	1,174	1,222	1,523	1,275	1,461	1,110	940	1,180	1,694	1,811
1902.....	1,069	1,489	1,167	995	1,148	1,174	824	827	778	1,068	1,220	1,374
1903.....	1,316	1,175	938	1,016	1,195	1,171	1,107	961	875	836	1,068	1,437
1904.....	1,440	1,445	1,113	1,125	1,213	1,200	660	1,035	762	940	1,369	1,417
1905.....	1,610	1,269	1,249	1,043	1,297	1,357	999	935	884	1,128	1,315	1,473
1906.....	1,608	1,356	1,206	1,075	1,306	1,372	1,144	1,149	837	947	1,046	1,221
1907.....	1,499	1,332	1,165	1,210	1,455	1,312	1,298	1,020	925	930	894	1,403
1908.....	2,225	1,672	1,445	1,086	1,454	1,315	1,072	992	937	1,353	1,580	1,703
1909.....	1,703	1,359	1,002	1,161	1,269	1,187	929	823	846	966	1,184	1,261
1910.....	1,179	1,128	934	788	1,057	1,138	892	893	687	768	1,020	1,134
1911.....	1,270	1,302	1,516	1,304	1,521	1,487	1,200	976	970	1,231	1,533	1,451
1912.....	1,908	1,612	1,358	1,252	1,381	1,218	1,002	846	763	1,093	1,207	1,387
1913.....	1,640	1,315	1,170	1,154	1,257	1,328	1,129	1,095	1,081	1,153	1,288	1,655
Av. 1900-1913.....	1,540	1,343	1,316	1,132	1,303	1,272	1,048	927	869	1,042	1,246	1,378
1914.....	1,479	1,328	1,182	1,001	1,065	1,167	927	832	827	1,093	1,158	1,640
1915.....	1,669	1,640	1,511	1,080	1,234	1,222	1,037	921	803	848	1,387	2,066
1916.....	2,313	1,950	1,516	1,164	1,306	1,283	1,090	1,221	954	1,407	1,996	2,091
1917.....	2,199	1,697	1,367	1,205	1,320	1,125	1,083	757	545	902	1,286	1,461
1918.....	1,657	1,898	1,963	1,697	1,464	1,246	1,356	1,047	932	1,376	1,794	2,207
1919.....	2,418	1,978	1,631	1,571	1,644	1,650	1,314	829	913	1,129	1,485	2,049
1920.....	2,136	1,357	1,630	1,059	1,686	1,433	1,131	988	795	894	1,381	1,611
Av. 1914-1920.....	1,982	1,691	1,542	1,252	1,397	1,308	1,134	942	824	1,093	1,498	1,875
1921.....	1,916	1,708	1,340	1,276	1,340	1,493	1,122	1,092	946	1,092	1,459	1,558
1922.....	1,785	1,454	1,203	1,130	1,520	1,046	1,263	1,216	1,104	1,299	1,631	1,905
1923.....	2,175	1,879	2,017	1,778	1,840	1,730	1,827	1,610	1,515	1,917	2,049	2,215

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

TABLE 484.—*Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915–1923.*

RECEIPTS.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Albany, N. Y.		26	50	5	2	3	1	(¹)	(¹)
Amario, Tex.	11	26	19	11	2	7	8	100	65
Atlanta, Ga.			26	47	83	68	91	124	201
Augusta, Ga.			7	8	9	7	10	11	11
Baltimore, Md.	969	1,062	810	805	963	1,154	1,238	1,343	1,547
Billings, Mont.		(¹)	5	5	10	1	1		
Birmingham, Ala.		6	2	14	24	24	27	2	1
Boston, Mass.	8	22	20	14	22	14	8	8	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,806	1,602	1,114	1,301	1,352	1,494	1,608	1,475	1,831
Chattanooga, Tenn.		16	14	13	14	11	17	13	16
Cheyenne, Wyo.			9	1	3	10	45	35	69
Chicago, Ill.	7,652	9,188	7,169	8,614	8,672	7,526	8,148	8,156	10,490
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,180	1,260	1,239	1,463	1,674	1,478	1,435	1,347	1,491
Cleveland, Ohio.	977	970	898	1,314	1,084	1,012	900	1,002	1,185
Columbia, S. C.		8	4	3	6	7	4	9	15
Columbus, Ohio.	69	63	55	65	52	69	61	53	74
Dallas, Tex.		101	87	62	45	56	52	71	111
Dayton, Ohio.	118	91	88	118	108	129	131	139	107
Denver, Colo.	344	467	372	384	368	341	334	305	495
Detroit, Mich.	543	650	431	408	389	444	359	415	538
Dublin, Ga.			(¹)	4	3	8	3	6	
East St. Louis, Ill.	2,592	3,057	2,706	3,256	3,651	2,399	3,330	3,606	4,831
El Paso, Tex.	4	13	21	19	17	15	29	35	27
Emeryville, Calif.			18	5	10	16	21	32	
Erie, Pa.				78	42	61			
Evansville, Ind.		139	148	222	255	243	219	235	256
Fort Wayne, Ind.									58
Fort Worth, Tex.	464	968	1,062	763	588	413	382	510	446
Fostoria, Ohio.	68	76	67	96	79	99	107	105	111
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,435	2,576	2,351	2,750	2,936	2,697	2,695	2,267	2,876
Jacksonville, Fla.		12	16	72	78	100	99	81	107
Jersey City, N. J.	1,175	1,137	744	506	498	629	509	458	513
Kansas City, Mo.	2,531	2,970	2,277	3,328	3,141	2,466	2,205	2,655	3,015
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	11	15	12	37	42	14	57	44
Lafayette, Ind.	98	119	123	186	198	204	166	105	129
Lancaster, Pa.	19	26	398	578	63	185	44	76	155
Laredo, Tex.									2
Logansport, Ind.	21	13	10	16	16	23	26	19	11
Los Angeles, Calif.									227
Louisville, Ky.	398	738	680	758	750	428	382	497	636
Marion, Ohio.				49	155	217	95	109	108
Memphis, Tenn.		1	(¹)	3	11	39	8	10	85
Milwaukee, Wis.	583	536	411	545	585	554	499	466	535
Mobile, Ala.	5	7	4						
Montgomery, Ala.			10	48	171	108	97	95	73
Moultrie, Ga.							42	52	33
Nashville, Tenn.		337	479	581	727	616	486	517	492
Nebraska City, Nebr.				274	298	311	324	346	
Newark, N. J.									576
New Brighton, Minn.	3	3	8	4	3	7	1	1	
New Orleans, La.		61	58	50	63	63	50	41	46
New York, N. Y.	863	349	552	651	677	755	982	1,091	1,160
North Salt Lake, Utah.		59	42	46	53	34	36	84	234
Ogden, Utah.			57	89	104	78	177	198	246
Oklahoma, Okla.	485	759	634	571	470	341	371	604	498
Omaha, Nebr.	2,643	3,117	2,797	3,430	3,179	2,708	2,665	2,839	3,649
Orangeburg, S. C.					9	2			
Pasco, Wash.				6	7	2	2	1	2
Peoria, Ill.	261	370	262	395	390	354	424	386	578
Philadelphia, Pa.	168	227	219	273	345	481	485	473	358
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,091	878	1,746	1,808	1,779	2,439	2,277	2,690	3,054
Portland, Oreg.	303	323	222	228	205	175	150	224	267
Pueblo, Colo.	5	19	17	23	24	14	5	11	16
Richmond, Va.	73	99	78	60	156	212	170	219	273
Roanoke, Va.									9

1 Less than 500.

TABLE 484.—Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,696	2,190	1,930	2,351	2,126	1,914	1,785	2,061	2,457
St. Louis, Mo.	350	392	340	331					
St. Paul, Minn.	2,155	2,674	1,928	2,061	2,190	2,247	2,209	2,523	3,338
San Antonio, Tex.	36	59	40	36	25	39	70	63	61
Seattle, Wash.		179	130	137	126	95	134	151	218
Sioux City, Iowa	1,761	2,131	2,149	2,421	2,322	2,173	1,739	1,866	2,989
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			6	62	174	247	452	533	503
Spokane, Wash.	6	37	38	44	60	47	33	48	82
Springfield, Ohio									64
Tacoma, Wash.		38	19	32	30	35	39	65	
Toledo, Ohio	250	304	278	255	232	264	148	140	158
Washington, D. C.		82	55	56	72	102	113	132	166
Wichita, Kans.	476	573	495	618	494	352	309	570	706
Total	36,213	43,265	38,042	44,863	44,469	42,121	41,101	44,067	55,330

LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Albany, N. Y.			3	1	2	2	(1)	(1)	
Atlanta, Ga.			27	24	37	42	61	62	95
Augusta, Ga.			5	3	5	5	7	9	7
Baltimore, Md.	726	747	558	514	661	874	1,013	1,020	1,202
Billings, Mont.		(1)	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Birmingham, Ala.		6	2	14	24	24	27	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y.		784	488	617	730	631	670	663	834
Chatanooga, Tenn.				7	13	11	17	13	16
Chicago, Ill.	6,519	7,784	5,950	7,643	7,572	5,870	5,977	6,323	8,062
Cincinnati, Ohio	646	601	688	706	823	789	898	609	784
Cleveland, Ohio	826	776	578	850	729	610	688	750	927
Columbia, S. C.		7	(1)	3	6	7	4	9	15
Columbus, Ohio	5	18	12	7	4	14	14	6	3
Dallas, Tex.		101	87	62	45	56	52	71	111
Dayton, Ohio	33	67	57	60	61	76	83	99	101
Denver, Colo.	331	444	327	366	336	310	311	367	394
Detroit, Mich.		561	267	267	326	360	269	279	358
Dublin, Ga.			(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,600	1,987	1,680	2,276	2,231	1,678	1,289	1,229	1,842
El Paso, Tex.			16	7	9	11	14	17	22
Emeryville, Calif.			18	5	10	16	21	32	
Erie, Pa.				15	16	15			
Evansville, Ind.		24	36	40	31	80	73	65	78
Fort Wayne, Ind.									18
Fort Worth, Tex.	392	860	767	568	464	322	277	416	377
Fostoria, Ohio		1	27	13	10	10	11	7	9
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,496	1,511	1,326	1,394	1,434	1,359	1,377	1,528	1,792
Jacksonville, Fla.			15	68	66	72	47	26	26
Jarney City, N. J.	1,175	1,137	744	666	468	629	509	458	513
Kansas City, Mo.	2,114	2,537	1,978	2,655	2,600	1,838	1,713	2,052	2,721
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	4	6	1	3	2	9	18	22
Lafayette, Ind.		57	39	33	37	40	44	56	61
Lancaster, Pa.				8	13	11	17	20	20
Laredo, Tex.									2
Logansport, Ind.	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	1	2	1	2	1
Los Angeles, Calif.									211
Louisville, Ky.	129	108	132	136	172	156	180	221	365
Marion, Ohio				2	10	13	16	29	28
Memphis, Tenn.					2	1	4	6	65
Milwaukee, Wis.	555	539	304	463	534	500	482	486	548
Mobile, Ala.	4	4	2						
Montgomery, Ala.					3	5	2	3	5
Moultrie, Ga.							26	45	26
Nashville, Tenn.		30	46	57	67	82	113	124	180
Nebraska City, Nebr.				264	271	258	267		

1 Less than 500.

TABLE 484.—*Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.*

LOCAL SLAUGHTER—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Newark, N. J.									576
New Orleans, La.		52	41	36	43	46	40	34	42
New York, N. Y.	363	349	552	651	677	756	902	1,091	1,160
North Salt Lake, Utah.		1	31	39	39	25	36	42	51
Ogden, Utah.			3	52	67	47	47	47	66
Oklahoma, Okla.	476	732	530	504	360	288	331	449	419
Omaha, Nebr.	2,012	2,391	2,001	2,541	2,531	1,998	1,971	2,226	2,780
Orangeburg, S. C.				9	2				
Pasco, Wash.				(1)	(1)	(1)			
Peoria, Ill.	125	132	96	143	153	135	164	105	118
Philadelphia, Pa.			202	264	329	457	457	439	331
Pittsburgh, Pa.	157	155	290	279	279	413	505	507	597
Portland, Oreg.	173	189	129	137	103	91	112	158	187
Pueblo, Colo.				(1)			1	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.	70	5	74	58	154	210	169	216	260
Roanoke, Va.									3
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,524	2,107	1,833	2,064	1,919	1,584	1,517	1,706	2,001
St. Louis, Mo.	337	347	295	301					
St. Paul, Minn.	1,370	1,499	1,068	1,307	1,317	1,905	1,068	2,039	2,728
San Antonio, Tex.			28	15	7	16	33	41	45
Seattle, Wash.		179	130	125	124	92	132	149	214
Sioux City, Iowa.	1,189	1,307	1,257	1,511	1,411	1,296	1,047	1,104	1,781
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			(1)	(1)	(1)	5	57	74	69
Spokane, Wash.	3	18	25	34	42	32	21	32	58
Springfield, Ohio.									5
Tacoma, Wash.		38	19	30	31	34	58	65	
Toledo, Ohio.		102	53	46	53	86	24	14	21
Washington, D. C.		82	55	54	71	101	112	129	165
Wichita, Kans.	471	564	392	503	469	356	348	527	623
Total.	24,893	30,984	25,440	30,441	30,018	26,761	26,335	28,737	36,172

Local slaughter, compiled from reports of stock sold or driven out for local slaughter, made by stockyards to the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Market.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.			(1)	(1)	1			
Atlanta, Ga.			4	4	8	5		1
Augusta, Ga.		(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
Billings, Mont.		1	1	3	(1)			
Birmingham, Ala.	(1)		(1)					
Buffalo, N. Y.		2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Chattanooga, Tenn.			2	1				
Chicago, Ill.		45	25	14	1	2	8	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.			2	1	3	4	2	4
Columbus, Ohio.	(1)		1	1	1	1		
Dayton, Ohio.			(1)					
Denver, Colo.	9	22	17	32	30	22	26	93
Detroit, Mich.	(1)	1	2	8	5	5	(1)	(1)
Dublin, Ga.			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	
East St. Louis, Ill.	13	12	77	98	47	44	63	41
El Paso, Tex.		(1)	8	4	3	8	5	2
Evansville, Ind.		12	10	10	4	4	9	6
Fort Wayne, Ind.								1
Fort Worth, Tex.		27	89	55	24	52	34	22
Fosteria, Ohio.		2	5	3	1	2	4	4
Indianapolis, Ind.		35	45	41	17	21	17	18
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	(1)	3	1	2		(1)	
Kansas City, Mo.	22	18	175	244	200	94	162	268
Knoxville, Tenn.		(1)	1	1	(1)	1	2	
Lafayette, Ind.	(1)	5	1	3	5	7	5	3

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 484.—Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—Continued.

Market.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)	Thous- sands. (¹)
Logansport, Ind.		1						17
Los Angeles, Calif.			17	28	11	8	19	2
Louisville, Ky.			1	4	2	2	3	2
Marion, Ohio				(¹)	4	1	2	6
Memphis, Tenn.	(¹)							
Milwaukee, Wis.		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)				
Montgomery, Ala.		1	1	22	15	9	12	10
Moultrie, Ga.						3	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	23		36	28	18	2	1	1
Nebraska City, Nebr.			(¹)	(¹)		(¹)	3	
Newark, N. J.								(¹)
New Brighton, Minn.	(¹)	4	1	2	4	1	(¹)	
New Orleans, La.		4	3	3	3	1	1	3
North Salt Lake, Utah	1	5	1	4	3	2	1	1
Ogden, Utah		1	1	13	11	2	5	4
Oklahoma, Okla.	18	70	69	43	21	13	9	17
Omaha, Nebr.	26	73	13	8	7	4	6	14
Pasco, Wash.			1					
Peoria, Ill.	4		4	(¹)	3	8	5	7
Philadelphia, Pa.			1					
Portland, Oreg.	3	14	18	15	17	11	17	18
Pueblo, Colo.			(¹)		(¹)	(¹)		
Richmond, Va.			(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2
St. Joseph, Mo.	11	33	34	27	24	9	11	17
St. Paul, Minn.	23	232	173	103	161	104	109	151
San Antonio, Tex.	20	1	2	2	2	4	13	10
Seattle, Wash.			2	2	3	1	1	3
Sioux City, Iowa	8	109	41	33	28	19	9	9
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		5	3	2	2	3	4	4
Spokane, Wash.		8	9	15	12	6	7	9
Tacoma, Wash.			(¹)	(¹)				
Toledo, Ohio			1	2	2	(¹)		(¹)
Wichita, Kans.	6	44	87	20	23	13	20	32
Total	194	788	989	902	728	499	593	820

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 485.—Swine: Shipments of feeder swine from public stockyards, 1923.

ORIGIN.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.
Denver, Colo.	1,880	1,710	547	1,042	1,273	758	978	673	606	520	865	1,071	11,923
Fort Worth, Tex.	2,076	3,270	3,569	2,763	1,280	852	1,557	3,360	1,836	840	1,612	915	23,035
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,020	617	837	1,097	2,600	3,669	802	750	1,615	1,384	1,116	462	16,308
Kansas City, Kans.	21,100	18,243	17,967	18,352	15,525	11,255	6,114	27,621	55,589	43,442	21,834	8,416	265,458
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,425	1,782	1,937	1,676	339	236	692	1,118	758	1,658	-----	207	11,828
Nat'l Stockyards, Ill	1,504	1,107	4,498	7,006	5,526	3,541	1,044	8,115	4,089	867	592	836	32,505
Oklahoma, Okla.	1,026	1,460	5,117	2,400	1,580	838	360	4,379	3,184	2,563	2,486	2,165	27,564
Omaha, Nebr.	772	1,131	1,443	2,334	1,502	1,236	1,070	817	706	1,242	1,201	1,635	15,149
Portland, Oreg.	1,060	1,963	1,494	1,265	2,141	1,238	1,688	1,444	1,657	2,020	1,715	1,224	18,929
Sioux City, Ia.	860	925	1,426	2,858	1,547	1,249	211	240	383	101	199	56	10,145
South St. Joseph, Mo.		144	172	138		123	28	165	82	329	50	332	1,562
South St. Paul, Minn	13,436	13,647	13,598	12,996	14,095	9,635	5,463	3,011	7,594	15,949	15,219	11,199	136,142
Wichita, Kans.	1,642	832	2,546	2,582	1,421	663	1,026	1,470	6,373	5,033	3,555	3,808	31,270
All other.....	4,806	2,704	4,821	3,294	3,330	1,941	2,483	8,856	3,190	2,822	2,353	2,688	88,381
Total.....	52,687	49,585	60,311	59,893	52,171	37,233	23,605	50,721	87,722	79,060	53,097	35,014	641,099

TABLE 485.—*Swine: Shipments of feeder swine from public stockyards, 1923—Continued.*

DESTINATION.													
State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
California.....	1,627	1,782	1,937	1,676	839	493	692	700	2,149	2,189	284	1,169	16,138
Colorado.....	1,160	1,560	547	882	997	463	844	673	606	317	1,008	1,071	10,128
Illinois.....	7,982	6,200	6,359	9,553	5,565	5,543	3,243	8,434	20,435	14,324	5,236	3,125	96,090
Indiana.....	1,860	846	887	2,526	2,723	3,804	892	987	4,048	2,585	1,584	1,069	24,751
Iowa.....	15,412	15,810	16,655	18,894	15,708	10,628	4,518	13,066	25,370	20,602	11,963	5,891	175,607
Kansas.....	3,065	2,814	4,088	3,397	1,269	1,117	-----	2,107	2,122	1,844	2,122	2,047	26,082
Michigan.....	-----	940	492	1,096	2,624	1,042	237	264	231	2,595	397	-----	9,918
Minnesota.....	3,036	1,614	4,057	2,197	2,723	3,654	2,392	1,989	1,156	2,558	4,396	4,534	84,805
Missouri.....	8,292	7,295	10,173	6,158	5,652	2,866	2,938	5,028	8,053	5,209	4,974	2,389	69,874
Nebraska.....	1,937	2,171	3,120	3,106	3,071	1,995	1,298	4,978	14,002	13,789	9,856	3,488	62,811
Ohio.....	668	345	445	1,241	1,155	719	402	656	1,742	1,612	1,838	284	11,163
Oklahoma.....	507	260	3,686	901	1,111	376	216	2,279	729	489	894	2,143	13,561
Oregon.....	996	1,918	1,439	1,004	2,021	1,167	1,682	1,444	1,121	1,997	1,690	1,180	35,059
Tennessee.....	1,175	680	1,514	827	404	2	183	455	404	154	244	673	5,196
Texas.....	1,331	962	1,374	1,503	998	857	1,360	2,059	1,788	1,881	2,487	2,390	18,936
All other.....	3,609	4,406	3,535	4,482	5,801	2,507	3,708	4,690	3,366	4,914	4,158	3,089	47,757
Total.....	52,687	49,585	60,311	59,892	52,171	37,233	23,605	50,721	87,722	70,060	53,097	35,014	641,039

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

TABLE 486.—*Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, 1923.¹*

Stockyards.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Receipts.....	164	132	143	161	144	117	127	116	120	176	200	231	1,831
Local slaughter.....	68	54	62	57	66	59	57	52	56	80	96	117	834
Chicago, Ill.: Receipts.....	1,000	870	877	721	803	929	732	622	844	1,058	1,169	1,109	10,400
Local slaughter.....	661	595	671	591	663	692	689	533	484	685	887	941	8,092
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	(¹)	-----	(¹)	(¹)	1	1	-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2
Cincinnati, Ohio: Receipts.....	108	106	114	107	121	102	96	98	100	155	149	145	1,401
Local slaughter.....	70	58	69	64	67	64	58	62	51	70	73	78	784
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	(¹)	4
Cleveland, Ohio: Receipts.....	91	77	109	100	96	93	72	69	77	97	147	187	1,185
Local slaughter.....	63	54	83	77	72	75	54	55	60	76	123	135	927
Denver, Colo.: Receipts.....	56	46	44	49	50	89	84	81	25	37	41	43	495
Local slaughter.....	47	36	40	40	36	27	23	23	19	27	36	39	393
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	7	8	3	7	11	14	10	9	6	8	5	5	98
East St. Louis, Ill.: Receipts.....	453	382	422	393	420	349	339	335	375	480	451	432	4,831
Local slaughter.....	169	125	170	176	186	151	181	109	116	165	170	178	1,842
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	4	4	5	7	4	3	1	2	6	8	1	1	41
Fort Worth, Tex.: Receipts.....	43	44	68	50	38	20	21	27	42	44	45	44	486
Local slaughter.....	34	34	50	41	28	14	17	18	34	29	33	39	377
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	8	8	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	23
Indianapolis, Ind.: Receipts.....	234	166	191	184	238	242	244	210	195	259	337	376	2,876
Local slaughter.....	160	114	139	116	146	152	186	122	113	155	204	236	1,792
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	3	1	(¹)	18
Jersey City, N. J.: Receipts.....	54	42	41	45	34	30	29	44	35	57	51	51	513
Local slaughter.....	54	42	41	45	34	30	29	44	35	57	51	51	513

¹ Less than 500

TABLE 486.—Hogs: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, 1923—Continued.

Stockyards.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Kansas City, Mo.:													
Receipts.....	252	289	297	331	330	221	200	221	323	397	328	316	3,615
Local slaughter.....	276	289	261	277	278	173	140	123	197	280	258	219	2,721
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	22	19	18	20	16	11	6	30	60	46	24	11	283
Oklahoma, Okla.:													
Receipts.....	38	40	66	48	43	94	19	42	54	28	38	48	488
Local slaughter.....	35	37	59	43	40	22	16	84	46	20	28	39	419
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	1	1	3	2	1	1	(1)	2	2	2	2	(1)	17
Omaha, Nebr.:													
Receipts.....	368	338	421	333	267	315	359	327	196	196	211	268	3,649
Local slaughter.....	312	283	261	245	237	288	261	232	157	166	185	272	2,780
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.:													
Receipts.....	305	238	241	248	240	208	211	214	225	263	324	337	3,064
Local slaughter.....	57	43	42	43	47	51	44	44	40	58	62	60	597
St. Joseph, Mo.:													
Receipts.....	266	231	259	185	197	205	189	107	146	171	210	231	2,457
Local slaughter.....	218	190	212	152	173	168	154	116	109	144	180	185	2,001
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	(1)	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	17
St. Paul, Minn.:													
Receipts.....	375	288	269	222	278	255	202	125	158	831	409	430	3,338
Local slaughter.....	292	228	225	191	237	219	173	108	130	268	321	336	2,728
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	14	14	14	18	16	11	6	8	8	18	19	15	151
Sioux City, Iowa:													
Receipts.....	248	226	238	220	265	232	307	243	141	190	207	267	2,989
Local slaughter.....	152	153	203	133	153	166	149	141	96	129	140	167	1,781
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	(1)	1	2	4	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	9

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division. Data on local slaughter as reported by stockyards.

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 487.—Hogs: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Year beginning Nov. 1.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Weighted average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1910-11.....	7.61	7.16	7.44	7.04	6.74	6.17	5.72	5.56	5.92	6.54	6.53	6.09	6.61
1911-12.....	5.86	5.72	5.74	5.79	5.94	6.78	6.79	6.65	6.64	7.11	7.47	7.70*	6.43
1912-13.....	7.65	6.89	6.77	7.17	7.62	7.94	7.45	7.61	7.79	7.79	7.68	7.60	7.39
1913-14.....	7.38	7.16	7.45	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.43	7.72	8.11	8.11	7.43	7.60
Av. 1910-1913.....	6.96	6.73	6.85	6.94	7.02	7.17	6.89	6.84	7.02	7.39	7.45	7.20	7.01
1914-15.....	7.00	6.87	6.57	6.34	6.33	6.48	6.77	6.80	6.84	6.61	6.79	7.18	6.69
1915-16.....	6.35	6.02	6.32	7.07	7.86	8.21	8.37	8.21	8.40	8.61	9.22	8.67	7.61
1916-17.....	6.74	6.76	9.16	10.35	12.32	13.61	13.72	13.50	13.35	14.24	15.69	16.15	12.19
1917-18.....	15.31	15.73	15.26	15.08	15.58	15.76	15.64	15.37	15.58	16.89	17.50	16.50	15.78
1918-19.....	15.93	15.82	15.69	15.52	16.13	17.39	18.00	17.80	19.25	19.30	15.81	13.88	16.40
1919-20.....	13.86	12.66	13.36	13.62	13.59	13.73	13.44	13.18	13.65	13.59	13.98	12.67	13.43
1920-21.....	11.64	8.90	8.72	8.58	9.13	7.96	7.62	7.23	8.09	8.78	7.61	7.31	8.52
Av. 1914-1920.....	11.19	10.65	10.73	10.93	11.56	11.88	11.97	11.73	12.16	12.57	12.36	11.89	11.53
1921-22.....	6.66	6.52	6.89	8.24	9.06	8.83	9.65	9.11	9.13	8.54	8.23	8.33	8.10
1922-23.....	7.78	7.63	7.77	7.65	7.52	7.45	7.13	6.87	6.66	6.85	7.81	7.23	7.34
1923-24.....	6.66	6.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 488.—Live hogs: Exports from the United States, 1910-1924.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.	Num- ber.
1909-10	283	136	253	304	166	101	340	31	77	810	1,126	783	4,410
1910-11	494	103	25	41	29	170	67	18	769	1,989	1,807	3,060	8,551
1911-12	1,823	1,230	662	437	182	1,213	2,100	2,147	3,808	2,836	2,314	1,987	19,038
1912-13	305	271	617	868	216	1,710	2,429	2,597	2,530	2,266	1,223	810	15,382
1913-14	174	130	101	123	173	72	1,401	1,304	1,770	1,697	1,240	1,987	10,122
1914-15	1,488	426	286	211	526	113	73	229	570	1,476	1,536	865	7,799
1915-16	579	147	379	346	448	618	2,116	4,299	9,300	1,977	584	1,260	22,048
1916-17	2,388	683	671	1,416	1,170	2,437	3,207	2,520	2,136	2,827	1,540	931	21,926
1917-18	559	408	105	403	205	752	594	411	919	2,028	1,267	1,684	9,290
1918-19	747	393	310	838	379	788	1,757	2,616	1,651	2,983	2,840	2,069	17,390
1919-20	755	413	1,117	1,893	3,840	2,792	2,093	2,270	3,520	4,934	6,027	6,444	36,107
1920-21	5,890	2,959	4,813	6,718	4,624	4,946	10,643	10,369	13,129	13,008	13,987	12,108	103,192
1921-22	6,006	8,072	6,316	7,681	10,079	11,774	10,841	9,711	8,806	8,389	6,036	4,145	97,755
1922-23	4,639	4,840	4,305	6,049	5,221	4,780	6,182	6,228	9,061	8,000	9,304	7,490	76,090
1923-24	7,629	7,403	4,577	7,836	7,271	7,163	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 489.—Hogs: Monthly average live weight at four markets, 1900-1923.

CHICAGO.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1900	229	226	223	223	228	229	236	246	247	234	240	238
1901	227	222	222	226	227	231	229	238	248	236	218	202
1902	203	208	216	214	219	223	230	243	241	227	224	217
1903	208	200	215	222	227	231	235	248	257	241	228	216
1904	206	205	206	208	214	221	226	239	244	230	232	228
1905	213	209	211	210	219	222	228	236	241	234	230	221
1906	217	215	218	221	226	226	231	241	248	237	229	225
1907	223	222	228	234	235	236	240	250	253	235	209	214
1908	215	212	212	219	218	217	222	224	219	207	213	211
1909	203	204	206	212	216	219	225	232	232	227	228	214
1910	210	213	218	227	230	242	246	255	259	253	232	224
1911	226	230	239	241	242	236	233	239	224	212	206	213
1912	219	217	218	227	232	235	239	240	235	226	222	223
1913	226	230	240	242	242	244	243	233	222	209	207	213
Av. 1900-1913	215	219	224	230	234	235	237	240	234	225	219	217
1914	216	224	233	233	230	237	244	248	242	229	218	226
1915	223	224	231	233	233	231	238	246	235	204	187	190
1916	195	204	214	219	220	226	231	232	223	210	195	193
1917	199	204	209	213	217	225	232	233	231	212	209	211
1918	216	231	238	242	238	235	243	243	247	238	226	223
1919	228	232	230	230	232	233	242	251	254	237	226	221
1920	239	239	244	248	245	243	252	258	256	247	234	230
Av. 1914-1920	217	223	228	231	232	233	240	244	241	225	214	214
1921	234	234	241	242	239	241	250	259	262	248	225	226
1922	231	236	244	246	244	247	259	268	265	243	231	234
1923	239	241	247	249	242	242	250	256	254	247	234	231

EAST ST. LOUIS.

1910	178	165	171	176	198	206	184	193	215	205	206	191
1911	188	195	202	197	170	180	190	185	186	173	169	159
1912	158	162	167	165	191	196	174	181	196	182	178	176
1913	182	180	170	179	181	183	185	183	182	182	178	169
1914	169	177	174	180	174	177	174	174	173	169	175	166
1915	170	174	176	175	175	180	180	186	183	165	169	174
1916	172	173	171	171	178	180	181	176	168	162	184	172
1917	175	179	175	171	175	173	177	175	182	181	181	185
1918	190	190	189	186	181	180	182	174	174	178	182	186
1919	186	184	173	176	182	182	181	183	181	176	183	181
1920	186	188	182	190	185	180	182	186	184	177	176	181
Av. 1914-1920	179	181	177	178	179	179	180	179	178	173	179	178
1921	211	210	200	196	198	201	204	206	196	196	206	207
1922	209	198	137	188	194	190	203	206	170	189	186	207
1923	211	206	198	197	193	200	250	205	201	192	200	207

TABLE 489.—Hogs: Monthly average live weight at four markets, 1900–1923—Con.

KANSAS CITY.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1900.....	230	218	210	207	213	210	206	219	214	213	218	218
1901.....	213	210	207	207	210	205	187	187	185	199	179	173
1902.....	172	176	188	194	196	198	205	209	208	217	223	224
1903.....	224	220	218	223	215	211	213	216	232	223	211	220
1904.....	222	222	216	210	211	208	206	210	206	195	192	194
1905.....	203	203	215	215	212	205	203	210	207	208	213	214
1906.....	219	214	210	212	209	204	204	204	211	214	215	212
1907.....	220	221	221	219	212	207	209	212	216	208	199	206
1908.....	216	215	206	213	206	197	195	191	189	181	194	199
1909.....	202	204	199	201	198	198	200	203	192	194	198	196
1910.....	205	202	208	209	210	209	206	206	217	213	217	223
1911.....	226	225	223	223	213	197	188	201	195	185	182	182
1912.....	189	199	195	205	203	203	205	204	199	198	206	205
1913.....	213	212	213	216	208	206	202	193	190	185	178	178
Av. 1909–1913.	207	208	208	211	206	203	200	201	199	195	196	197
1914.....	183	193	200	195	197	193	190	192	192	191	186	188
1915.....	201	204	201	204	204	197	199	202	198	192	194	203
1916.....	204	199	203	204	202	202	204	188	181	171	172	183
1917.....	189	189	192	191	193	196	190	180	183	195	196	206
1918.....	218	221	218	218	193	206	206	191	172	173	185	194
1919.....	200	201	191	194	193	194	194	193	181	175	187	189
1920.....	223	227	229	228	211	213	221	226	222	216	216	225
Av. 1914–1920.	203	205	204	205	202	200	201	196	190	188	191	196
1921.....	236	236	233	229	224	211	223	225	216	222	216	223
1922.....	226	215	213	220	215	211	216	217	211	206	208	212
1923.....	222	221	221	215	207	216	222	228	225	206	212	218

OMAHA.

1900.....	257	237	243	236	239	239	234	240	249	245	253	252
1901.....	234	231	232	232	234	242	231	236	246	250	235	212
1902.....	209	211	220	226	230	232	233	242	253	259	262	256
1903.....	242	236	236	247	248	253	254	265	273	278	268	295
1904.....	250	231	235	236	232	233	232	244	252	251	267	265
1905.....	256	236	239	236	237	241	233	238	245	251	262	248
1906.....	234	226	228	230	232	232	233	246	253	254	248	246
1907.....	244	237	244	252	250	250	254	260	263	260	244	219
1908.....	233	228	230	233	228	226	227	229	220	222	238	237
1909.....	231	223	227	233	232	229	235	239	240	242	248	234
1910.....	229	226	231	235	249	249	250	259	278	284	274	262
1911.....	245	243	254	255	254	245	242	253	265	265	243	225
1912.....	217	222	222	231	233	234	232	238	241	235	235	238
1913.....	234	229	238	241	244	245	247	244	249	233	219	218
Av. 1909–1913.	231	229	234	239	242	240	241	247	255	252	244	235
1914.....	224	232	238	242	247	250	255	261	268	265	263	242
1915.....	241	238	244	252	256	248	249	264	274	285	262	230
1916.....	216	216	224	228	232	236	243	247	249	249	224	211
1917.....	218	223	226	229	233	239	245	246	256	257	260	243
1918.....	240	243	249	242	246	248	261	260	264	264	240	227
1919.....	229	236	236	245	238	244	245	256	275	281	271	249
1920.....	242	242	250	251	247	247	256	263	272	271	260	248
Av. 1914–1920.	230	233	238	241	243	245	251	256	265	265	261	236
1921.....	248	246	252	260	259	255	260	274	288	274	244	232
1922.....	235	238	247	255	257	258	267	290	286	276	249	238
1923.....	241	244	253	260	255	250	260	263	269	272	262	247

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures for Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha prior to 1920, and for East St. Louis prior to 1921, compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies. Subsequent figures compiled from reports of packer and shipper purchases, reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 490.—Hogs: Monthly farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, by States, 1923.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	8.90	9.28	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.40	8.80	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.00	8.41
New Hampshire.....	9.20	8.40	8.60	8.00	8.00	7.60	7.70	8.80	8.50	8.80	8.20	8.20	8.26
Vermont.....	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.00	7.70	7.00	8.00	7.20	8.10	7.80	7.20	7.30	7.72
Massachusetts.....	9.30	9.00	8.70	9.10	8.00	9.00	8.00	8.10	8.50	8.20	8.70	8.50	8.50
Rhode Island.....	9.60	10.20	9.00	9.20	9.50	9.00	9.10	8.00	7.80	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.93
Connecticut.....	9.00	7.50	8.00	7.50	8.50	8.10	8.00	8.00	-----	8.80	8.10	8.30	8.16
New York.....	9.00	9.30	8.70	8.30	8.00	7.60	7.70	7.80	8.20	8.00	8.50	8.20	8.32
New Jersey.....	10.00	9.80	10.70	-----	9.00	-----	9.00	9.10	8.50	-----	10.30	9.60	9.56
Pennsylvania.....	9.40	9.70	9.00	8.70	8.80	8.00	7.80	8.00	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.30	8.66
Delaware.....	10.20	10.00	9.10	10.00	-----	-----	8.60	9.00	9.90	10.00	11.00	10.60	9.84
Maryland.....	9.20	8.40	8.80	8.40	8.20	7.50	7.80	7.80	9.00	8.20	7.90	7.70	8.24
Virginia.....	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.90	8.00	7.80	7.60	7.80	8.50	8.50	8.20	7.50	8.22
West Virginia.....	8.60	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.20	7.60	8.10	8.10	8.30	7.90	8.00	8.25
North Carolina.....	10.20	10.00	9.70	9.40	9.70	9.20	9.20	8.90	9.80	10.10	9.50	9.30	9.58
South Carolina.....	8.70	8.40	8.40	7.80	8.30	8.00	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.70	8.80	8.60	8.36
Georgia.....	7.30	7.80	7.10	7.40	7.00	7.10	7.20	6.90	7.80	7.50	7.40	7.20	7.22
Florida.....	7.00	6.80	6.90	6.70	7.00	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	6.80	6.30	6.78
Ohio.....	8.20	8.20	8.00	7.80	7.60	6.50	7.10	7.40	8.80	7.60	6.70	6.40	7.48
Indiana.....	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.40	6.40	6.90	7.40	8.50	7.50	6.60	6.20	7.38
Illinois.....	7.80	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.10	6.10	6.70	7.20	8.20	7.30	6.50	6.30	7.17
Michigan.....	7.90	8.30	7.80	7.90	7.40	6.70	7.00	7.20	8.10	7.60	6.90	6.40	7.43
Wisconsin.....	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.10	6.20	6.30	6.50	7.00	7.10	6.30	6.00	6.97
Minnesota.....	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.30	6.90	6.00	6.10	6.80	7.50	6.60	6.10	5.70	6.75
Iowa.....	7.70	7.50	7.40	7.40	7.00	6.00	6.40	6.90	7.90	7.00	6.20	6.10	6.96
Missouri.....	7.90	7.50	7.40	7.20	6.80	6.00	6.30	6.50	7.60	6.70	6.10	5.80	6.79
North Dakota.....	6.80	6.80	7.00	6.70	6.50	5.80	5.40	5.50	6.30	5.90	5.50	5.30	6.12
South Dakota.....	7.40	7.20	7.10	7.10	6.50	5.50	5.90	6.20	7.30	6.60	6.00	5.60	6.53
Nebraska.....	7.40	7.20	7.00	7.00	6.60	5.50	6.00	6.30	7.60	6.70	6.00	5.80	6.59
Kansas.....	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.20	6.70	6.00	6.30	6.40	7.70	6.80	6.00	5.70	6.71
Kentucky.....	6.10	7.70	7.60	7.40	6.80	6.10	6.70	6.90	7.90	7.20	6.70	6.20	7.11
Tennessee.....	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.40	7.30	6.30	6.80	6.70	7.70	7.10	6.60	6.30	7.11
Alabama.....	7.10	7.30	7.10	7.40	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.60	7.30	7.20	7.21
Mississippi.....	7.20	7.00	7.20	6.80	6.70	6.40	6.30	6.20	6.90	6.70	6.50	6.50	6.70
Louisiana.....	7.20	7.30	6.80	6.80	6.50	7.00	7.20	7.30	8.00	7.00	6.30	6.80	7.07
Texas.....	7.10	7.00	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.20	6.40	6.20	6.90	6.80	7.00	6.80	6.69
Oklahoma.....	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.30	5.60	6.10	6.10	7.00	6.40	6.00	5.60	6.38
Arkansas.....	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.40	6.50	6.00	5.90	5.90	0.30	6.40	6.50	6.10	6.33
Montana.....	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.10	7.40	7.60	6.50	6.60	7.96
Wyoming.....	7.10	7.30	7.40	7.20	6.80	6.00	6.70	7.20	7.50	6.70	6.50	6.60	6.87
Colorado.....	7.80	7.20	7.10	7.10	6.50	6.00	6.30	6.50	7.70	7.00	6.50	6.10	6.78
New Mexico.....	7.90	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.20	6.10	6.50	6.90	7.00	7.30	6.50	6.90	6.97
Arizona.....	9.00	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.40	8.50	7.50	7.10	7.50	8.80	8.40	8.00	8.25
Utah.....	7.30	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.30	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.80	7.40	7.30	6.50	7.12
Nevada.....	8.90	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.40	-----	8.10	7.70	-----	8.60	8.00	7.90	8.43
Idaho.....	7.60	7.80	7.90	7.80	7.80	6.60	6.40	6.90	7.50	7.40	6.70	6.00	7.20
Washington.....	8.50	8.60	8.80	8.40	8.20	7.50	7.40	7.80	8.80	8.80	8.00	7.50	8.19
Oregon.....	8.10	8.30	8.70	8.40	8.40	7.70	7.50	8.20	7.80	7.70	8.10	7.20	8.01
California.....	9.80	9.00	8.70	8.60	8.40	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.70	8.60	8.60	7.50	8.52
United States.....	7.77	7.65	7.53	7.45	7.13	6.37	6.68	6.85	7.81	7.22	6.66	6.39	7.13

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 491.—Hogs: Corn and hog ratios,¹ United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1910.....	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911.....	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.2	9.2	11.1
1912.....	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913.....	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914.....	10.8	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915.....	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916.....	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917.....	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918.....	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919.....	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920.....	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.6	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921.....	13.5	12.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.0	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922.....	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	12.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923.....	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.0	9.0

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 pounds of live hogs, based on averages of farm prices of corn and of hogs for the month.

TABLE 492.—Hogs: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at Chicago, 1901–1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average.
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
1901.....	5.25	5.35	5.85	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.10	5.65	5.95	5.85
1902.....	6.20	6.10	6.35	6.95	7.00	7.35	7.65	7.15	7.55	7.00	6.30	6.30	6.85
1903.....	6.40	6.75	7.30	7.20	6.45	6.00	5.55	5.45	5.85	5.55	4.65	4.45	6.00
1904.....	4.90	5.15	5.35	5.10	4.65	5.05	5.40	5.30	5.75	5.40	4.80	4.60	5.15
1905.....	4.65	4.85	5.15	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.65	5.95	5.50	5.25	4.85	4.90	5.25
1906.....	5.40	6.00	6.30	6.55	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.25	6.25	6.40	6.20	6.25	6.25
1907.....	6.00	7.05	6.65	6.65	6.50	6.10	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.15	4.90	4.70	6.10
1908.....	4.40	4.45	6.00	5.55	5.50	5.80	6.50	6.55	6.85	5.95	5.90	5.65	5.70
1909.....	6.10	6.35	6.70	7.20	7.30	7.65	7.85	7.75	8.20	7.75	8.00	8.35	7.35
1910.....	8.55	9.05	10.55	9.90	9.55	9.45	8.75	8.35	8.90	8.50	7.00	7.65	8.90
1911.....	7.95	7.40	6.85	6.25	6.00	6.25	6.70	7.30	6.90	6.45	6.30	6.40	6.70
1912.....	6.25	6.20	7.10	7.80	7.65	7.50	7.65	8.25	8.45	8.75	7.75	7.40	7.55
1913.....	7.45	8.15	8.90	9.05	8.55	8.65	9.05	8.35	8.30	8.20	7.75	7.70	8.35
Av. 1909–1913.....	7.28	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.81	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.15	7.93	7.48	7.50	7.77
1914.....	8.30	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.45	8.30	8.70	9.00	8.85	7.65	7.50	7.10	8.30
1915.....	6.90	6.80	6.75	7.30	7.60	7.60	7.75	6.90	7.25	7.90	6.65	6.40	7.10
1916.....	7.20	8.20	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.70	9.80	10.30	10.70	9.90	9.60	9.95	9.60
1917.....	10.80	12.45	14.90	15.75	15.90	15.50	15.20	16.90	18.20	17.15	17.40	16.85	15.10
1918.....	16.80	16.65	17.10	17.45	17.45	15.60	17.75	19.00	19.65	17.70	17.70	17.55	17.45
1919.....	17.60	17.65	19.10	20.40	20.80	20.40	21.85	20.00	17.45	14.35	14.30	13.60	17.85
1920.....	14.97	14.55	14.94	14.79	14.28	14.68	14.84	14.74	15.88	14.17	11.83	9.55	13.91
Av. 1914–1920.....	11.74	12.13	13.01	13.44	13.45	13.34	13.70	13.83	14.00	12.67	12.13	11.67	12.76
1921.....	9.41	9.42	10.00	8.50	8.35	8.19	9.69	9.26	7.61	7.72	7.01	6.92	8.51
1922.....	8.02	9.90	10.43	10.31	10.48	10.33	9.70	8.01	8.75	8.80	8.07	8.18	9.23
1923.....	8.29	8.02	8.18	8.08	7.53	8.92	7.04	7.65	8.35	7.42	6.85	6.87	7.55

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures prior to 1920 from Drovers Journal Yearbook; subsequent figures compiled from reports of packer and shipper purchases of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 493.—Hogs: Monthly average and to p price per 100 pounds, at six markets, 1923.

CHICAGO.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average, Jan. 1 June 30.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Heavyweight (250 pounds up).....	8.21	7.95	8.15	8.03	7.46	6.94	7.79
Mediumweight (200–250 pounds).....	8.36	8.14	8.32	8.26	7.67	7.06	7.97
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150–200 pounds).....	8.55	8.31	8.44	8.26	7.66	7.02	8.04
Light lights (130 to 150 pounds).....	8.51	8.22	8.22	7.72	7.25	6.82	7.70
Packing sows:							
Smooth (250 pounds up).....	7.54	7.18	7.49	7.14	6.67	6.16	7.03
Rough (200 pounds up).....	7.23	6.87	7.24	6.85	6.24	5.85	6.71
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice.....	8.16	7.68	7.67	7.06	6.58	6.04	7.18
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice.....							
Bulk of sales.....	8.29	8.06	8.21	8.13	7.53	6.91	7.86
Top.....	9.00	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.40	7.75	9.00
Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average, July 1–Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Heavyweight (250–350 pounds).....	7.18	7.91	8.50	7.64	7.04	7.08	7.55
Mediumweight (200–250 pounds).....	7.40	8.23	8.80	7.98	7.04	6.97	7.69
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160–200 pounds).....	7.32	7.98	8.53	7.41	6.76	6.74	7.46
Light lights (130–160 pounds).....	7.17	7.80	8.23	6.95	6.25	6.46	7.14
Packing hogs:							
Smooth.....	6.26	6.61	7.62	6.86	6.59	6.60	6.76
Rough.....	5.93	6.23	7.21	6.59	6.32	6.38	6.44
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice.....	6.74	7.34	7.22	6.26	5.56	5.87	6.80
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 pounds), common to choice.....							
Bulk of sales.....	7.11	7.70	8.30	7.39	6.66	6.68	7.37
Top.....	8.10	9.70	9.76	8.66	7.66	7.40	8.76

1 Top price for six months.

TABLE 493.—Hogs: Monthly average and top price per 100 pounds, at six markets, 1923—Continued.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250 pounds up)	8.39	8.04	8.30	8.08	7.61	7.05	7.91
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	8.54	8.25	8.40	8.26	7.69	7.14	8.05
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150-200 pounds)	8.69	8.45	8.46	8.32	7.64	6.96	8.09
Light lights (130-160 pounds)	8.56	8.39	8.26	7.88	7.07	6.64	7.80
Packing sows:							
Smooth (250 pounds up)	7.31	6.99	7.29	6.80	6.11	5.81	6.72
Rough (200 pounds up)	7.15	6.85	7.17	6.68	5.97	5.67	6.58
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice	7.69	7.45	7.04	6.72	6.34	6.19	6.90
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice							
Bulk of sales	7.69	7.34	6.44	6.11	5.63	5.50	6.45
Bulk of sales	8.57	8.28	8.41	8.26	7.73	7.17	8.07
Top	9.15	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.40	7.85	9.15

Kind and grade.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250-350 pounds)	7.34	8.06	8.47	7.65	7.05	7.04	7.60
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	7.54	8.41	8.76	7.75	7.04	7.03	7.76
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160-200 pounds)	7.54	8.38	8.47	7.35	6.68	6.76	7.53
Light lights (130-160 pounds)	7.21	7.94	7.99	6.94	6.35	6.42	7.14
Packing hogs:							
Smooth	5.91	6.49	7.30	6.48	6.16	6.24	6.43
Rough	5.77	6.27	7.05	6.27	5.95	6.05	6.23
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice	6.85	7.35	7.50	6.55	5.95	6.12	6.72
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 pounds), common to choice	6.15	6.25	6.05	6.04	5.51	5.71	5.95
Bulk of sales	7.62	8.53	8.74	7.53	6.90	6.92	7.71
Top	8.40	9.80	9.85	8.55	7.55	7.60	9.85

FORT WORTH.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Butcher, bacon and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250 pounds up)	8.17	8.01	8.03	7.86	7.33	7.04	7.74
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	8.04	8.02	8.06	7.89	7.37	7.07	7.74
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150-200 pounds)	7.91	7.89	7.92	7.76	7.11	6.76	7.56
Light lights (130-150 pounds)	7.71	7.65	7.54	7.32	6.84	6.58	7.27
Packing sows:							
Smooth (250 pounds up)	7.09	6.98	6.90	6.78	5.98	5.49	6.54
Rough (200 pounds up)	5.50	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.24	4.87	5.40
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice	6.40	6.24	5.67	5.54	5.42	5.42	5.78
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice							
Bulk of sales	8.14	8.01	8.02	7.87	7.36	7.06	7.74
Top	8.65	8.50	8.40	8.25	7.90	7.75	8.65

Kind and grade	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250-350 pounds)	7.66	8.12	8.55	7.44	6.98	7.16	7.66
Medium weight (200-250 pounds)	7.76	8.24	8.63	7.53	7.04	7.20	7.73
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160-200 pounds)	7.40	7.95	8.44	7.27	6.61	6.70	7.40
Light lights (130-160 pounds)	7.07	7.02	7.40	6.74	6.05	6.09	6.73
Packing hogs:							
Smooth	5.96	5.91	6.22	6.27	6.07	6.02	6.08
Rough	5.24	5.12	5.36	5.30	5.07	5.12	5.20
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice	5.87	5.26	5.94	6.05	5.13	5.22	5.58
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 pounds), common to choice							
Bulk of sales	7.74	8.12	8.46	7.41	6.98	7.10	7.64
Top	8.35	9.35	9.65	8.30	7.65	7.70	9.65

¹ Top price for six months.

TABLE 493.—Hogs: Monthly average and top price per 100 pounds, at six markets, 1925—Continued.

KANSAS CITY.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Butcher, bacon and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250 pounds up)	8.16	7.89	8.07	7.90	7.36	6.78	7.69
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	8.25	8.01	8.14	7.96	7.42	6.81	7.76
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150-200 pounds)	8.21	8.03	8.08	7.79	7.19	6.68	7.65
Light lights (130-150 pounds)	8.19	7.99	7.90	7.45	6.90	6.24	7.44
Packing sows, smooth (250 pounds up)	7.88	7.02	7.32	6.95	6.18	5.82	6.78
Rough (200 pounds up)	7.22	6.85	7.20	6.84	6.08	5.72	6.65
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice							
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice	7.81	7.30	7.05	7.03	6.43	6.19	6.97
Bulk of sales	8.20	7.98	8.10	7.90	7.33	6.72	7.70
Top	8.60	8.35	8.55	8.30	7.95	7.25	1 8.60

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon and shipper hog:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250-350 pounds)	7.22	7.87	8.27	7.35	6.76	6.75	7.37
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	7.25	7.90	8.48	7.33	6.72	6.70	7.41
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160-200 pounds)	7.02	7.83	8.18	6.88	6.32	6.30	7.09
Light lights (130-160 pounds)	6.69	7.51	7.02	6.44	5.90	5.94	6.68
Packing hogs:							
Smooth	6.05	6.28	6.94	6.37	6.27	6.30	6.37
Rough	5.89	6.00	6.43	6.05	5.98	6.06	6.07
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice							
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 pounds), common to choice	6.12	6.23	6.30	5.39	4.79	4.99	5.64
Bulk of sales	7.14	7.81	8.25	7.14	6.64	6.02	7.27
Top	7.60	9.25	9.40	8.05	7.30	7.20	1 9.40

OMAHA.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1— June 30.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250 pounds up)	8.07	7.82	7.98	7.70	7.13	6.50	7.54
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	8.11	7.86	7.97	7.78	7.19	6.58	7.58
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150-200 pounds)	8.07	7.86	7.88	7.70	7.14	6.48	7.52
Light lights (130-150 pounds)							
Packing sows:							
Smooth (250 pounds up)	7.39	7.12	7.40	6.93	6.19	5.68	6.78
Rough (200 pounds up)	7.19	6.92	7.22	6.75	6.03	5.39	6.58
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice							
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice	7.49	7.03	6.62	6.35	5.51	4.97	6.33
Bulk of sales	8.06	7.83	7.96	7.75	7.14	6.41	7.52
Top	8.45	8.15	8.25	8.10	7.80	7.05	1 8.45

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1— Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Heavyweight (250-350 pounds)	6.83	7.00	8.12	7.15	6.60	6.72	7.17
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds)	6.98	7.77	8.32	7.17	6.61	6.71	7.26
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160-200 pounds)	6.79	7.57	8.10	7.00	6.50	6.45	7.07
Light lights (130-160 pounds)							
Packing hogs:							
Smooth	6.08	6.74	7.55	6.79	6.26	6.42	6.64
Rough	5.76	6.38	7.32	6.61	5.86	6.24	6.36
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice							
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 pounds), common to choice	4.92	5.43	6.10	5.82	5.23	5.06	5.43
Bulk of sales	6.62	7.27	7.94	7.00	6.45	6.59	6.98
Top	7.60	9.10	9.35	7.85	7.15	7.15	1 9.35

1 Top price for six months

TABLE 493.—Hogs: Monthly average and top price per 100 pounds, at six markets, 1923—Continued.

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1—June 30.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Heavyweight (250 pounds up).....	7.99	7.64	7.84	7.76	6.95	6.34	7.42
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds).....	8.12	7.82	7.94	7.88	7.00	6.46	7.55
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (150-200 pounds).....	8.24	8.00	8.03	7.94	7.20	6.64	7.68
Light lights (130-150 pounds).....	8.29	8.05	7.88	7.76	7.00	6.63	7.62
Packing sows:							
Smooth (250 pounds up).....	7.19	6.69	6.87	6.69	5.88	5.48	6.47
Rough (200 pounds up).....	6.91	6.44	6.59	6.51	5.54	5.14	6.19
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice.....	8.35	8.00	7.67	7.46	6.77	6.24	7.42
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common to choice.....	8.37	8.01	7.76	7.66	6.89	6.16	7.48
Bulk of sales.....	8.13	7.84	7.93	7.86	7.05	6.34	7.52
Top.....	8.60	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.10	7.25	8.60

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1—Dec. 31.
Butcher, bacon, and shipper hogs:							
Medium to choice—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Heavyweight (250-350 pounds).....	6.75	7.49	7.99	6.93	6.44	6.49	7.02
Mediumweight (200-250 pounds).....	6.89	7.67	8.14	6.97	6.44	6.48	7.10
Common to choice—							
Lightweight (160-200 pounds).....	7.05	7.92	8.26	6.96	6.39	6.43	7.17
Light lights (130-160 pounds).....	7.01	7.79	8.13	6.80	5.98	6.22	6.99
Packing hogs:							
Smooth.....	5.96	6.51	7.16	6.42	6.02	6.01	6.35
Rough.....	5.58	6.14	6.87	6.25	5.88	5.86	6.10
Slaughter pigs (130 pounds down), medium to choice.....	5.94	6.26	7.24	6.21	5.22	5.74	6.10
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 pounds), common to choice.....	5.22	5.39	6.59	5.52	4.73	4.92	5.40
Bulk of sales.....	6.41	7.06	7.08	6.09	6.31	6.42	6.76
Top.....	7.60	9.15	9.10	7.76	7.00	6.75	9.15

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

¹ Top price for six months.

TABLE 494.—Hogs: Trend of average farm prices and average market prices per 100 pounds, at Chicago, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Weighted average farm price.	Average market price at Chicago.	Price relatives 1913=100.		Calendar year.	Weighted average farm price.	Average market price at Chicago.	Price relatives 1913=100.	
			Farm price.	Market price.				Farm price.	Market price.
1910.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 8.12	<i>Dollars.</i> 8.90	109.1	106.6	1917.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 12.41	<i>Dollars.</i> 15.10	180.2	180.8
1911.....	6.29	6.70	84.5	80.2	1918.....	15.82	17.45	212.6	209.0
1912.....	6.64	7.55	89.2	90.4	1919.....	16.04	17.85	215.6	213.8
1913.....	7.44	8.35	100.0	100.0	1920.....	12.85	13.91	172.7	166.6
1914.....	7.51	8.30	100.9	99.4	1921.....	7.85	8.51	105.5	101.9
1915.....	6.56	7.10	88.2	85.0	1922.....	8.32	9.22	111.8	110.4
1916.....	8.11	9.60	109.0	115.0	1923.....	7.11	7.55	95.6	90.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Farm prices from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; market prices compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 495.—Hogs: Prices of live hogs in Chicago, and of wholesale and retail prices of certain pork products, 1913-1923.

Calendar year.	Price of live hogs, Chicago. (Per 100 lbs.)	Hams.				Bacon.			
		Smoked, whole-sale.		Retail. ¹		Short clear sides, wholesale.		Retail.	
		Chicago, (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	In lead-ing cities. (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	Chicago, (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	In lead-ing cities. (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.
	Dollars.	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.
1913.....	8.35	16.0	199	26.9	322	12.7	152	27.0	323
1914.....	8.30	16.7	201	27.3	329	13.2	159	27.5	331
1915.....	7.10	15.3	215	26.1	368	11.6	163	26.9	379
1916.....	9.00	18.6	193	29.4	306	14.9	165	28.7	290
1917.....	15.10	25.2	167	38.2	263	24.8	164	41.0	272
1918.....	17.45	31.8	182	47.9	274	27.9	160	52.9	303
1919.....	17.85	34.3	192	53.4	299	29.1	163	55.4	310
1920.....	13.91	33.4	240	55.5	399	20.7	149	52.8	376
1921.....	8.61	26.8	315	48.8	573	13.5	159	42.7	502
1922.....	9.22	26.6	287	48.8	539	14.1	153	39.8	432
1923.....	7.55	21.2	281	45.5	603	12.0	159	39.1	518
1923.....									
January.....	8.29	20.2	244	45.1	544	12.2	159	39.8	480
February.....	8.02	20.3	253	45.0	561	12.7	158	39.4	491
March.....	8.18	20.6	252	45.0	550	13.1	160	39.2	479
April.....	8.08	21.2	262	45.1	558	12.3	152	39.1	484
May.....	7.53	21.1	280	45.3	602	11.4	151	39.1	519
June.....	6.92	21.1	305	45.4	656	11.3	163	39.0	564
July.....	7.04	21.7	308	44.0	653	11.2	159	39.1	555
August.....	7.65	22.3	302	48.3	605	11.0	144	39.2	512
September.....	8.35	22.3	267	46.6	558	11.8	141	39.4	479
October.....	7.42	21.9	295	46.4	625	12.0	162	39.3	531
November.....	6.85	20.9	305	45.5	664	12.3	180	38.5	562
December.....	6.87	20.6	298	44.7	651	11.5	167	37.5	546

Calendar year	Fresh pork.				Lard.			
	Pork loins, wholesale.		Pork chops, retail.		Prime contract, wholesale.		Retail.	
	Chicago, (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	In lead-ing cities. (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	New York. (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.	In lead-ing cities. (Price per pound.)	Per cent of live hog price.
	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.	Cents.	Per cent.
1913.....	14.9	178	21.0	251	11.0	132	15.8	189
1914.....	15.4	186	22.0	265	10.4	126	15.6	189
1915.....	14.3	201	20.3	286	9.4	132	14.8	206
1916.....	16.2	169	22.7	236	13.5	141	17.5	192
1917.....	24.4	162	31.9	211	21.7	144	27.6	183
1918.....	29.5	169	39.0	223	25.5	146	33.3	191
1919.....	31.5	176	42.3	237	26.0	162	36.9	207
1920.....	30.7	221	42.3	304	20.0	144	29.5	212
1921.....	22.5	264	34.9	410	11.1	130	18.0	219
1922.....	21.7	235	33.0	358	11.5	125	17.0	184
1923.....	18.0	228	30.4	403	12.3	168	17.7	234
1923.....								
January.....	15.5	187	29.3	353	11.8	142	17.4	210
February.....	15.6	195	28.7	358	11.8	147	17.4	217
March.....	14.8	181	28.3	346	12.6	154	17.4	213
April.....	15.3	189	28.4	351	12.0	149	17.5	217
May.....	19.3	256	30.0	398	11.6	154	17.3	230
June.....	16.0	231	29.9	432	11.7	160	17.2	249
July.....	19.5	277	31.2	445	11.3	161	17.1	243
August.....	23.0	301	32.1	420	11.6	152	17.1	224
September.....	27.3	327	36.7	440	12.8	153	17.9	214
October.....	21.0	283	34.2	461	15.8	179	18.6	251
November.....	15.6	228	28.9	422	14.1	206	18.9	276
December.....	13.3	194	26.5	386	15.2	192	18.9	275

Division of Statistical and Historical Research Wholesale prices of ham, bacon, and pork loins in Chicago and of lard in New York. Retail prices in leading cities throughout the United States. Price of live hogs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; other prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Mostly on sliced ham.

TABLE 496.—Hogs: Monthly slaughter under Federal inspection, 1907-1923.

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1907.....	3,408,631	2,920,505	2,665,112	2,867,170	3,317,261	3,240,786	2,928,805	2,300,785	1,988,210	2,218,979	2,134,622	3,063,590	32,885,377
1908.....	4,981,421	3,889,864	3,111,115	2,804,271	3,067,525	3,053,889	2,415,570	2,231,182	2,230,684	3,368,060	3,802,740	4,146,780	38,643,101
1909.....	3,875,558	2,653,412	3,012,659	2,342,999	2,629,418	2,718,699	2,097,241	1,821,984	1,855,445	2,397,039	2,900,060	3,060,242	31,394,896
1910.....	2,692,780	2,323,682	1,891,000	1,778,410	2,206,472	2,612,116	1,968,408	1,824,006	1,563,845	1,850,765	2,455,954	2,836,749	26,013,783
1911.....	2,742,863	2,632,680	2,872,692	2,689,454	3,007,507	3,462,063	2,560,236	2,031,911	2,171,768	2,719,927	3,036,269	3,602,875	34,133,965
1912.....	4,146,732	3,301,955	2,700,401	2,411,926	2,843,878	2,835,470	2,335,889	1,875,266	1,701,068	2,454,931	3,020,226	3,406,795	33,052,737
1913.....	3,708,066	2,843,947	2,332,602	2,486,664	3,045,928	3,056,948	2,657,064	2,298,333	2,182,735	2,681,369	3,165,206	3,918,685	34,198,585
1914.....	3,489,384	2,722,763	2,547,752	2,311,724	2,569,085	2,925,635	2,259,540	1,799,032	1,807,397	2,681,852	3,047,127	4,270,000	32,531,841
1915.....	4,273,788	3,885,177	3,448,787	2,963,061	3,698,655	3,245,822	2,463,865	2,040,608	1,890,406	2,488,831	3,728,879	5,441,833	38,381,268
1916.....	6,367,533	4,276,667	3,430,145	2,953,326	3,274,941	3,162,669	2,530,249	2,617,269	2,287,330	3,327,029	4,770,913	5,267,942	45,063,708
1917.....	4,628,613	3,464,014	2,694,959	2,645,077	3,083,518	2,694,944	2,411,426	1,704,852	1,821,674	2,185,281	3,042,827	3,722,090	33,909,704
1918.....	2,940,862	3,996,064	3,925,966	3,280,489	3,072,325	2,782,732	2,940,491	2,265,063	1,860,008	3,018,094	4,280,128	5,601,900	41,214,260
1919.....	5,645,066	4,266,317	3,743,458	3,745,330	3,745,468	3,728,720	2,894,325	1,949,413	1,997,149	2,685,711	3,270,172	4,790,558	41,811,880
1920.....	5,076,521	3,106,580	3,461,680	2,960,208	3,664,781	3,566,071	2,643,772	2,190,821	1,978,602	2,486,940	3,826,653	3,965,126	38,015,664
1921.....	4,347,306	3,798,687	3,047,424	3,003,290	3,274,114	3,618,152	2,820,616	2,530,459	2,422,350	2,866,133	3,447,027	3,806,797	38,993,355
1922.....	2,864,704	2,478,807	3,850,214	2,946,757	2,716,170	4,046,404	3,104,322	2,867,758	2,747,467	3,331,387	4,318,005	5,201,437	43,118,689
1923.....	5,134,029	4,260,576	4,587,791	4,179,438	4,325,130	4,302,533	3,983,435	3,556,089	3,212,550	4,327,951	5,340,678	6,905,759	65,363,708

Bureau of Animal Industry.

TABLE 497.—Pork: Cold storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.

Year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1916.....	420,736	556,369	606,263	644,097	617,068	615,386	643,959	641,067	550,013	480,762	352,006	426,392
1917.....	559,041	642,755	701,258	642,323	675,782	694,521	724,156	732,258	595,907	435,238	358,883	379,283
1918.....	563,000	726,085	876,378	967,040	995,736	1,006,882	852,871	844,365	720,874	579,691	517,310	560,728
1919.....	722,556	968,715	999,756	1,004,109	999,288	987,853	959,387	832,448	770,504	694,915	508,921	513,982
1920.....	597,638	776,763	903,350	968,639	960,706	959,338	982,454	933,028	807,011	616,441	472,798	426,677
1921.....	533,980	699,832	837,158	842,906	802,190	801,887	799,261	727,569	623,967	471,901	359,656	353,589
1922.....	415,096	484,896	547,450	591,223	594,241	635,655	707,385	683,451	619,671	483,096	395,171	419,498
1923.....	570,510	688,924	788,680	864,674	940,071	908,771	908,505	866,169	764,262	613,143	505,946	577,496

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

PORK PRODUCTS.

TABLE 498.—Monthly statement of the livestock and meat situation, 1923.

HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.

Item.	Unit.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Inspected slaughter hogs.....	Thousands	5,134	4,231	4,838	4,179	4,325	4,303
Average live weight.....	Pounds	227	228	228	229	224	228
Average dressed weight.....	do.	177	178	177	176	171	175
Total dressed weight (carcass).....	1,000 pounds	907,645	752,492	856,386	737,945	739,251	751,610
Lard per 100 pounds live weight.....	Pounds	16	17	18	17	17	18
Storage, 1st of month:							
Fresh pork.....	1,000 pounds	72,278	120,196	154,377	189,115	213,224	210,645
Cured pork.....	do.	498,232	568,728	629,303	675,559	720,847	698,126
Lard.....	do.	48,508	56,266	69,101	60,743	85,251	84,530
Exports: ¹							
Fresh pork.....	do.	6,612	3,772	3,123	4,178	2,601	3,003
Cured pork.....	do.	78,240	68,351	69,766	71,291	67,051	62,450
Canned pork.....	do.	131	87	167	218	547	449
Sausage.....	do.	879	603	1,084	1,002	884	941
Lard.....	do.	111,157	91,536	112,141	88,601	95,343	65,768
Imports: Fresh pork.....	do.	106	43	171	141	108	71
Receipts of hogs ²	Thousands	5,306	4,492	4,927	4,818	4,524	4,204
Stocker and feeder shipments ³	do.	66	64	69	76	67	63
Prices per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter.....	Dollars.....	8.35	8.22	8.17	8.04	7.44	6.83
At Chicago—Live hogs, medium weight.....	do.	8.36	8.14	8.32	8.26	7.67	7.06
At eastern markets—							
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 pounds.....	do.	15.38	14.88	14.49	14.46	16.88	14.78
Shoulders, skinned.....	do.	13.28	13.08	12.26	11.78	11.44	10.43
Picnics, 6-8 pounds.....	do.	11.32	11.72	10.18	10.00	10.34	8.82
Butts, Boston style.....	do.	15.15	15.16	14.14	13.40	12.50	11.80
Bacon, breakfast.....	do.	26.93	26.17	24.04	23.50	23.40	22.86
Hams, smoked, 10-12 pounds.....	do.	20.85	20.63	20.52	21.07	21.62	21.88
Lard, tierces.....	do.	12.56	12.62	12.85	12.67	12.45	12.16
Hogs on farms, Jan. 1.....	Thousands	68,227					

Item.	Unit.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Inspected slaughter hogs.....	Thousands	3,983	3,556	3,212	4,328	5,341	5,904	53,334
Average live weight.....	Pounds	232	236	229	219	216	218	⁴ 225
Average dressed weight.....	do.	177	181	173	165	164	166	⁴ 173
Total dressed weight (carcass).....	1,000 pounds	705,586	644,603	555,094	714,848	878,726	979,788	9,221,574
Lard per 100 pounds live weight.....	Pounds	17	17	16	14	15	16	⁴ 16
Storage, 1st of month:								
Fresh pork.....	1,000 pounds	217,074	195,002	148,753	96,795	71,640	82,098	⁴ 147,764
Cured pork.....	do.	691,431	671,157	605,509	514,348	434,306	495,428	⁴ 600,748
Lard.....	do.	123,896	143,579	115,860	72,606	35,225	35,317	⁴ 77,265
Exports: ¹								
Fresh pork.....	do.	3,492	4,183	3,215	3,728	7,946	8,748	54,691
Cured pork.....	do.	67,640	73,504	82,069	76,689	74,712	78,968	870,731
Canned pork.....	do.	242	178	153	153	230	246	2,801
Sausage.....	do.	1,268	874	766	777	715	942	16,735
Lard.....	do.	70,290	85,082	85,194	77,646	76,030	100,712	1,056,510

¹ Including reexports.² Public stockyards.³ Weighted average.⁴ Simple average, not total.

PORK PRODUCTS—Continued.

TABLE 498.—*Monthly statement of the livestock and meat situation, 1923—Contd.*

HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS—Continued.

Item.	Unit.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Imports: Fresh pork.....	1,000 pounds.	47	37	89	183	66	40	1,101
Receipts of hogs ¹	Thousands.	4,131	3,714	3,607	4,816	5,416	5,626	55,339
Stocks and feeder shipments ¹	do.	34	63	103	161	79	46	630
Prices per 100 pounds:								
Average cost for slaughter.....	Dollars.	8.91	7.78	8.49	7.38	6.83	6.83	* 7.59
At Chicago—Live hogs, medium weight.....	do.	7.40	8.23	8.80	7.68	7.04	6.97	* 7.83
At eastern markets:								
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 pounds.....	do.	17.20	18.09	24.77	20.10	13.96	13.76	* 16.61
Shoulders, skinned.....	do.	10.64	11.32	12.99	13.10	11.20	10.30	* 11.82
Picnics, 6-8 pounds.....	do.	10.10	9.68	11.17	10.60	10.13	9.42	* 10.30
Butts, Boston style.....	do.	12.38	12.62	15.78	15.96	12.64	11.44	* 13.58
Bacon, breakfast.....	do.	22.01	23.13	23.88	22.33	21.88	20.79	* 23.44
Hams, smoked, 10-12 pounds.....	do.	22.17	22.30	22.83	22.33	21.50	20.67	* 21.53
Lard, tallow.....	do.	12.08	12.47	18.66	14.39	14.53	14.56	* 13.10
Hogs on farms, Jan. 1.....	Thousands.							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Inspected slaughter from reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Weights and storage holdings from reports of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Exports and imports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Receipts, shipments, and prices compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division and number on farms from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

¹ Public stockyards. * Weighted average. † Simple average, not total. ‡ Boston only reported.

TABLE 499.—*Lard: Cold storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1916.....	63,364	92,342	111,897	97,237	108,731	85,113	87,327	95,091	82,028	71,570	56,929	58,950
1917.....	80,977	86,208	88,400	85,179	81,640	72,365	95,197	112,249	102,172	69,929	37,095	44,267
1918.....	54,539	69,319	65,355	89,854	102,873	106,194	107,871	102,411	104,668	90,498	76,124	81,676
1919.....	104,274	138,353	125,410	112,469	112,408	83,096	92,132	100,478	87,947	78,456	66,086	49,147
1920.....	62,614	97,649	111,975	122,993	141,819	152,307	193,316	191,631	170,774	109,256	47,329	36,863
1921.....	59,319	83,549	117,060	128,614	152,428	181,992	204,301	194,490	149,686	85,115	48,850	42,001
1922.....	47,641	61,202	61,207	86,031	96,658	123,798	154,254	143,084	119,755	75,388	36,750	32,506
1923.....	48,808	56,266	59,101	66,743	85,251	84,530	123,896	148,579	115,860	72,608	35,225	35,317

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 500.—*Pork: Exports from the United States, by months, 1910-1924.*

Year ending June 30.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	65,364	68,289	60,183	55,862	62,720	65,638	75,401	66,675	60,599	34,227	42,229	50,415	707,108
1910-11.....	60,183	67,351	56,085	49,250	50,190	71,512	75,067	79,351	85,076	87,466	100,768	96,562	879,457
1911-12.....	83,814	82,367	107,058	79,551	77,114	97,667	93,691	102,591	104,742	84,895	92,609	85,806	1,071,953
1912-13.....	72,295	77,485	77,064	64,987	65,696	70,611	91,806	106,956	90,771	82,836	83,998	76,476	876,498
1913-14.....	81,962	84,796	73,639	77,309	79,717	86,897	101,683	73,938	70,046	60,763	66,067	67,436	921,912
1914-15.....	53,086	54,215	59,388	73,414	73,756	73,691	100,325	118,687	169,112	113,501	89,363	121,772	1,106,180
1915-16.....	95,929	90,136	100,967	113,464	107,744	143,262	135,222	163,276	119,969	183,584	148,248	112,361	1,639,535
1916-17.....	76,567	93,101	106,339	95,287	113,579	150,723	199,397	122,571	167,861	137,772	127,199	103,063	1,496,478
1917-18.....	45,802	71,298	79,480	64,037	69,180	90,833	92,864	114,347	208,611	286,768	261,338	169,806	1,601,441
1918-19.....	282,767	170,647	114,553	132,287	123,266	205,601	197,965	236,421	341,295	348,040	180,999	408,993	2,764,977
1919-20.....	960,961	179,589	117,742	117,943	131,683	144,700	137,438	147,133	185,348	87,591	134,208	137,330	1,761,670
1920-21.....	94,117	67,763	182,470	133,102	133,686	157,601	164,686	154,361	143,085	118,192	111,040	128,941	1,521,493
1921-22.....	171,555	174,918	173,999	99,180	90,240	106,449	127,613	138,047	124,411	90,125	99,440	119,858	1,515,826
1922-23.....	138,436	127,687	120,134	125,716	134,374	155,944	196,130	158,745	185,197	164,288	165,543	131,780	1,704,143
1923-24.....	141,685	162,948	178,631	198,196	185,908	188,607							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

These figures include exports of fresh, canned, and pickled pork, cured hams and shoulders, bacon, lard, and neutral lard.

TABLE 501.—*Bacon: Exports from the United States, by months, 1910-1924.*

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10	18,112	15,081	15,358	13,422	16,885	14,978	16,343	11,474	10,755	6,842	8,898	8,098	182,168
1910-11	16,894	13,749	12,648	9,487	9,646	14,485	12,870	10,753	11,039	16,091	17,008	19,110	158,675
1911-12	17,808	18,867	25,036	16,368	15,864	18,194	18,138	16,954	17,466	17,894	16,370	10,559	208,574
1912-13	16,616	18,088	15,360	13,081	13,670	16,867	19,819	20,335	20,680	17,051	14,428	18,812	200,964
1913-14	16,558	19,651	16,358	17,968	16,686	19,867	20,814	17,618	18,618	12,008	11,618	11,306	198,904
1914-15	10,908	14,405	17,896	13,886	18,826	21,221	27,186	37,177	66,826	41,692	33,508	43,477	346,718
1915-16	38,808	37,679	43,371	53,410	44,876	55,473	50,087	63,810	41,892	53,443	58,348	28,022	579,808
1916-17	30,074	33,954	49,223	41,294	48,785	73,932	91,812	51,903	67,503	67,310	60,676	50,606	667,151
1917-18	19,462	28,311	26,501	29,363	43,571	42,021	63,841	50,904	155,604	127,400	142,012	87,394	816,294
1918-19	119,894	63,858	41,549	58,132	73,852	126,437	102,679	114,840	151,086	141,814	67,664	172,441	1,285,247
1919-20	117,679	84,151	87,309	56,462	65,388	58,863	77,601	75,801	75,002	34,356	50,413	60,731	808,667
1920-21	31,623	33,633	41,373	49,830	57,931	68,784	43,302	31,637	35,349	32,852	38,464	34,012	486,268
1921-22	46,172	45,240	44,719	32,001	15,642	21,860	26,108	30,794	31,180	30,490	19,079	24,067	350,549
1922-23	32,584	32,591	30,448	28,860	26,170	39,484	43,352	36,306	40,549	34,790	24,525	28,641	406,282
1923-24	27,881	33,004	45,161	46,689	39,027	47,131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 502.—*Lard: Exports from the United States, by months, 1910-1924.*

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10	28,639	33,906	26,303	27,267	27,629	34,619	39,698	38,978	32,574	17,219	20,418	29,976	362,628
1910-11	31,658	34,171	26,967	24,425	27,856	26,790	46,988	47,565	55,043	65,726	54,685	45,284	476,108
1911-12	35,446	34,912	53,670	43,003	40,829	52,548	48,465	54,143	54,797	40,179	44,900	32,304	532,250
1912-13	32,536	33,143	43,272	36,746	40,157	45,591	44,381	61,211	49,226	42,114	45,787	41,961	519,025
1913-14	39,567	41,026	37,383	30,466	42,661	48,497	56,432	35,916	38,001	29,890	35,101	37,519	481,458
1914-15	24,967	26,292	28,538	45,241	42,053	30,046	55,820	56,133	67,259	38,336	22,296	30,834	475,532
1915-16	21,558	26,146	28,774	28,256	30,776	40,404	34,040	41,262	37,149	39,017	48,773	45,862	427,011
1916-17	26,088	22,891	32,707	21,243	31,479	40,163	65,091	39,568	59,061	45,002	30,621	24,257	444,770
1917-18	9,394	23,553	22,145	9,639	30,742	13,060	20,706	31,683	68,721	53,886	79,751	29,248	392,506
1918-19	68,000	51,921	33,268	46,025	27,285	37,724	37,850	68,973	97,239	86,566	65,001	114,329	744,771
1919-20	68,192	49,033	36,960	41,017	42,106	63,646	38,624	36,645	60,430	40,788	55,544	45,070	587,225
1920-21	47,061	31,021	40,326	54,174	57,316	90,080	76,185	91,841	62,617	53,276	48,604	67,656	746,157
1921-22	83,329	67,411	104,741	66,886	61,854	64,542	73,194	75,520	64,377	42,459	50,197	57,249	812,379
1922-23	96,058	68,907	61,120	96,333	62,321	78,596	197,760	98,055	100,187	85,475	93,616	64,605	952,642
1923-24	60,478	83,756	83,630	76,378	74,251	98,578	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 503.—*Pork, fresh: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Bermuda.	Canada.	Panama.	Mexico.	Philippine Islands.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10	-----	396	-----	395	26	78	231	1	51	235	23	1,040
1910-11	-----	75	44	119	31	207	440	(1)	48	89	421	1,355
1911-12	-----	968	-----	968	15	801	565	(1)	76	82	1	2,508
1912-13	-----	758	-----	758	80	580	685	4	257	99	25	2,478
1913-14	-----	1,354	10	1,364	13	233	687	1	183	151	67	2,608
1914-15	894	3,832	22	3,178	72	46	370	4	77	137	24	3,908
1915-16	2,370	26,403	165	26,838	103	32,962	380	7	23	338	356	63,006
1916-17	920	28,787	-----	24,707	115	24,553	396	8	60	178	137	30,436
1917-18	643	9,225	522	9,890	9	11,896	44	4	43	372	122	21,290
1918-19	36	2,086	707	2,791	36	16,526	41	10	-----	379	79	18,644
1919-20	59	3,146	10,551	13,756	37	7,188	171	14	28	373	5,694	27,226
1920-21	268	15,099	18,130	33,497	36	17,068	394	89	44	553	5,304	57,075
1921-22	-----	4,697	6,162	10,859	48	12,281	343	98	69	2,147	70	28,911
1922-23	1	22,995	3,056	26,052	83	14,588	890	82	187	2,204	106	43,772

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1 Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 504.—Pork, pickled: Exports from the United States by countries, 1910–1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	Norway.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Panama.	Newfoundland and Labrador.	Haiti.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	129	763	8,679	1,424	10,945	8,065	1,424	4,445	1,257	5,830	8,046	40,032
1910-11.....	152	757	8,754	2,397	12,067	9,064	1,233	5,001	1,300	7,383	9,571	45,729
1911-12.....	248	278	12,501	1,466	15,593	11,157	1,420	6,571	2,335	9,989	9,266	56,321
1912-13.....	458	261	14,620	1,881	17,220	9,437	1,438	5,673	2,626	9,141	8,214	53,749
1913-14.....	166	355	5,572	1,408	7,501	12,826	1,620	7,912	1,513	4,091	10,060	45,543
1914-15.....		174	6,824	11,466	18,174	8,500	1,304	5,244	686	3,875	7,923	45,656
1915-16.....	1,014	825	13,124	5,445	20,408	17,835	1,116	7,070	949	7,847	8,230	63,461
1916-17.....	163	326	6,069	878	7,425	16,929	618	6,262	772	7,700	7,287	46,993
1917-18.....	(1)	1,908	474	2,377	13,689	277	3,221	5,706	481	8,585	4,242	33,222
1918-19.....	1,209	966	2,961	1,515	6,661	8,189	106	5,706	625	6,094	3,524	31,504
1919-20.....	554	2,753	3,142	4,243	10,692	14,500	229	5,590	790	5,775	4,097	41,043
1920-21.....	698	336	2,908	3,039	6,981	13,644	212	4,147	929	2,458	4,915	33,286
1921-22.....	628	1,258	4,914	3,071	9,871	10,857	248	4,756	1,223	1,319	5,236	33,510
1922-23.....	328	1,568	5,853	5,378	13,127	13,349	329	5,266	1,270	1,379	6,214	40,934

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June 1920, 1922, and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 505.—Pork, canned: Exports from the United States by countries, 1910–1923.

Year ending June 30.	France.	Italy.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Panama.	Mexico.	Cuba.	Argentina.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	120	5	3,156	258	3,539	9	29	23	14	122	326	4,062
1910-11.....	51	14	3,109	202	3,376	1	37	65	16	103	413	4,011
1911-12.....	104	5	4,905	230	5,244	5	32	87	91	163	248	5,840
1912-13.....	33	2	3,211	229	3,475	85	63	54	27	214	220	4,148
1913-14.....	28	1	2,369	184	2,562	10	19	25	92	233	113	3,074
1914-15.....	257	4	3,757	61	4,079	45	27	11	77	80	325	4,644
1915-16.....	645	3	7,843	324	8,815	26	3	18	123	128	496	9,611
1916-17.....	1,103	269	3,355	109	4,826	393	4	74	51	52	496	5,896
1917-18.....	2,423	139	2,044	(1)	4,606	132	10	31	73	53	289	5,194
1918-19.....	950	389	2,244	1,040	4,623	245	4	67	13	33	288	5,273
1919-20.....	159	179	2,318	161	2,817	51	1	31	79	30	253	3,262
1920-21.....			829	54	883	61		45	33	24	73	1,119
1921-22.....	9		1,924	15	1,948	77	1	39	33	61	104	2,203
1922-23.....	6		2,383	16	2,405	142	10	29	26	24	125	2,761

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June 1920, 1922, and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

TABLE 506.—Bacon: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910–1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Norway.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	2,200	23	1,605	1,065	330	133,665	956	140,180	1,838	7,046	3,099	153,163
1910-11.....	3,547	1,711	6,529	4,351	3,784	116,405	9,750	146,077	1,691	6,224	2,683	156,675
1911-12.....	4,503	9,418	8,156	7,371	4,580	147,440	15,598	196,955	3,342	4,823	3,454	208,574
1912-13.....	9,141	2,037	11,751	7,639	4,054	138,133	11,426	184,271	6,968	6,668	3,197	200,964
1913-14.....	5,148	197	9,732	1,718	5,459	132,820	11,881	166,917	11,093	13,734	2,230	193,994
1914-15.....	5,737	44,712	1,629	8,285	11,518	201,043	48,896	321,820	10,025	13,300	1,513	346,718
1915-16.....	60,161	52,601	10,532	12,846	22,387	339,341	26,611	524,379	39,591	13,543	2,396	579,809
1916-17.....	65,220	77,036	19,376	10,625	8,296	346,758	3,952	331,265	118,710	14,915	2,262	687,152
1917-18.....	68,670	73,632	74,460		25	333,135	1,057	750,879	42,837	20,294	1,284	815,294
1918-19.....	108,591	220,391	80,552	22,477	18,182	657,048	93,680	1,301,871	26,186	9,154	1,036	1,338,247
1919-20.....	37,664	27,997	13,398	122,984	12,869	411,285	134,116	780,893	21,639	19,567	2,158	808,667
1920-21.....	25,448	5,369	14,991	43,421	6,681	244,716	104,312	449,538	15,718	25,302	1,740	489,598
1921-22.....	16,743	9,353	2,451	20,847	9,147	184,708	69,693	313,277	11,022	33,462	2,788	350,549
1922-23.....	23,216	7,758	9,239	30,972	12,269	188,274	95,008	370,756	9,925	24,830	2,771	408,282

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 507.—Hams and shoulders: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	France.	Netherlands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Cuba.	Mexico.	Panama.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10...	5,305	8	109	130,308	364	136,689	2,557	2,879	903	940	3,117	145,885
1910-11...	9,092	26	226	135,433	730	145,497	2,918	3,876	640	1,103	3,075	177,709
1911-12...	15,015	258	256	169,675	1,295	186,502	6,282	5,085	938	1,088	4,149	204,044
1912-13...	5,822	316	131	134,017	560	140,846	6,785	6,002	782	1,029	4,101	150,545
1913-14...	4,081	122	95	146,007	412	150,717	4,007	5,638	359	761	4,409	165,882
1914-15...	6,596	609	1,689	179,377	2,839	191,110	1,515	6,842	249	623	3,362	203,701
1915-16...	2,793	7,898	870	251,026	591	262,878	2,674	11,493	463	976	3,725	282,209
1916-17...	25,864	-----	-----	217,435	2,628	245,328	5,617	9,868	821	630	4,393	266,057
1917-18...	18,436	-----	-----	372,723	842	392,001	14,287	9,990	465	221	2,608	419,572
1918-19...	32,583	112,813	4,020	415,620	83,708	648,739	6,974	7,641	951	181	2,754	667,240
1919-20...	6,489	29,870	6,112	182,553	25,146	250,180	5,669	14,185	833	332	4,257	275,456
1920-21...	6,891	1,473	1,832	134,038	1,602	145,896	8,441	12,489	1,055	434	3,697	172,012
1921-22...	9,690	894	196	233,556	2,438	246,784	10,064	9,071	890	473	3,760	271,642
1922-23...	13,979	2,142	937	259,430	4,182	280,670	19,536	12,784	1,028	631	4,538	310,187

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, December 1920, 1922, and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 508.—Lard: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	Canada.	Cuba.	Other countries.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10...	9,080	4,503	93,398	2,263	23,758	161,331	3,742	268,050	9,310	33,239	22,329	362,928
1910-11...	19,900	1,466	151,620	5,781	33,221	165,412	25,083	402,513	6,556	34,000	32,070	476,108
1911-12...	21,744	3,130	158,474	3,171	38,675	186,125	32,704	445,083	7,968	42,549	36,656	532,256
1912-13...	18,762	1,812	100,862	6,100	43,384	108,380	21,178	420,484	11,080	40,526	40,935	519,025
1913-14...	15,915	1,464	146,209	5,959	43,470	164,633	8,007	385,717	15,996	40,010	30,135	491,458
1914-15...	5,129	72,057	3,878	4,123	22,245	189,350	98,640	395,422	7,722	45,349	27,039	475,532
1915-16...	70,132	2,874	-----	3,458	13,282	192,076	48,903	330,755	6,390	53,812	86,114	427,011
1916-17...	96,761	841	-----	4,982	30,446	178,111	57,559	358,700	5,376	48,733	31,961	444,770
1917-18...	116,154	75	-----	2,137	-----	159,959	46,471	324,796	894	52,574	14,242	392,506
1918-19...	190,770	22,256	9,579	1	17,683	286,451	145,016	671,756	3,505	25,672	23,878	721,771
1919-20...	55,970	13,528	49,733	10,502	78,354	165,374	100,058	479,519	11,018	68,784	27,354	587,225
1920-21...	57,963	9,527	231,528	14,172	113,868	189,464	36,415	632,937	12,226	59,939	41,055	746,157
1921-22...	43,591	6,923	200,716	9,051	42,831	244,465	59,300	606,877	8,652	73,926	62,724	812,379
1922-23...	50,472	5,700	328,112	29,571	47,602	241,144	53,396	750,197	14,218	87,898	92,290	952,642

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910-1918; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June, 1920, 1922 and 1923; and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 509.—Pork, fresh, chilled and frozen: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1909-1922.

Calendar year.	Imports.					Exports.						
	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	Russia.	Sweden.	United States.	Canada.	Argentina.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909...	11,815	105	22,551	5,168	47,986	3,352	66,686	6,557	-----	2,417	-----	-----
1910...	11,023	10,670	8,117	3,907	53,750	1,203	52,070	7,067	-----	907	-----	-----
1911...	13,477	14,901	2,687	14,583	50,728	2,196	64,415	5,988	-----	2,232	464	-----
1912...	12,294	9,497	28,880	22,082	35,027	12,486	53,108	9,091	14,124	2,608	2,229	-----
1913...	11,897	1,716	35,695	12,489	55,358	2,547	79,010	8,276	4,776	2,924	497	-----
1914...	-----	903	-----	7,461	96,455	11,972	109,854	5,869	7,000	17,701	16,981	736
1915...	-----	114	-----	3,913	30,162	32,728	97,827	4,453	18,263	20,732	6,184	1,999
1916...	-----	2,079	-----	1159	32,847	29,919	34,683	1,011	20,418	54,157	44,029	2,965
1917...	-----	9,128	-----	102	18,015	15,863	5,469	-----	6,542	46,792	80,150	1,684
1918...	-----	7,136	-----	46	11,150	79	-----	-----	11	9,911	34,218	2,269
1919...	63	6,449	-----	60	15,220	622	8,583	-----	15	23,998	42,558	9,915
1920...	261	6,407	14,441	4,759	52,705	4,580	3,238	-----	2,345	36,764	10,401	27,485
1921...	1825	4,701	25,618	6,159	65,779	13,694	39,344	-----	6,416	55,267	32,010	25,761
1922...	10,789	25,880	13,779	11,050	74,408	-----	62,348	-----	-----	26,156	33,973	17,293

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

¹ Net exports.

² Net imports.

TABLE 510.—*Bacon, hams, and shoulders: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1909-1922.*

Calendar year.	Imports					Exports						
	France.	Ger- many.	Swit- zer- land.	United King- dom.	Cuba.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	Rus- sia.	Swen- den.	United States.	Can- ada.	Aus- tralia.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909.	4,559	514	1,080	631,546	4,632	265,283	3,489	6,743	2,242	408,317	47,384	151
1910.	2,087	1,398	1,063	499,925	3,678	207,867	5,789	15,413	3,759	259,451	44,423	1,400
1911.	16,136	1,990	1,345	637,225	4,378	245,964	7,105	16,794	5,807	387,727	30,173	2,137
1912.	19,399	4,427	1,378	604,235	4,909	263,430	11,298	19,063	7,792	308,098	36,555	1,978
1913.	10,467	1,950	1,078	623,676	5,299	272,144	21,924	23,094	6,897	384,213	18,249	1,720
1914.	10,897		547	653,360	4,375	314,698	43,485	13,413	20,733	318,793	59,647	1,112
1915.	95,087		292	685,266	5,188	246,804	31,889	883	17,247	708,554	139,719	131
1916.	77,708		728	997,645	5,877	195,154	59,770		6,970	879,790	187,637	915
1917.	105,039		175	803,148	4,541	157,017	27,844		10,639	621,274	211,684	5,063
1918.	112,249		341,336,274	4,870	5,489	128			11,645	1,640,139	120,560	5,599
1919.	306,476		749	1,010,482	9,633	554	52,063		355,940	1,784,447	244,004	3,026
1920.	61,248	188,102	789	631,007	23,488	87,968	28,417		15,438	821,168	96,288	3,099
1921.	16,462	68,280	680	699,256		186,654	10,406		15,251	647,690	93,861	2,687
1922.	7,760	57,878	426	815,349		240,583	6,133		(5)	631,453	94,597	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

¹ Net exports.

² Net imports.

³ Includes all pork meat.

⁴ Pork not separated.

TABLE 511.—*Lard: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1909-1922.*

Calendar year.	Imports.						Exports.					
	Bel- gium.	Ger- many.	France.	Swed- en.	Swit- zer- land.	United King- dom.	Cuba.	Den- mark.	Nether- lands.	United States.	Braz- il.	Aus- tralia.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909.	6,944	206,890	19,183	3,583	3,164	196,570	57,549	10,590	14,421	458,261	1,250	1,250
1910.	4,142	128,639	18,821	1,616	2,419	182,051	60,708	4,704	2,579	308,832	1,127	2,906
1911.	10,974	312,723	17,116	2,065	4,591	202,982	59,485	6,217	25,910	562,430	1,127	3,012
1912.	7,871	233,810	15,220	1,542	4,416	199,450	63,748	8,489	31,395	495,063	1,674	1,706
1913.	7,255	236,708	1,894	1,486	3,651	223,908	67,964	8,843	11,641	536,180	897	3,393
1914.			5,818	826	2,025	196,567	64,631	15,441	3,208	438,016	2,453	1,219
1915.			17,719	2,811	8,497	244,890	69,798	3,578	35,912	451,290	1,801	2,531
1916.			29,371	1,781	5,819	215,026	68,269	13,816	29,063	428,690	1,172	1,273
1917.			48,537	79	8,732	162,072	65,615	4,677	329	372,721	22,502	1,486
1918.			42,345	74	14,326	307,181	62,419	44	7	548,818	29,254	5,967
1919.	125,501		90,751	22,119	27,131	229,139	55,184	5,032	3,995	700,902	44,140	7,900
1920.	14,288	272,016	74,155	6,125	14,178	165,234	76,645	597	8,105	612,250	24,597	3,075
1921.	28,665	192,078	56,644	5,923	18,078	250,454		3,446	16,919	608,942	11,458	2,793
1922.	27,373	143,729	47,894	7,580	12,608	250,014		1,656	24,520	766,950	4,334	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

¹ Net exports.

² Net imports.

TABLE 512.—*Pork, carcass: Average prices per pound in Great Britain, 1909-1923.*

FIRST QUALITY FRESH BRITISH PORK.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1909.....	Cts. 12.8	Cts. 12.8	Cts. 12.9	Cts. 13.0	Cts. 12.7	Cts. 12.9	Cts. 13.2	Cts. 13.2	Cts. 13.6	Cts. 14.2	Cts. 14.8	Cts. 15.2	Cts. 13.5
1910.....	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.2	13.6	15.0	15.4	15.3	14.8
1911.....	14.5	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.6	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.7	12.8	12.5	13.2
1912.....	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	14.4	15.1	15.1	15.7	13.5
1913.....	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.6	18.0	18.4	16.7	17.1	16.1
Av. 1909-1913.....	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.7	14.3	14.9	14.9	15.1	14.2
1914.....	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.8	14.5	13.9	13.3	14.5	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.3	15.5
1915.....	15.8	15.9	16.4	17.2	17.9	16.8	16.7	16.9	18.8	30.0	21.4	21.4	17.9
1916.....	20.1	21.6	21.6	23.6	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.7	23.8	25.4	25.0	26.1	22.8
1917.....	26.9	27.2	27.7	28.2	30.4	27.2	28.6	25.5	29.1	28.2	28.2	28.7	27.6
1918.....	28.2	28.2	28.8	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.8	34.2	35.7	35.7	31.7
1919.....	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.8	29.6	28.5	27.9	37.8	37.2	26.3	20.6
1920.....	26.8	31.0	36.9	41.0	37.2	36.1	37.6	35.4	36.3	36.4	34.9	34.2	35.2
Av. 1914-1920.....	23.8	24.6	25.2	28.9	25.7	25.5	25.6	24.9	26.1	26.9	27.0	26.9	25.8
1921.....	32.5	39.7	30.7	30.5	30.0	29.9	32.9	33.5	34.5	22.8	32.5	23.2	20.3
1922.....	22.5	23.9	24.4	25.3	25.9	33.0	33.9	34.7	36.6	27.3	38.5	30.3	24.5
1923.....	29.6	28.0	27.0	26.8	30.7	24.5	20.7	20.4	22.4	23.0	22.3	21.5	24.7

¹ Interpolated.

TABLE 512.—Pork, carcass: Average prices per pound in Great Britain, 1909-1923—Continued.

FIRST QUALITY FROZEN PORK.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1909.....	12.7	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.6	12.7	13.5	14.5	14.7	13.4	12.8
1910.....	14.5	14.0	14.9	15.2	14.7	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.7	14.9	14.5	14.2	14.6
1911.....	13.7	13.2	14.9	13.6	12.5	11.4	11.2	11.3	12.4	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.4
1912.....	11.7	12.2	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.0	15.4	14.7	14.9	15.1	13.5
1913.....	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.2	14.5	14.9
Av. 1909-1913.....	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.6
1914.....	15.1	14.3	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.3	11.8	13.5	12.8	14.8	14.6	14.9	12.9
1915.....	15.0	15.8	16.7										
1916.....	15.8	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.6	18.4	17.9	18.1	19.8	21.0	20.2	20.6	18.4
1917.....	20.5	21.6	21.8	22.2	21.4	20.8	22.1	23.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	22.9
1918.....	25.2	25.2	26.9	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	31.2
1919.....	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.8	26.3	25.3	24.8	24.8	24.2	22.4	26.0
1920.....	21.8	20.0	22.4	22.2	22.3	23.4	24.3	25.0	23.8	26.7	28.4	27.3	24.6
1921.....	24.2	21.3	20.2	20.0	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	14.4	13.8	16.1
1922.....	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	16.7	16.8	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.6	16.0
1923.....	18.1	16.1	14.7	15.2	14.3	14.7	15.6	15.1	14.8	15.7	16.2	15.2	15.5

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Agricultural Statistics 1909-1922, and Agricultural Market Report, 1923, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Great Britain. Converted to cents per pound on the basis of the monthly average rate of exchange as given in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

¹ Designated "Foreign" prior to 1917.

² Interpolated.

TABLE 513.—Lard, pure: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1905-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
1905.....	6.73	6.74	6.92	7.12	7.18	7.20	7.09	7.70	7.51	7.12	7.08	7.51	7.16
1906.....	7.44	7.55	8.03	8.59	8.49	8.74	8.93	8.66	7.79	9.33	9.30	8.75	8.47
1907.....	9.29	9.70	9.03	8.68	8.95	8.69	8.91	8.89	8.98	8.86	8.16	7.98	8.84
1908.....	7.70	7.21	7.67	8.19	8.42	8.66	9.30	9.33	9.94	9.62	9.31	9.32	8.72
1909.....	9.57	9.52	10.05	10.32	10.60	11.54	11.62	11.66	12.23	12.17	12.93	13.12	11.27
1910.....	12.43	12.50	14.06	12.83	12.95	12.27	11.85	11.85	12.44	12.93	10.32	10.31	12.31
1911.....	10.32	9.50	8.82	7.93	8.03	8.17	8.30	8.97	9.32	8.85	9.07	9.00	8.80
1912.....	9.24	8.90	9.37	10.06	10.77	10.87	10.57	10.73	11.06	11.47	11.15	10.46	10.39
1913.....	9.96	10.50	10.66	11.09	11.05	10.99	11.83	11.28	11.15	10.60	10.03	10.68	10.83
Av. 1909-1913.....	10.29	10.18	10.60	10.83	10.68	10.77	10.75	10.89	11.24	11.20	10.92	10.71	10.72
1914.....	10.99	10.67	10.52	10.23	9.95	10.03	10.08	9.69	9.63	10.22	10.89	10.05	10.24
1915.....	10.09	10.53	9.84	9.95	9.71	9.39	8.05	7.92	8.13	9.07	8.94	9.47	9.31
1916.....	10.32	9.99	10.79	11.77	12.80	12.87	13.12	13.44	14.47	15.34	16.91	16.66	13.21
1917.....	15.56	17.00	19.30	21.00	22.30	21.41	20.77	22.40	24.09	24.20	27.13	25.46	21.73
1918.....	24.39	26.05	26.07	25.44	24.53	24.50	26.09	26.78	26.99	26.66	26.69	25.31	25.79
1919.....	23.46	24.83	27.35	20.99	23.58	24.15	24.76	30.01	26.10	27.41	25.96	23.11	28.40
1920.....	23.52	23.81	22.93	22.71	22.75	22.98	21.71	21.16	22.58	23.28	22.07	18.15	22.25
Av. 1914-1920.....	16.99	17.46	18.11	18.74	19.37	19.33	19.23	18.77	18.87	19.47	19.78	18.32	18.70
1921.....	16.03	14.91	14.48	13.07	11.88	12.03	13.94	13.65	13.51	12.16	11.62	11.25	13.21
1922.....	11.19	12.59	13.50	12.63	13.15	13.22	13.06	13.30	13.09	14.12	13.78	13.31	13.07
1923.....	13.30	13.25	13.67	13.42	13.12	13.18	12.84	12.83	15.06	15.22	15.72	15.04	13.90

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to February, 1920, figures compiled from the National Provisioner; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 514.—*Bacon, Wiltshire sides,¹ green, firsts: Average prices per pound at Bristol, England, calendar years, 1909-1923.*

Month.	Average for 5 years, 1909-1913.					1900				
	Amer- ican.	Can- adian.	Dan- ish.	Irish.	Brit- ish.	Amer- ican.	Can- adian.	Dan- ish.	Irish.	Brit- ish.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January.....	13.2	13.7	14.5	15.0	15.2	10.9	12.2	12.8	13.9	14.8
February.....	13.3	13.9	14.5	15.2	16.4	11.3	12.2	12.2	14.1	14.8
March.....	13.9	14.5	15.1	15.7	16.9	12.6	13.5	13.5	15.2	16.1
April.....	12.8	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.9	13.0	14.6	15.2	16.1	16.1
May.....	14.0	14.9	15.8	16.6	17.4	13.5	15.2	16.1	16.9	17.4
June.....	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.9	17.4	13.3	13.9	14.6	16.5	16.9
July.....	15.0	16.0	17.2	17.3	17.9	13.9	14.8	16.3	16.5	16.9
August.....	15.4	16.0	17.2	17.6	18.3	14.6	15.2	16.5	17.4	17.8
September.....	15.4	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9	15.2	15.9	16.1	16.9	17.4
October.....	15.0	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.6	15.0	15.0	15.6	15.6	16.9
November.....	14.1	14.2	15.3	15.2	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.9	16.1	17.4
December.....	13.4	13.6	14.9	14.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	15.6	17.4
Average.....	14.2	14.8	15.6	16.1	17.0	13.6	14.3	15.0	15.9	16.7
1910					1911					
January.....	14.8	14.8	15.4	16.1	17.2	13.5	13.9	14.6	15.2	17.2
February.....	14.8	15.2	15.2	16.1	17.6	13.0	13.7	14.6	15.0	16.7
March.....	15.9	16.4	16.5	17.4	18.5	13.0	13.7	14.8	15.0	16.7
April.....	14.8	15.2	15.4	16.3	18.0	12.8	12.6	14.3	14.8	15.9
May.....	15.4	15.9	16.1	16.3	18.2	11.9	11.7	13.5	14.8	15.6
June.....	^a 16.2	16.7	16.9	17.4	18.2	12.8	14.1	15.2	15.9	16.9
July.....	^a 17.1	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.7	13.5	14.1	15.6	16.1	16.9
August.....	^a 16.1	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.9	14.6	15.2	16.5	16.3	16.9
September.....	^a 16.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	18.2	13.5	13.7	15.0	16.1	16.3
October.....	15.6	15.4	14.8	15.9	16.5	12.2	12.2	13.3	13.9	14.1
November.....	^a 13.6	14.1	14.8	15.6	16.9	11.3	11.5	12.2	11.9	13.0
December.....	^a 12.5	13.0	14.1	14.8	16.1	11.3	11.1	11.9	12.6	13.5
Average.....	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.6	17.8	12.8	13.1	14.3	14.8	15.8
1912					1913					
January.....	11.5	11.5	12.4	13.0	13.5	15.2	15.9	17.2	16.9	18.2
February.....	11.7	12.6	13.7	13.7	14.1	15.6	15.9	16.7	16.9	18.7
March.....	12.4	12.8	13.7	14.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	17.2	17.2	18.2
April.....	13.0	14.3	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.7	18.2
May.....	13.3	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.1	16.9	17.8	18.7	19.1
June.....	13.3	14.8	15.6	16.3	16.5	15.6	16.1	17.2	18.2	18.7
July.....	13.9	15.4	16.9	16.9	17.4	16.7	18.2	19.1	18.9	19.6
August.....	15.2	15.9	17.8	17.6	17.8	16.5	16.9	18.0	18.7	20.0
September.....	15.6	16.1	16.9	17.2	17.8	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.2	19.6
October.....	15.9	16.3	17.4	17.4	18.0	16.3	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.4
November.....	15.0	15.0	17.6	16.1	16.1	15.4	15.2	16.1	16.1	16.7
December.....	14.3	14.6	17.6	15.6	16.9	14.3	15.0	15.9	16.1	16.5
Average.....	13.8	14.5	15.9	15.8	16.3	15.8	16.3	17.1	17.4	18.4
1914					1915					
January.....	15.0	15.2	16.1	17.2	17.8	16.0	16.9	18.2	18.6	19.5
February.....	14.4	14.4	14.8	16.8	17.2	15.3	15.9	17.0	17.9	18.7
March.....	15.0	15.0	15.8	18.0	18.2	15.4	15.9	17.6	18.4	18.9
April.....	14.8	15.0	16.1	16.7	17.8	15.4	17.1	19.3	20.3	21.0
May.....	14.4	14.6	15.7	16.4	17.4	16.7	18.6	20.5	21.0	21.4
June.....	14.4	14.2	15.3	16.6	17.4	16.8	18.8	20.3	20.9	21.3
July.....	14.6	14.4	15.7	16.8	17.7	15.7	18.7	20.6	20.0	20.8
August.....	18.3	19.2	19.9	20.1	20.1	16.4	18.9	22.3	22.3	22.9
September.....	17.8	18.7	19.1	19.8	20.5	18.4	20.1	22.4	22.6	23.5
October.....	16.4	15.7	15.9	17.9	18.1	20.1	20.3	22.4	22.6	23.4
November.....	15.8	15.8	16.2	17.3	17.9	19.8	19.8	21.7	22.5	22.9
December.....	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.8	18.7	18.5	19.2	21.9	21.9	22.8
Average.....	15.5	15.7	16.4	17.6	18.2	17.0	18.4	20.4	20.8	21.4

¹ Entire half of hog in one piece, head off, backbone out, ribs in.

* Interpolated.

TABLE 514.—*Bacon, Wiltshire sides,¹ green, firsts: Average prices per pound at Bristol, England, calendar years, 1909-1923—Continued.*

Month.	1916					1917				
	Amer- ican.	Can- adian.	Dan- ish.	Irish.	Brit- ish.	Amer- ican.	Can- adian.	Dan- ish.	Irish.	Brit- ish.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January.....	17.4	18.3	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.9	24.8	27.6	28.5	29.7
February.....	17.0	19.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	27.6	28.9	-----	32.7	33.5
March.....	18.7	20.8	23.0	23.4	25.1	28.2	28.7	-----	30.1	31.5
April.....	19.8	21.7	21.9	22.5	26.0	28.5	29.3	-----	30.5	32.5
May.....	18.9	20.4	23.1	24.2	25.1	28.4	29.3	-----	31.9	32.5
June.....	17.6	20.8	23.6	23.8	25.1	25.0	26.3	-----	31.4	32.5
July.....	18.5	22.5	24.6	25.1	25.9	28.9	-----	-----	32.7	32.5
August.....	22.1	25.1	27.2	28.0	28.5	31.2	-----	-----	34.4	34.6
September.....	22.5	24.2	25.5	26.8	29.0	32.3	-----	-----	36.7	34.6
October.....	21.9	22.9	24.8	25.5	27.2	33.3	-----	-----	30.7	34.6
November.....	22.1	24.0	25.5	26.3	28.0	36.5	-----	-----	38.6	37.3
December.....	20.8	23.7	25.9	25.9	28.0	37.7	-----	-----	38.6	37.3
Average.....	19.8	22.0	24.0	24.7	25.0	30.1	-----	-----	33.0	33.6
	1918					1919				
January.....	37.6	-----	-----	38.6	37.3	30.3	30.3	-----	40.2	40.2
February.....	37.6	-----	-----	38.6	37.3	39.3	39.3	-----	40.2	40.2
March.....	37.6	-----	-----	38.6	37.3	38.8	38.8	-----	39.8	39.8
April.....	37.7	-----	-----	-----	38.6	38.0	39.5	-----	40.6	40.6
May.....	37.7	37.7	-----	-----	39.9	38.0	39.5	-----	40.6	40.6
June.....	37.7	37.7	-----	-----	39.9	38.3	39.9	-----	40.3	40.3
July.....	39.2	38.2	-----	-----	40.2	38.3	40.3	-----	38.6	38.6
August.....	39.3	38.3	-----	-----	40.2	38.6	39.7	-----	37.8	37.3
September.....	39.3	38.3	-----	-----	40.2	35.8	35.8	-----	36.5	36.5
October.....	39.3	38.3	-----	40.2	40.2	35.6	35.6	-----	36.4	36.4
November.....	39.3	39.3	-----	40.2	40.2	35.0	35.0	-----	35.6	35.6
December.....	39.3	39.3	-----	40.2	40.2	32.3	32.3	-----	34.6	34.6
Average.....	38.5	-----	-----	-----	39.3	37.1	37.9	-----	38.4	38.4
	1920					1921				
January.....	31.5	31.5	32.3	33.7	33.7	27.2	34.1	35.6	37.7	38.6
February.....	28.9	28.9	29.7	31.0	31.0	28.0	30.8	37.8	39.6	41.5
March.....	32.3	32.3	33.1	34.6	34.6	27.2	30.7	38.2	41.1	41.9
April.....	33.5	33.5	34.4	45.9	49.8	23.9	28.1	39.5	41.2	42.1
May.....	33.0	33.0	33.0	40.4	43.8	20.4	24.0	32.9	34.3	37.3
June.....	33.8	33.8	34.7	43.2	43.2	18.5	26.1	32.0	35.0	38.4
July.....	33.1	35.3	36.0	49.0	49.0	21.1	30.0	33.2	37.0	37.6
August.....	31.1	33.2	33.9	48.5	48.5	21.2	26.9	31.0	34.9	35.9
September.....	30.8	32.5	33.7	46.3	47.0	18.6	21.9	30.3	31.3	31.6
October.....	30.5	32.2	33.8	42.6	40.5	18.0	21.6	27.7	28.0	28.5
November.....	30.0	35.1	36.2	41.3	42.8	18.4	21.3	27.1	27.7	29.8
December.....	30.6	35.8	39.5	41.8	43.6	18.9	22.8	28.4	28.0	31.0
Average.....	31.6	33.1	34.2	41.7	42.8	21.8	26.5	32.8	34.7	36.2
	1922					1923				
January.....	17.9	21.7	27.9	29.4	31.1	17.9	20.8	24.5	30.3	32.4
February.....	23.4	26.3	30.2	32.3	33.1	18.7	19.9	23.5	29.3	30.3
March.....	20.7	22.7	26.4	29.3	31.8	16.4	21.0	23.9	27.5	27.5
April.....	20.1	24.0	28.4	33.1	34.5	16.6	22.0	25.4	28.1	27.2
May.....	20.6	27.8	32.8	34.5	34.7	17.3	22.3	24.0	25.8	26.3
June.....	21.5	27.4	32.6	35.4	35.4	17.3	20.2	23.5	23.9	24.9
July.....	23.4	27.8	32.0	35.3	35.7	16.7	20.8	23.2	23.7	25.9
August.....	24.3	28.3	32.1	35.9	35.9	23.6	25.4	29.7	30.6	32.6
September.....	21.4	27.7	32.6	32.8	33.6	19.5	21.1	23.1	24.4	26.4
October.....	20.6	23.0	27.3	29.7	30.3	18.6	20.2	21.4	22.6	24.6
November.....	21.6	25.6	29.2	32.0	32.4	16.0	19.6	20.7	21.9	23.9
December.....	18.5	19.8	25.1	30.0	30.9	14.4	17.9	20.0	21.8	23.0
Average.....	21.2	25.2	29.7	32.5	33.3	17.5	20.9	23.6	25.8	27.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Great Britain, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Return of Market Prices. Average for the last week of the month. Converted to cents per pound on the basis of the monthly average rate of exchange as given in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

¹ Entire half of hog in one piece, head off, backbone out, ribs in.

² Interpolated.

TABLE 515.—*Hams: Prices per pound in Liverpool, 1909-1923.*AMERICAN, SHORT CUT, GREEN, FIRSTS¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1909.....	11.2	16.8	11.3	12.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	14.0	12.9	13.9	14.8	14.1	12.8
1910.....	14.9	14.9	16.6	15.7	17.0	17.5	17.3	16.0	16.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	15.9
1911.....	14.2	12.6	12.6	12.4	13.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	13.2	12.4	12.8	12.0	13.7
1912.....	12.5	11.6	12.7	13.8	14.0	12.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.2	15.4	13.8
1913.....	15.5	15.3	15.7	16.0	17.0	17.7	18.6	17.5	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.2	16.3
Av. 1909-1913.....	13.7	13.0	13.8	14.1	14.8	15.4	15.8	15.7	14.5	14.3	14.7	14.3	14.5
1914.....	15.2	14.4	15.1	14.9	14.5	16.2	16.5	18.3	17.2	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.9
1915.....	15.8	14.2	13.7	13.5	15.4	15.6	14.9	15.1	16.1	17.3	19.2	21.1	16.0
1916.....	20.1	18.1	19.4	19.8	19.4	19.5	20.4	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.3	21.2	20.7
1917.....	24.0	27.4	27.6	28.2	28.9	27.4	28.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	34.4	35.4	28.1
1918.....	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.4	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	36.7
1919.....	37.9	37.9	37.5	37.6	37.8	39.3	38.1	36.8	36.4	36.3	37.5	32.8	37.2
1920.....	31.9	29.4	31.1	34.1	32.5	33.3	38.1	35.8	34.9	34.5	34.3	35.0	33.8
Av. 1914-1920.....	25.8	25.3	25.7	26.2	26.3	26.7	27.7	27.9	27.7	27.7	28.8	28.5	27.0
1921.....	30.2	31.2	31.5	27.6	23.1	28.6	34.9	30.0	21.1	20.4	25.7	24.1	27.3
1922.....	24.5	26.4	25.4	28.0	28.4	29.4	27.8	23.3	20.4	21.0	21.6	20.2	24.5
1923.....	19.9	18.9	19.1	18.7	19.4	20.7	24.1	22.2	20.3	20.5	22.1	19.5	20.4

AMERICAN, LONG CUT, GREEN, FIRSTS.¹

1909.....	10.5	10.3	11.4	12.4	13.1	13.8	13.6	14.9	14.2	15.1	14.4	14.4	13.2
1910.....	14.5	14.9	17.7	17.0	17.7	18.6	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	16.1	14.3	16.8
1911.....	14.1	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.9	15.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.6	13.9
1912.....	11.6	11.6	12.5	13.6	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.1	15.2	14.9	15.1	13.8
1913.....	15.5	15.7	16.6	16.8	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	16.4	16.2	15.2	14.8	16.6
Av. 1909-1913.....	13.2	13.0	14.2	14.5	15.5	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.1	15.3	14.8	14.1	14.9
1914.....	14.8	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.5	16.9	18.5	16.9	15.6	16.9	16.1	16.0
1915.....	15.0	14.2	13.9	13.7	16.0	16.6	15.7	15.1	16.1	18.4	19.6	20.7	16.2
1916.....	19.1	18.1	18.6	19.4	18.8	19.1	19.8	22.3	22.9	23.8	24.4	22.0	20.7
1917.....	22.7	25.9	27.2	27.8	28.7	26.7	28.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	35.0	36.1	28.8
1918.....	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.0
1919.....	37.9	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.2	39.5	38.1	36.8	36.4	36.3	37.5	32.8	37.2
1920.....	31.9	29.4	31.1	34.1	32.5	33.3	38.1	35.8	34.9	34.5	34.3	35.0	33.7
Av. 1914-1920.....	25.4	25.2	25.6	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.8	27.9	27.7	27.9	29.4	28.7	27.1
1921.....	31.1	32.1	32.4	27.0	22.6	28.3	34.9	31.0	23.3	20.7	23.9	21.5	27.4
1922.....	21.1	25.3	25.4	27.2	30.2	30.8	28.0	23.7	20.2	20.0	20.4	19.6	24.3
1923.....	19.1	18.9	19.3	21.9	21.1	21.4	22.6	22.6	21.9	20.8	22.7	18.5	20.9

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Return of Market Prices, Great Britain Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Average for the last week of the month. Converted to cents per pound on the basis of the monthly average rate of exchange as given in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

¹ Short cut, regular American commercial ham; long cut longer both in the butt and shank. Green, cured in pickle or salt but not smoked.

² Average of London and Bristol prices, and closely approximates Liverpool price.

TABLE 516.—*Lard, American prime western steam: Average price per pound in Liverpool, 1909-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1909.....	10.7	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.6	14.7	14.9	12.6
1910.....	14.1	14.0	15.5	14.8	14.5	13.7	13.3	13.1	13.6	13.8	12.7	11.5	13.7
1911.....	11.5	11.4	10.6	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.0
1912.....	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.4
1913.....	11.2	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2
Av. 1909-1913.....	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.0
1914.....	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.6	11.4	11.3	12.2	11.7	11.5
1915.....	12.9	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.6	9.3	8.3	8.9	10.2	10.8	11.7	10.6
1916.....	12.7	12.4	12.8	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.3	18.3	20.3	20.1	16.1
1917.....	20.4	24.8	29.3	27.7	26.3	23.8	23.8	25.0	25.9	27.1	28.2	28.6	25.9
1918.....	28.6	-----	-----	-----	31.7	31.7	-----	33.2	33.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38.1	37.1	34.3	36.5	36.5	35.6	32.9	-----
1920.....	32.0	39.5	32.9	37.2	-----	27.4	26.7	-----	-----	-----	23.8	24.7	-----
1921.....	23.4	23.3	15.7	13.2	11.7	12.1	13.6	13.4	13.2	12.2	12.6	11.7	14.7
1922.....	11.3	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	12.7	13.2	14.1	13.6	13.1
1923.....	13.8	13.0	13.7	13.6	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.7	14.0	14.5	15.7	15.1	13.7

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Manchester Guardian. An average of Friday quotations. Converted to cents per pound on the basis of the monthly average rate of exchange as given in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

¹ Interpolated.

² Government control of prices began Sept. 3, 1917, and ended on Feb. 26, 1921.

HOG-CHOLERA CONTROL.

TABLE 517.—Hogs: Cholera-control work by Bureau of Animal Industry, 1918-1922.

Year beginning July 1, and State.	Bureau veterinarians engaged in work. ¹	Premises investigated.	Demonstrations.		Autopsies performed.	Farms quarantined or corded.	Farms cleaned and disinfected.	Outbreaks reported to bureau veterinarians.
			Number.	Hogs treated.				
1918-19.....	180	93,512	—	233,987	53,586	9,564	4,382	12,336
1919-20.....	140	46,125	3,037	347,702	10,963	6,129	2,090	9,788
1920-21.....	54	29,433	3,420	67,295	3,888	2,268	656	7,961
1921-22.....	80	47,137	4,343	88,846	5,390	1,401	439	7,920
1922-23.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	2.67	2,211	588	9,927	93	—	—	268
Arkansas.....	2.20	1,236	206	4,834	56	—	2	169
California.....	1	275	50	1,806	245	—	2	111
Colorado.....	1	129	—	—	86	—	—	45
Delaware.....	1	934	4	19	132	6	30	109
Florida.....	4.50	2,956	834	19,513	158	1	32	335
Georgia.....	4	4,276	1,138	26,757	185	—	4	334
Idaho.....	2	1,848	8	215	73	42	5	52
Illinois.....	3.17	1,536	—	—	605	208	397	313
Indiana.....	3.56	3,501	—	—	386	122	9	212
Iowa.....	2.75	1,696	—	—	368	—	—	338
Kansas.....	1	855	—	—	258	—	—	435
Kentucky.....	3.42	2,823	163	2,158	128	17	17	139
Louisiana.....	1	106	29	859	16	—	—	27
Maryland.....	4	3,080	35	280	220	273	2	574
Michigan.....	3	1,723	18	1,279	198	123	19	333
Mississippi.....	2.70	1,338	151	2,104	50	—	—	203
Missouri.....	1.42	1,453	6	142	56	38	8	168
Montana.....	.14	85	7	245	10	29	4	47
Nebraska.....	1.50	586	—	—	420	—	—	213
North Carolina.....	3.33	6,008	1,158	17,266	150	59	70	332
North Dakota.....	1	230	4	229	71	385	91	504
Ohio.....	3	3,670	—	—	211	—	11	541
Oklahoma.....	3.33	2,138	73	2,158	152	108	2	175
South Carolina.....	2.58	1,433	630	15,618	155	2	—	131
South Dakota.....	1	388	1	2	129	—	—	201
Tennessee.....	1.42	676	32	683	136	59	—	208
Texas.....	5.58	2,151	48	1,299	56	148	—	145
Utah.....	1	749	—	—	43	—	—	60
Virginia.....	1	319	45	834	78	—	18	194
Washington.....	.7	130	1	20	36	16	1	41
West Virginia.....	1	383	4	147	14	14	2	39
Wisconsin.....	2	1,036	1	38	268	122	12	123
Total.....	70.91	52,348	5,284	108,562	5,247	1,772	741	7,204

Bureau of Animal Industry.

¹ Fractions denote veterinarians devoting a portion of their time to the work.

HOGS—FEEDING, SHIPMENT, AND MARKETING.

TABLE 518.—Hogs: Percentage of shrinkage in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.¹

Distance.	By distance.				Month.	By months.			
	Straight shipments. ¹		Mixed shipments. ²			Straight shipments. ¹		Mixed shipments. ²	
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped		Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage percentage of weight shipped
Less than 100 miles.	86,060	1.48	64,327	1.91	January.....	67,822	1.14	25,710	1.50
100-150 miles.....	112,419	1.10	38,039	2.23	February.....	57,056	1.03	19,660	0.72
150-200 miles.....	103,605	1.25	14,860	1.91	March.....	40,047	1.31	18,948	2.29
200-250 miles.....	109,438	1.24	36,591	2.76	April.....	48,419	1.39	23,069	2.44
250-300 miles.....	4,612	2.10	1,092	2.89	May.....	40,918	1.49	25,600	1.78
300-350 miles.....	36,639	2.11	18,629	3.47	June.....	55,399	1.77	22,860	2.57
350-400 miles.....	56,156	1.80	54,299	4.00	July.....	38,485	1.40	11,840	2.98
400-450 miles.....	41,021	1.71	24,004	3.62	August.....	37,564	1.90	16,031	3.12
450-500 miles.....	11,787	1.62	23,557	1.94	September.....	38,132	1.86	21,962	2.49
500-550 miles.....	2,778	2.13	173	3.60	October.....	45,077	1.68	37,313	3.14
550-600 miles.....	2,761	3.07			November.....	47,464	1.34	25,638	1.80
					December.....	51,101	1.02	18,970	2.09

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Shrinkage represents the difference between the shipping-point weight and the terminal weight, including the weight of all crippled and dead. Hence the shrinkage figure is over and above the direct losses due to crippled and dead.² Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.³ Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 519.—Hogs: Quantities of feed and other factors required to produce 10 weaned pigs, ten weeks of age, and 100 pounds marketable pork, year 1921 (Iowa and Illinois).

Items.	10 weaned pigs.		100 pounds marketable pork.	
	Quantities.	Farm value.	Quantities.	Farm value.
Kinds of feed:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Corn (shelled basis).....	2,036.6	\$16.54	413.6	\$2.62
Feeds other than corn—				
Oats.....	277.0		23.29	
Barley.....	8.4		1.1	
Wheat.....	.8		.04	
Soybeans.....	3.4		.4	
Tankage.....	49.1		8.8	
Oilmeal.....	8.7		3.2	
Millfeeds ¹	15.8		1.5	
Pumpkins.....			.4	
Skim milk.....	283.5		28.3	
Alfalfa hay.....	11.7		.2	
Clover hay.....	5.6		.5	
Value of feed other than corn.....		5.92		.66
Pasture unit days ²	8.9	2.22	2.2	.53
Minerals.....		.26		.08
Bedding.....	122.9	.33	7.0	.02
Hours of man labor.....	21.0	5.80	1.7	.48
Hours of horse use.....	1.1	.16	.3	.04
Buildings and equipment, veterinary, insurance, taxes, overhead expenses, incidentals, and interest.....		13.77		1.65
Total cost.....		45.00		6.08

Division of Cost and Production. Based on records of 769 spring litters (3,574 pigs), and 51 droves of spring pigs (856,140 pounds, marketable pork).

¹ Shorts and Red Dog flour.

² Pasture unit day is pasturage required to carry five 200 pound sows a day.

TABLE 520.—Hogs: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.BY MARKETS—STRAIGHT SHIPMENTS.¹

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Buffalo.....	23,305	195	0.91	0.93	199	0.31	0.25	157
Chicago.....	317,621	250	.64	.63	247	.26	.25	246
Cleveland.....	8,695	203	.57	.55	197	.21	.22	208
East St. Louis.....	50,176	207	.38	.40	222	.19	.24	255
Kansas City.....	25,067	239	.35	.33	228	.15	.16	266
Milwaukee.....	15,072	229	.65	.69	240	.14	.14	235
Omaha.....	18,309	278	.51	.45	245	.12	.12	272
Pittsburgh.....	38,856	190	.44	.46	196	.23	.22	181
Sioux City.....	13,582	241	.46	.47	243	.19	.17	209
Sioux Falls.....	15,117	242	.41	.41	243	.17	.15	216
St. Joseph.....	21,293	238	.24	.25	250	.13	.13	237
St. Paul.....	12,517	238	.22	.24	255	.26	.33	285

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.

TABLE 520.—Hogs: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921—Continued.

BY MARKETS—MIXED SHIPMENTS.¹

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Buffalo.....	80,437	108	1.10	1.14	203	0.53	0.44	165
Chicago.....	19,577	249	.90	.86	243	.41	.42	252
Cleveland.....	25,661	198	.50	.40	180	.20	.18	185
East St. Louis.....	5,639	206	.46	.40	179	.37	.33	183
Kansas City.....	14,340	245	.26	.27	255	.33	.34	254
Milwaukee.....	14,848	225	.60	.47	211	.24	.23	218
Omaha.....	4,884	275	.47	.44	258	.20	.23	220
Pittsburgh.....	63,968	189	.63	.60	180	.25	.30	178
Sioux Falls.....	1,169	235	.43	.51	280	.26	.21	183
St. Joseph.....	5,785	245	.26	.28	269	.22	.18	202
St. Paul.....	69,216	238	.28	.26	224	.17	.17	242

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 521.—Hogs: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.

BY DISTANCE—STRAIGHT SHIPMENTS.¹

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>
Less than 100 miles...	97,439	242	0.33	0.31	229	0.12	0.11	235
100-150 miles.....	124,791	231	.40	.43	238	.20	.22	254
150-200 miles.....	120,523	235	.41	.40	232	.24	.18	210
200-250 miles.....	118,845	230	.44	.45	234	.18	.16	210
250-300 miles.....	4,764	219	.21	.18	183	.21	.20	209
300-350 miles.....	37,400	254	.89	.83	236	.34	.34	255
350-400 miles.....	78,293	250	.74	.72	244	.38	.41	270
400-450 miles.....	43,517	217	.82	.79	234	.33	.31	236
450-500 miles.....	12,790	241	.86	.86	240	.18	.17	230
500-550 miles.....	2,997	258	.60	.79	314	.37	.31	206
550-600 miles.....	2,751	237	1.27	1.38	258	.29	.33	274

BY DISTANCE—MIXED SHIPMENTS.¹

Less than 100 miles...	72,960	232	0.37	0.35	217	0.18	0.18	229
100-150 miles.....	52,465	224	.47	.45	209	.27	.28	226
150-200 miles.....	18,567	237	.34	.36	259	.36	.40	263
200-250 miles.....	42,120	190	.39	.39	185	.20	.20	184
250-300 miles.....	1,752	213	.45	.41	194	.11	.18	345
300-350 miles.....	18,664	200	1.16	1.07	184	.35	.31	178
350-400 miles.....	62,016	204	1.11	1.15	210	.44	.40	186
400-450 miles.....	26,166	195	1.02	1.02	198	.49	.32	166
450-500 miles.....	3,688	203	1.06	1.03	198	.32	.31	195

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.² Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 521.—*Hogs: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921—Continued.*BY MONTHS—STRAIGHT SHIPMENTS.¹

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.
January.....	76, 286	234	0. 69	0. 73	248	0. 19	0. 18	222
February.....	64, 480	235	. 65	. 67	246	. 17	. 16	222
March.....	45, 055	244	. 57	. 58	245	. 21	. 20	241
April.....	54, 188	238	. 46	. 47	244	. 24	. 25	244
May.....	46, 721	234	. 44	. 43	233	. 43	. 53	260
June.....	63, 673	237	. 36	. 35	236	. 23	. 28	264
July.....	43, 602	247	. 35	. 31	220	. 17	. 17	255
August.....	43, 819	260	. 41	. 41	254	. 14	. 12	215
September.....	42, 318	254	. 36	. 34	244	. 27	. 23	216
October.....	50, 105	230	. 38	. 36	220	. 23	. 22	226
November.....	54, 259	209	. 57	. 61	222	. 23	. 21	191
December.....	59, 716	205	. 73	. 77	227	. 17	. 16	211

BY MONTHS—MIXED SHIPMENTS.¹

January.....	28, 629	226	0. 96	0. 98	226	0. 38	0. 27	169
February.....	22, 646	223	. 87	. 81	207	. 25	. 19	172
March.....	21, 888	219	. 68	. 67	217	. 47	. 41	190
April.....	25, 879	205	. 57	. 55	200	. 27	. 33	253
May.....	26, 524	207	. 60	. 55	190	. 42	. 41	208
June.....	26, 328	211	. 54	. 49	190	. 39	. 40	216
July.....	13, 631	222	. 56	. 47	185	. 25	. 28	253
August.....	18, 865	214	. 61	. 58	203	. 28	. 28	213
September.....	25, 494	198	. 53	. 55	203	. 33	. 31	188
October.....	32, 694	207	. 51	. 49	197	. 33	. 31	194
November.....	29, 705	217	. 57	. 53	200	. 21	. 17	163
December.....	23, 452	224	. 92	. 88	212	. 27	. 21	160

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.² Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.TABLE 522.—*Hogs: Principal terminal marketing costs, eight markets, 1921.*

Market.	Number of head upon which figures are based.	Cents per 1,000 lbs., home weight, straight shipments.											
		Commission.			Yardage.			Feed.			Commission, yard, and feed combined.		
		Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹
Chicago.....	124, 338	96. 7	85. 1	112. 5	44. 8	36. 2	56. 2	34. 1	21. 3	44. 4	177. 6	153. 8	206. 4
St. Paul.....	10, 334	82. 6	75. 4	102. 4	42. 1	36. 3	53. 0	50. 2	33. 0	70. 0	174. 9	160. 1	208. 8
St. Joseph.....	21, 668	88. 6	77. 6	119. 3	48. 7	41. 8	56. 6	42. 1	34. 6	70. 2	179. 4	156. 5	240. 3
Kansas City.....	16, 889	83. 6	75. 7	103. 7	50. 5	37. 8	58. 5	37. 8	29. 3	57. 1	171. 9	161. 4	218. 7
Omaha.....	14, 638	86. 8	69. 7	113. 3	44. 0	37. 4	45. 7	28. 9	19. 5	35. 0	169. 7	132. 8	181. 6
Sioux Falls.....	14, 394	93. 8	80. 6	108. 8	47. 7	42. 3	50. 9	38. 7	28. 5	45. 7	180. 2	163. 2	187. 9
Buffalo.....	18, 564	77. 7	68. 3	85. 2	58. 6	51. 7	105. 0	76. 4	58. 9	102. 6	212. 7	201. 4	259. 0
Pittsburgh.....	87, 366	93. 8	85. 8	112. 1	58. 5	42. 3	64. 8	71. 1	23. 7	106. 5	223. 4	178. 1	262. 5

Division of Cost of Marketing. Data from 227 cooperative shipping associations in the Corn Belt.

¹ Averages are of associations shipping to the given market, weighted on the volume of business, not based on shipments. Low figures are for low cost associations and high figures are for high cost associations.

FARM ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—PART II. GENERAL, HORSES, SHEEP, AND POULTRY.

SHEEP.

TABLE 523.—*Sheep: Number and value on farms, United States, January 1, 1867-1924.*

Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousand dollars.</i>		<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousand dollars.</i>
1867.....	39,385	2.50	98,444	1897.....	36,819	1.82	67,021
1868.....	38,992	1.82	71,053	1898.....	37,057	2.46	92,721
1869.....	37,724	1.64	62,027	1899.....	39,114	2.75	107,693
1870, June 1.....	28,478	1.90	54,062	1900, June 1.....	61,504	3.03	186,271
1871.....	31,851	2.14	68,310	1901.....	59,757	2.98	178,072
1872.....	31,679	2.61	82,768	1902.....	62,039	2.65	164,446
1873.....	33,002	2.71	89,427	1903.....	63,965	2.63	168,316
1874.....	33,988	2.43	82,353	1904.....	51,630	2.59	133,580
1875.....	33,784	2.65	86,278	1905.....	45,170	2.82	127,332
1876.....	35,935	2.37	85,121	1906.....	50,632	3.54	179,056
1877.....	35,804	2.13	76,362	1907.....	53,240	3.84	204,210
1878.....	35,740	2.21	78,898	1908.....	54,631	3.88	211,736
1879.....	38,124	2.07	78,965	1909.....	56,084	3.43	192,632
1880, June 1.....	55,188	2.29	80,757	1910, Apr. 15.....	55,448	4.12	216,030
1881.....	43,570	2.39	104,071	1911.....	53,633	3.91	209,536
1882.....	45,016	2.37	106,596	1912.....	52,362	3.46	181,170
1883.....	49,237	2.53	124,366	1913.....	51,482	3.94	202,779
1884.....	50,627	2.37	119,903	Av. 1909-1913.....	53,202	3.77	200,420
1885.....	50,360	2.14	107,961	1914.....	49,719	4.02	200,045
1886.....	48,322	1.91	92,444	1915.....	49,950	4.50	224,687
1887.....	44,769	2.01	89,873	1916.....	48,025	5.17	251,594
1888.....	43,545	2.05	89,280	1917.....	47,016	7.19	339,539
1889.....	42,599	2.13	90,640	1918.....	48,603	11.82	574,575
1890, June 1.....	35,935	2.41	86,447	1919.....	48,896	11.63	568,265
1891.....	43,431	2.50	108,397	1920.....	39,025	10.47	408,586
1892.....	44,038	2.58	116,121	Av. 1914-1920.....	47,487	7.72	366,754
1893.....	47,274	2.66	125,909	1921.....	37,452	6.30	235,835
1894.....	45,048	1.98	89,180	1922.....	36,527	4.80	174,545
1895.....	42,294	1.58	66,686	1923.....	37,223	7.51	279,464
1896.....	38,299	1.70	65,168	1924 ¹	38,361	7.88	302,092

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Figures in italics are census returns.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 524.—*Sheep: Yearly losses per 1,000 from disease and exposure, 1890-1924.*

Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.		Year ending Apr. 30.	Loss per 1,000.	
	From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.		From disease.	From exposure.
1890-90.....	24.0	51.0	1896-99.....	21.0	35.0	1907-8.....	22.5	22.9	1916-17.....	21.8	32.4
1890-91.....	23.0	17.0	1899-1900.....	20.0	18.0	1908-9.....	26.6	28.3	1917-18.....	19.8	19.3
1891-92.....	19.0	14.0	1900-1.....	24.0	22.0	1909-10.....	27.5	43.9	1918-19.....	19.7	24.4
1892-93.....	24.0	20.0	1901-2.....	25.0	31.6	1910-11.....	25.5	28.0	1919-20.....	23.7	15.6
1893-94.....	20.0	15.0	1902-3.....	27.8	53.6	1911-12.....	26.7	47.0	1920-21.....	23.1	34.6
1894-95.....	26.0	29.0	1903-4.....	26.0	37.7	1912-13.....	24.8	25.0	1921-22.....	21.4	25.4
1895-96.....	27.0	31.0	1904-5.....	24.6	30.8	1913-14.....	21.9	22.0	1922-23.....	22.4	24.1
1896-97.....	26.0	32.0	1905-6.....	22.2	37.0	1914-15.....			1923-24.....	20.0	17.5
1897-98.....	26.0	27.0	1906-7.....	25.6	35.4	1915-16.....	21.6	21.7			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters May 1, for year ending April 30.

TABLE 525.—*Sheep, including lambs: Number and value on farms January 1, 1922-1924.*

State.	Number Jan. 1.			Average price per head Jan. 1.			Farm value Jan. 1.		
	1922	1923	1924 ¹	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924 ¹
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Thou- sand dollars.	Thou- sand dollars.	Thou- sand dollars.
Maine.....	95	90	90	4.80	6.70	7.10	456	603	639
New Hampshire.....	20	18	18	5.00	7.80	7.80	112	140	131
Vermont.....	48	43	44	5.60	7.00	7.40	240	301	326
Massachusetts.....	17	16	14	6.00	6.90	7.90	112	110	111
Rhode Island.....	3	3	3	6.30	7.90	8.00	19	24	24
Connecticut.....	9	8	8	7.50	7.90	7.90	68	62	63
New York.....	512	532	543	5.80	8.50	9.30	2,970	4,522	5,060
New Jersey.....	10	10	10	7.40	7.50	8.90	74	75	89
Pennsylvania.....	468	477	482	5.80	7.10	7.80	2,714	3,387	3,760
Delaware.....	3	3	3	6.00	7.40	7.00	18	22	21
Maryland.....	89	93	96	6.20	7.50	8.50	552	698	816
Virginia.....	322	338	355	5.00	7.60	8.10	1,803	2,569	2,876
West Virginia.....	480	504	504	4.80	6.90	7.80	2,304	3,478	3,679
North Carolina.....	84	81	82	4.90	5.60	6.40	412	454	525
South Carolina.....	23	23	23	3.00	4.20	4.70	69	97	108
Georgia.....	70	66	63	2.70	3.00	2.60	189	198	164
Florida.....	64	63	64	3.10	3.50	2.90	198	220	186
Ohio.....	1,937	2,094	2,115	4.60	7.10	7.30	9,002	14,867	15,440
Indiana.....	606	648	700	5.20	8.00	8.40	3,151	5,184	5,880
Illinois.....	516	516	593	5.30	7.90	8.20	2,735	4,076	4,863
Michigan.....	1,115	1,171	1,171	5.20	8.00	8.30	5,798	9,368	9,719
Wisconsin.....	367	341	341	4.60	7.50	8.10	1,688	2,558	2,762
Minnesota.....	445	400	428	4.70	7.20	8.00	2,092	2,880	3,424
Iowa.....	775	829	928	5.40	8.40	8.30	4,185	6,964	7,702
Missouri.....	1,042	1,105	1,205	4.50	7.10	7.00	4,689	7,846	9,158
North Dakota.....	250	240	254	4.00	7.30	7.80	1,150	1,752	1,981
South Dakota.....	689	689	696	4.50	7.70	7.80	3,100	5,305	5,429
Nebraska.....	596	733	650	5.20	8.10	7.90	3,099	5,937	5,214
Kansas.....	285	285	290	4.80	7.30	7.10	1,368	2,080	2,123
Kentucky.....	631	694	701	5.00	7.00	7.90	3,155	4,858	5,538
Tennessee.....	340	340	326	4.00	5.50	5.90	1,360	1,870	1,923
Alabama.....	83	90	88	2.70	3.40	4.00	224	306	344
Mississippi.....	142	142	135	3.00	2.60	2.80	420	369	378
Louisiana.....	124	122	116	2.80	2.90	3.10	347	354	360
Texas.....	3,077	2,862	3,091	3.40	5.20	5.90	10,462	14,682	18,237
Oklahoma.....	91	73	80	4.30	5.80	5.90	391	423	472
Arkansas.....	90	81	81	2.90	3.10	3.20	261	251	259
Montana.....	2,270	2,270	2,370	4.70	8.70	8.70	10,699	19,749	20,619
Wyoming.....	2,420	2,686	2,767	5.50	9.00	9.00	13,310	24,174	24,903
Colorado.....	2,054	2,444	2,360	4.60	7.60	7.60	9,448	18,574	17,700
New Mexico.....	2,343	2,062	2,248	3.90	6.40	6.50	9,138	13,197	14,612
Arizona.....	1,100	1,155	1,155	4.90	6.30	7.10	5,390	7,276	8,200
Utah.....	2,250	2,340	2,457	4.90	8.90	8.60	11,025	20,825	21,130
Nevada.....	1,190	1,119	1,141	5.30	8.90	9.00	6,307	9,959	10,269
Idaho.....	2,492	2,542	2,491	6.00	8.30	8.80	14,952	21,099	21,921
Washington.....	500	520	598	5.40	8.00	8.70	2,700	4,180	5,203
Oregon.....	1,860	1,860	1,916	4.50	6.40	8.20	8,370	11,904	15,711
California.....	2,310	2,402	2,450	5.30	8.10	9.00	12,243	19,456	22,050
United States.....	36,327	37,223	38,361	4.80	7.51	7.88	174,545	279,464	302,092

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary

TABLE 526.—*Sheep: Receipts and shipments at principal markets and at all markets, 1900–1923.*

RECEIPTS.

Calendar year.	Chi-ngo.	Den-ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Joseph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total nine markets.	All other markets reporting.	Total all markets reporting.
	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.
1900.....	3,549	306	416	(¹)	860	1,277	390	490	61	7,349	(¹)	(¹)
1901.....	4,044	226	520	(¹)	980	1,815	526	332	67	8,010	(¹)	(¹)
1902.....	4,516	317	523	10	1,154	1,748	561	602	61	9,487	(¹)	(¹)
1903.....	4,583	465	528	125	1,152	1,864	599	876	42	10,234	(¹)	(¹)
1904.....	4,505	519	688	104	1,004	1,754	704	773	28	10,109	(¹)	(¹)
1905.....	4,737	738	645	125	1,319	1,971	981	818	57	11,391	(¹)	(¹)
1906.....	4,805	826	579	98	1,617	2,165	827	735	64	11,716	(¹)	(¹)
1907.....	4,218	828	565	113	1,582	2,039	764	568	65	10,742	(¹)	(¹)
1908.....	4,352	675	679	120	1,641	2,106	592	359	59	10,583	(¹)	(¹)
1909.....	4,441	634	776	188	1,645	2,167	621	496	78	11,046	(¹)	(¹)
1910.....	5,229	596	736	163	1,841	2,985	560	865	151	13,126	(¹)	(¹)
1911.....	5,736	617	992	187	2,175	2,978	718	712	212	14,327	(¹)	(¹)
1912.....	6,056	777	1,081	284	2,134	2,951	729	628	207	14,797	(¹)	(¹)
1913.....	5,903	620	950	328	2,086	3,222	812	785	271	14,986	(¹)	(¹)
1914.....	5,378	692	749	408	2,002	3,114	830	795	404	14,372	(¹)	(¹)
1915.....	3,510	765	648	368	1,815	3,208	878	704	337	12,288	6,147	18,435
1916.....	4,291	1,409	671	431	1,758	3,171	904	625	321	13,479	7,213	20,692
1917.....	3,586	2,000	531	406	1,496	3,017	679	430	267	12,484	7,732	20,216
1918.....	4,680	1,652	536	335	1,667	3,386	827	630	387	14,060	8,435	22,495
1919.....	5,244	2,687	724	453	1,945	3,789	1,007	912	686	16,847	10,409	27,256
1920.....	4,005	2,079	605	394	1,687	2,891	843	729	359	13,591	9,947	23,538
1921.....	4,734	1,468	636	357	1,780	2,753	931	633	268	13,580	10,588	24,168
1922.....	3,874	1,867	628	325	1,574	2,533	730	499	223	12,253	10,111	22,364
1923.....	4,098	1,857	561	386	1,671	2,970	979	454	216	13,192	8,833	22,025

SHIPMENTS.

1900.....	487	(¹)	62	(¹)	(¹)	552	103	404	28	1,636	(¹)	(¹)
1901.....	763	(¹)	75	(¹)	(¹)	563	102	205	20	1,731	(¹)	(¹)
1902.....	832	(¹)	72	(¹)	(¹)	563	129	485	25	2,406	(¹)	(¹)
1903.....	1,000	(¹)	77	(¹)	(¹)	892	144	682	23	2,818	(¹)	(¹)
1904.....	1,362	(¹)	101	(¹)	(¹)	819	275	622	21	3,200	(¹)	(¹)
1905.....	1,356	(¹)	90	(¹)	(¹)	1,016	292	612	38	3,404	(¹)	(¹)
1906.....	1,341	(¹)	108	(¹)	(¹)	1,176	195	580	27	3,427	(¹)	(¹)
1907.....	1,149	(¹)	91	(¹)	(¹)	1,023	181	489	32	2,965	(¹)	(¹)
1908.....	1,214	(¹)	119	(¹)	(¹)	1,098	138	241	28	2,838	(¹)	(¹)
1909.....	940	(¹)	114	(¹)	(¹)	959	127	348	34	2,522	(¹)	(¹)
1910.....	1,494	(¹)	77	(¹)	(¹)	1,694	137	689	79	4,170	(¹)	(¹)
1911.....	1,283	(¹)	108	(¹)	(¹)	1,565	152	542	63	3,713	(¹)	(¹)
1912.....	1,175	(¹)	97	(¹)	(¹)	1,343	154	431	85	3,235	(¹)	(¹)
1913.....	1,450	(¹)	70	(¹)	(¹)	1,586	175	596	70	3,947	(¹)	(¹)
1914.....	1,273	(¹)	44	(¹)	(¹)	1,198	170	565	87	3,337	(¹)	(¹)
1915.....	258	653	72	163	611	1,369	264	536	124	4,060	2,700	6,760
1916.....	829	1,291	86	259	556	1,301	181	485	114	5,102	4,091	9,193
1917.....	836	1,968	99	248	583	1,638	207	319	97	5,955	5,055	11,010
1918.....	1,205	1,484	68	175	744	1,953	248	403	178	6,518	5,686	12,204
1919.....	1,309	1,822	125	276	783	2,150	301	676	408	7,860	6,735	14,595
1920.....	1,202	1,864	140	204	623	1,474	228	416	160	6,311	6,282	12,593
1921.....	1,352	1,288	245	207	485	1,124	200	308	98	5,297	6,036	11,333
1922.....	1,273	1,093	223	244	558	1,004	154	176	69	5,454	6,193	11,677
1923.....	1,414	1,685	207	231	554	1,288	226	194	80	6,879	5,851	11,730

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 receipts compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division. Prior to 1915 shipments compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies, except East St. Louis (1900 to 1906 from 14th Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industry; 1907 to 1914 from Merchants' Exchange Annual Report); subsequent figures from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Figures prior to 1915 not obtainable.

² Not in operation.

TABLE 527.—*Sheep: Receipts at all public stockyards, 1915-1923.*

Cal- endar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>
1915 ¹	1,517	1,287	1,248	1,019	1,050	1,080	1,264	1,725	2,501	2,389	2,042	1,373	18,438
1916 ¹	1,450	1,280	1,166	1,144	1,347	1,394	1,451	1,984	2,680	3,231	2,126	1,479	20,692
1917 ¹	1,578	1,384	1,256	1,152	1,059	1,240	1,353	1,763	2,554	3,195	2,099	1,583	20,216
1918 ¹	1,354	1,096	1,270	1,189	1,214	1,429	1,639	2,270	3,496	3,327	2,605	1,626	22,498
1919 ¹	1,594	1,157	1,268	1,438	1,468	1,775	2,287	3,360	3,884	3,754	2,845	2,456	27,256
1920.....	1,614	1,416	1,315	1,466	1,488	1,640	2,034	2,806	2,895	3,027	2,471	1,560	23,538
1921.....	1,792	1,516	1,760	1,677	1,916	1,849	1,776	2,600	2,618	3,042	2,068	1,684	24,168
1922.....	1,835	1,309	1,465	1,227	1,692	1,700	1,677	1,951	2,303	3,311	2,288	1,516	22,364
1923.....	1,636	1,366	1,430	1,447	1,794	1,426	1,661	1,800	2,659	3,464	1,816	1,526	22,025

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹Complete information for 1915 and 1916, particularly on disposition of stock, is not obtainable from many markets.

TABLE 528.—*Sheep: Receipts at Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha combined, 1900-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>	<i>Thou- sands.</i>
1900.....	491	449	492	490	515	431	445	613	577	743	479	390
1901.....	455	424	492	613	562	467	588	581	749	830	652	477
1902.....	504	491	448	423	440	519	580	734	998	1,203	871	813
1903.....	559	523	562	551	482	434	545	721	1,022	1,143	936	646
1904.....	637	715	683	533	507	567	512	675	976	1,080	751	513
1905.....	623	609	643	633	668	515	604	693	1,105	1,225	794	570
1906.....	729	655	775	672	658	630	612	763	990	1,268	849	658
1907.....	755	644	658	687	514	499	575	685	1,042	1,191	638	519
1908.....	598	575	562	590	689	614	616	800	1,287	982	822	741
1909.....	576	565	700	593	465	607	636	862	1,206	1,281	841	709
1910.....	651	622	561	477	677	631	704	1,199	1,609	1,820	1,258	702
1911.....	822	686	740	686	763	796	807	1,085	1,566	2,003	1,115	810
1912.....	1,020	849	856	770	665	671	837	1,052	1,828	1,906	1,113	905
1913.....	892	750	710	770	737	732	831	963	1,869	1,848	1,069	979
A v. 1909-1913.....	792	674	711	659	641	687	781	1,032	1,556	1,772	1,083	819
1914.....	934	863	909	858	707	716	723	979	1,558	1,512	705	779
1915.....	799	670	723	540	469	531	637	931	1,837	1,000	868	736
1916.....	742	607	632	586	632	659	634	991	1,801	1,403	854	701
1917.....	796	693	682	592	441	470	526	650	1,111	1,210	715	756
1918.....	716	525	620	518	638	554	726	989	1,770	1,569	952	741
1919.....	780	547	564	623	612	742	1,098	1,461	1,968	1,400	951	957
1920.....	666	619	580	462	532	632	827	1,180	1,288	946	817	681
A v. 1914-1920.....	776	659	673	597	562	615	739	1,027	1,476	1,291	837	766
1921.....	813	709	819	754	729	725	645	1,100	1,173	1,095	686	664
1922.....	753	602	640	517	659	600	606	825	1,335	1,072	726	594
1923.....	782	665	735	690	672	529	711	807	1,179	1,281	612	685

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 figures compiled from yearbooks of the stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 529.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923.*

RECEIPTS.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Albany, N. Y.		23	45	1	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Amarillo, Tex.	76	56	158	155	236	189	38	73	101
Atlanta, Ga.			2	1	2	1	2	2	5
Augusta, Ga.			(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Baltimore, Md.	306	279	349	359	371	367	466	306	284
Billings, Mont.	11	53	22	25	77	26	8		
Birmingham, Ala.		2	1	1	1	1	1	(¹)	(¹)
Boston, Mass.	3	3	3	4	4	5	2	2	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	835	1,024	756	904	1,100	1,052	1,380	1,191	1,226
Chattanooga, Tenn.		4	2	3	3	2	3	4	2
Cheyenne, Wyo.			210	371	442	222	148	139	169
Chicago, Ill.	3,510	4,291	3,595	4,630	5,244	4,005	4,734	3,874	4,068
Cincinnati, Ohio.	356	332	270	275	325	366	438	394	345
Cleveland, Ohio.	259	254	320	370	467	420	370	360	333
Columbia, S. C.		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1
Columbus, Ohio.	1	1	(¹)	1	1	1	1	2	1
Dallas, Tex.		1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1	1	1	(¹)
Dayton, Ohio.	11	4	4	5	11	9	7	8	7
Denver, Colo.	765	1,409	2,060	1,652	2,087	2,079	1,468	1,867	1,857
Detroit, Mich.	269	284	297	279	344	328	343	356	298
Dublin, Ga.					(¹)	(¹)		(¹)	
East St. Louis, Ill.	648	671	531	536	724	605	636	628	561
El Paso, Tex.	99	117	211	88	252	136	71	49	73
Emeryville, Calif.			136	98	156	157	170	165	
Erie, Pa.				100	38	38			
Evansville, Ind.		7	9	11	14	14	8	11	8
Fort Wayne, Ind.									8
Fort Worth, Tex.	363	431	406	335	453	394	357	325	396
Fosteria, Ohio.	13	12	12	10	11	17	21	14	12
Indianapolis, Ind.	113	98	162	114	121	136	145	147	124
Jacksonville, Fla.			(¹)	2	2	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Jersey City, N. J.	1,029	1,546	1,329	1,095	1,532	1,554	1,994	1,854	1,276
Kansas City, Mo.	1,815	1,758	1,499	1,667	1,945	1,687	1,780	1,574	1,671
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1
Lafayette, Ind.	3	2	4	5	8	8	8	4	4
Lancaster, Pa.	2	1	160	257	74	122	12	27	53
Laredo, Tex.									1
Logansport, Ind.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.									75
Louisville, Ky.	308	343	272	267	273	277	286	318	265
Marion, Ohio.				2	32	50	15	13	11
Memphis, Tenn.		4	(¹)	2	1	2	(¹)	1	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	86	55	48	57	65	61	59	45	40
Mobile, Ala.	(¹)	1	1						
Montgomery, Ala.			1	7	7	4	2	2	3
Moultrie, Ga.							1		(¹)
Nashville, Tenn.		47	94	114	147	129	138	152	129
Nebraska City, Nebr.				(¹)	1	1	(¹)		
Newark, N. J.									29
New Brighton, Minn.	146	169	83	203	276	166	293	290	
New Orleans, La.		4	6	9	6	6	4	4	4
New York, N. Y.	179	94	80	271	291	158	221	143	74
North Salt Lake, Utah.		404	257	424	368	481	368	459	449
Ogden, Utah.			380	423	516	608	576	704	949
Oklahoma, Okla.	69	115	50	32	19	15	18	18	9
Omaha, Nebr.	3,268	3,171	3,017	3,386	3,789	2,891	2,753	2,533	2,970
Pasco, Wash.				58	131	92	72	66	66
Peoria, Ill.	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	3	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	312	262	185	231	298	349	454	352	248
Pittsburgh, Pa.	419	337	563	553	767	922	1,197	1,204	1,045
Portland, Oreg.	197	171	141	149	215	236	329	305	179
Pueblo, Colo.	794	806	809	762	837	734	541	645	704
Richmond, Va.	7	10	8	7	10	10	12	13	9
Roanoke, Va.									4
St. Joseph, Mo.	878	804	679	827	1,007	843	931	730	979

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 529.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915–1923—Continued.*

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
St. Louis, Mo.	153	109	62	26					
St. Paul, Minn.	704	625	490	680	912	729	633	499	454
San Antonio, Tex.	17	26	51	41	88	70	40	66	22
Seattle, Wash.		20	9	52	102	91	91	70	86
Sioux City, Iowa.	337	321	267	387	686	358	288	223	216
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			(1)	2	37	5	2	2	5
Spokane, Wash.	2	32	39	102	117	127	73	63	28
Springfield, Ohio.									9
Tacoma, Wash.		12	28	28	33	44	55	39	
Toledo, Ohio.	41	29	34	29	54	69	23	20	18
Washington, D. C.		15	7	8	20	27	35	21	17
Wichita, Kans.	30	21	27	40	59	39	32	82	120
Total.	18,435	20,092	20,216	22,485	27,256	23,538	24,168	22,364	22,025

LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Albany, N. Y.			2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Atlanta, Ga.			(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	3
Augusta, Ga.			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.	105	93	60	85	108	121	186	144	131
Billings, Mont.			(1)		(1)				
Birmingham, Ala.		1	1	1	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.		183	119	142	231	263	243	193	161
Chattanooga, Tenn.				2	2	3	4	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	3,252	3,462	2,759	3,425	3,935	2,803	3,383	2,601	2,634
Cincinnati, Ohio.	124	79	51	52	84	81	121	91	62
Cleveland, Ohio.	168	144	118	132	176	168	234	189	183
Columbia, S. C.		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1
Columbus, Ohio.	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1
Dallas, Tex.		1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)
Dayton, Ohio.	11	2	2	2	4	6	5	5	5
Denver, Colo.	113	116	95	174	241	239	180	172	169
Detroit, Mich.		209	156	138	212	210	168	196	194
East St. Louis, Ill.	576	584	462	468	590	465	391	405	354
El Paso, Tex.			3	6	3	7	7	7	8
Emeryville, Calif.			135	101	156	167	170	165	
Erie, Pa.				3	4	1			
Evansville, Ind.		1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.									1
Fort Worth, Tex.	201	189	144	131	104	206	157	80	155
Fostoria, Ohio.			4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
Indianapolis, Ind.	40	31	21	16	26	31	44	64	61
Jacksonville, Fla.			(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jersey City, N. J.	1,029	1,546	1,329	1,095	1,532	1,554	1,994	1,854	1,276
Kansas City, Mo.	1,194	1,177	886	951	1,176	1,066	1,307	1,000	1,101
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lafayette, Ind.		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Lancaster, Pa.				1	1	2	2	1	2
Laredo, Tex.									1
Logansport, Ind.	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.									71
Louisville, Ky.	20	25	20	24	24	29	26	27	24
Marion, Ohio.				(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.	51	38	38	34	42	45	47	34	29
Mobile, Ala.	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Montgomery, Ala.					1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nashville, Tenn.		1	9	13	15	18	23	27	21
Newark, N. J.									29
New Orleans, La.		4	5	7	4	3	3	2	2
New York, N. Y.	179	94	83	271	291	158	221	143	75

¹ Less than 500

TABLE 529.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.*

LOCAL SLAUGHTER—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i> <i>sands.</i>
North Salt Lake, Utah.....		13	46	26	17	15	67	20	19
Ogden, Utah.....			8	43	24	17	14	8	7
Oklahoma, Okla.....	39	72	27	14	8	5	12	12	4
Omaha, Nebr.....	1,899	1,870	1,378	1,433	1,639	1,417	1,626	1,440	1,082
Pasco, Wash.....			(1)	(1)					
Peoria, Ill.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....			170	220	286	343	446	345	244
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	56	111	85	95	103	125	148	117	117
Portland, Oreg.....	146	112	87	77	109	104	151	95	104
Richmond, Va.....	6	2	4	5	6	7	10	9	8
Roanoke, Va.....									(1)
St. Joseph, Mo.....	615	624	472	580	706	615	730	576	754
St. Louis, Mo.....	16	18	11	8					
St. Paul, Minn.....	181	152	118	176	251	300	316	319	253
San Antonio, Tex.....			9	1	1	2	2	4	2
Seattle, Wash.....		20	9	52	101	90	91	69	83
Sioux City, Iowa.....	210	216	170	210	282	199	191	153	136
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....			(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	(1)	(1)
Spokane, Wash.....	1	1	4	9	13	16	26	11	(1)
Springfield, Ohio.....									
Tacoma, Wash.....		12	28	24	37	37	55	40	
Toledo, Ohio.....		3	3	2	4	2	3	3	1
Washington, D. C.....		15	6	8	20	27	34	20	17
Wichita, Kans.....	19	4	2	4	6	5	6	13	17
Total.....	10,264	11,228	9,142	10,266	12,646	10,981	12,858	10,669	10,271

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Amarillo, Tex.....		17	79	50	116	86	23	23	62
Atlanta, Ga.....					(1)		(1)	(1)	1
Augusta, Ga.....					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Baltimore, Md.....		2	1	1	2	1	(1)	1	1
Billings, Mont.....			6	14	17	9			
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	1		(1)				
Buffalo, N. Y.....		14	18	21	14	23	4	3	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.....				1	1	(1)			
Chicago, Ill.....	467	634	968	1,106	809	521	688	682	682
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	1	5	8	8	13	15	15	15
Cleveland, Ohio.....			1	3	4	(1)	4	7	4
Denver, Colo.....	741	1,030	921	1,290	1,349	643	1,088	1,068	1,068
Detroit, Mich.....	5	5	3	8	20	14	12	12	12
East St. Louis, Ill.....	36	48	48	70	60	33	50	51	51
El Paso, Tex.....		104	43	189	95	21	30	37	37
Evansville, Ind.....			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fort Wayne, Ind.....									(1)
Fort Worth, Tex.....	72	127	111	164	71	80	136	39	39
Fostoria, Ohio.....			(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....			4	5		5	10	9	5
Jacksonville, Fla.....		(1)		(1)	1	1	(1)		
Kansas City, Mo.....	460	510	602	672	474	324	385	407	407
Knoxville, Tenn.....		2	1	1	(1)		2		
Lafayette, Ind.....	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laredo, Tex.....									(1)
Logansport, Ind.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....									4
Louisville, Ky.....			27	31	20	25	34	34	34
Marion, Ohio.....			(1)	2	1	1	2	2	2
Memphis, Tenn.....		(1)				(1)	(1)	(1)	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	4	1	1				
Mobile, Ala.....		(1)							
Montgomery, Ala.....			(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	3	2	19	6	4	4	4	2
Nebraska City, Nebr.....			(1)	1	(1)				

1 Less than 500.

TABLE 529.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stock yards, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.*

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—Continued.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹	1923
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands. (¹)
Newark, N. J.									
New Brighton, Minn.		4	4		33	3	75	46	
New Orleans, La.			(¹)	2	1	1	1	1	1
North Salt Lake, Utah		47	159	215	277	211	142	276	234
Ogden, Utah			1	41	171	133	197	281	360
Oklahoma, Okla.		24	13	6		3	2	3	3
Omaha, Nebr.		1,036	1,302	1,692	1,767	1,124	676	757	889
Pasco, Wash.				59	131	68			
Peoria, Ill.				(¹)	1		4	1	3
Portland, Oreg.		15	27	18	27	40	13	7	5
Pueblo, Colo.				20	(¹)	1	(¹)	3	212
Richmond, Va.		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
St. Joseph, Mo.		97	124	126	200	142	107	112	150
St. Paul, Minn.		140	92	109	201	113	78	66	91
San Antonio, Tex.		9	1	17	46	33	5	38	7
Sioux City, Iowa		87	62	129	272	90	64	46	42
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.			(¹)	(¹)	28	1	(¹)	(¹)	1
Spokane, Wash.			16	24	35	75	12	22	12
Tacoma, Wash.				2	1	2	(¹)	(¹)	
Toledo, Ohio					(¹)	3	(¹)	(¹)	
Wichita, Kans.		1	11	16	19	3	2	17	37
Total		3,277	4,448	5,208	6,956	5,180	3,095	4,167	4,478

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports made by stockyards to the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 530.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, 1923.*

Stockyard.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
Buffalo, N. Y.:													
Receipts	133	102	107	125	88	39	45	62	85	123	152	165	1,226
Local slaughter	15	11	12	16	15	6	13	14	15	17	14	13	161
Stocker and feeder shipments								1	(¹)	1	(¹)		2
Chicago, Ill.:													
Receipts	358	283	315	338	261	200	230	365	478	539	325	346	4,096
Local slaughter	243	188	212	238	204	189	237	228	227	266	217	236	2,694
Stocker and feeder shipments	24	25	21	11	5	7	23	81	186	208	62	34	682
Cincinnati, Ohio:													
Receipts	3	2	3	3	33	83	70	83	30	20	9	6	345
Local slaughter	3	2	2	3	10	5	9	10	3	7	4	4	62
Stocker and feeder shipments	(¹)					1	1	6	6	1	(¹)		15
Cleveland, Ohio:													
Receipts	24	15	16	32	24	16	21	22	36	34	46	47	333
Local slaughter	16	13	13	18	16	14	15	18	18	16	8	21	186
Stocker and feeder shipments						(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2	1	1	(¹)	4
Denver, Colo.:													
Receipts	126	101	121	114	63	30	53	48	221	707	219	63	1,857
Local slaughter	16	19	20	19	14	5	10	10	10	19	13	11	169
Stocker and feeder shipments	54	24	20	10	9	3	29	11	127	538	213	30	1,068
East St. Louis, Mo.:													
Receipts	32	19	24	20	54	92	70	60	60	53	34	34	561
Local slaughter	18	14	17	12	39	68	56	40	27	27	18	18	364
Stocker and feeder shipments	(¹)	1	(¹)		(¹)	2	8	5	20	10	3	2	51

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 530.—*Sheep: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments, public stockyards, 1923—Continued.*

Stockyard.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Fort Worth, Tex.: Receipts.....	12	6	8	16	36	42	61	26	53	38	27	11	386
Local slaughter.....	5	5	6	11	40	23	23	9	9	12	10	2	155
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	2	(1)	(1)	1	4	3	5	5	8	6	2	3	39
Indianapolis, Ind.: Receipts.....	7	3	2	2	5	15	15	16	20	21	9	8	124
Local slaughter.....	5	1	1	1	3	9	7	10	8	7	5	4	61
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	5
Jersey City, N. J.: Receipts.....	81	55	57	68	88	145	166	193	118	117	98	90	1,236
Local slaughter.....	81	55	57	68	88	145	166	193	118	117	98	90	1,276
Stocker and feeder shipments.....													
Kansas City, Mo.: Receipts.....	146	112	140	127	148	119	128	118	219	215	90	166	1,671
Local slaughter.....	108	84	106	113	108	85	91	73	95	104	54	29	1,161
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	27	23	17	8	23	24	21	37	98	81	28	20	467
Oklahoma, Okla.: Receipts.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3
Local slaughter.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4
Stocker and feeder shipments.....												3	3
Omaha, Nebr.: Receipts.....	247	251	256	205	209	118	215	264	422	424	163	196	2,970
Local slaughter.....	179	139	176	168	168	94	133	112	148	134	106	134	1,932
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	25	38	19	15	23	21	46	125	257	252	49	19	889
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Receipts.....	63	54	62	82	92	121	139	131	88	75	57	78	1,045
Local slaughter.....	8	6	6	11	12	10	12	12	10	12	10	9	118
Stocker and feeder shipments.....													
St. Joseph, Mo.: Receipts.....	101	110	121	92	77	61	57	51	72	100	65	72	979
Local slaughter.....	82	82	94	80	66	49	47	37	43	62	49	63	754
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	7	6	7	8	9	10	8	14	26	36	12	7	180
St. Paul, Minn.: Receipts.....	37	18	16	9	5	5	17	27	73	134	83	30	454
Local slaughter.....	23	12	13	8	5	5	12	22	58	50	42	23	253
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	4	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	3	10	43	22	4	91
Sioux City, Iowa: Receipts.....	25	16	14	11	4	3	6	9	17	53	34	24	216
Local slaughter.....	20	13	12	7	3	3	5	4	10	15	24	20	136
Stocker and feeder shipments.....	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	26	6	2	42

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division. Local slaughter data from stockyards.

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 531.—*Sheep: Shipments of feeder sheep from public stockyards, 1923.*

ORIGIN.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Chicago, Ill.....	29,381	24,367	20,809	10,850	4,330	5,847
Denver, Colo.....	36,831	20,197	9,020	4,495	6,610	2,339
Fort Worth, Tex.....	2,291	290	124	1,244	4,064	1,966
Kansas City, Kans.....	18,364	13,857	5,095	2,380	11,499	9,746
Louisville, Ky.....					1,390	5,329
National Stock Yards, Ill.....	484	280	123		203	1,637
Omaha, Nebr.....	20,468	30,600	18,655	14,585	21,101	13,430
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1,954	1,304	150	16	23	648
South St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,722	825	1,220	565	1,798	2,501
South St. Paul, Minn.....	2,770	2,258	1,928			125
All other.....	2,704	1,025	507	612	1,574	2,182
Total.....	114,949	95,003	57,628	34,847	52,582	51,010

TABLE 531.—*Sheep: Shipments of feeder sheep from public stockyards, 1923—Continued.*

ORIGIN—Continued.

Market.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Chicago, Ill.	25,040	83,368	186,428	189,772	63,581	39,547	683,280
Denver, Colo.	21,906	12,903	119,815	554,409	173,227	29,906	1,001,718
Fort Worth, Tex.	5,114	4,461	8,403	5,814	2,017	3,380	39,258
Kansas City, Kans.	14,772	27,210	70,583	70,170	20,171	19,471	281,318
Louisville, Ky.	10,602	11,786	3,843	934	—	6	34,060
National Stock Yards, Ill.	6,123	3,603	2,517	1,823	563	424	17,778
Omaha, Nebr.	43,319	121,077	247,383	243,404	57,745	26,201	862,968
Sioux City, Iowa.	523	847	7,141	28,690	4,777	2,038	45,211
South St. Joseph, Mo.	5,396	9,426	18,052	16,135	4,993	2,955	60,618
South St. Paul, Minn.	269	1,619	6,111	35,047	19,349	3,558	73,027
All other.	4,135	6,987	27,048	14,517	9,242	8,810	74,343
Total.	137,299	283,287	692,354	1,170,715	355,644	131,291	3,176,609

DESTINATION.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Colorado.	25,556	8,961	3,877	4,016	5,087	2,097
Illinois.	6,874	5,243	1,759	4,366	1,128	2,403
Indiana.	977	1,505	607	1,008	10	2,234
Iowa.	6,934	7,731	2,698	797	4,648	6,927
Kansas.	3,639	3,726	2,383	1,246	4,856	704
Kentucky.	—	—	—	—	1,770	5,156
Michigan.	21,769	17,597	13,914	2,995	3,601	8,556
Minnesota.	813	787	463	—	—	167
Missouri.	6,559	4,952	914	422	3,253	5,281
Nebraska.	34,989	40,978	21,737	15,560	23,996	17,352
Ohio.	601	1,556	1,085	250	303	766
South Dakota.	134	172	397	—	—	3
Texas.	1,503	15	124	1,344	2,392	1,816
Wisconsin.	2,314	678	5,922	2,320	200	885
All other.	2,587	1,102	1,748	523	1,838	2,160
Total.	114,949	95,003	57,628	34,847	52,582	51,010

State.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Colorado.	21,599	4,668	77,051	398,695	148,822	27,207	727,336
Illinois.	9,776	40,637	91,323	66,143	19,282	7,181	256,065
Indiana.	7,327	39,322	53,231	36,517	6,876	1,496	150,083
Iowa.	20,632	66,212	132,544	129,846	19,722	5,965	404,656
Kansas.	4,788	9,661	27,195	36,280	11,876	13,726	120,060
Kentucky.	11,496	13,329	5,480	1,571	—	6	36,898
Michigan.	16,172	21,216	66,086	96,066	32,041	17,979	313,592
Minnesota.	1,615	1,259	5,705	10,409	9,542	1,893	31,633
Missouri.	13,108	26,952	68,953	44,466	7,127	9,113	190,106
Nebraska.	19,743	46,199	124,699	291,844	72,863	26,363	736,323
Ohio.	2,126	5,888	18,605	15,516	3,749	1,036	51,684
South Dakota.	3,349	2,655	3,741	3,741	1,376	1,638	13,485
Texas.	2,910	590	1,508	1,311	1,283	1,370	16,166
Wisconsin.	760	728	1,151	12,512	4,796	8,619	40,375
All other.	5,247	4,277	15,568	26,798	17,599	8,256	86,203
Total.	137,299	283,287	692,354	1,170,715	355,644	131,291	3,176,609

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

TABLE 532.—*Sheep: Imports, exports, and prices, 1895-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Number.	Value.	Average import price.	Number.	Value.	Average export price.
1895-1899.....	351,602	\$972,444	\$2.77	296,882	\$1,861,231	\$6.27
1900-1904.....	303,900	1,082,047	3.56	282,138	1,525,800	6.05
1905-1909.....	195,983	886,150	4.52	143,011	839,219	5.87
1909-10.....	120,152	696,879	5.82	44,517	209,000	4.69
1910-11.....	53,455	377,625	7.06	121,491	636,272	5.24
1911-12.....	23,588	157,257	6.67	157,263	626,985	3.99
1912-13.....	15,428	80,021	5.83	187,132	605,725	3.24
1913-14.....	223,719	532,404	2.38	152,600	534,543	3.50
1914-15.....	153,317	533,967	3.48	47,313	182,278	3.86
1915-16.....	235,659	917,502	3.89	52,278	231,535	4.43
1916-17.....	190,422	858,045	5.54	58,811	367,635	6.26
1917-18.....	177,681	1,970,746	11.14	7,959	97,028	12.19
1918-19.....	163,283	1,014,473	11.72	16,117	187,547	11.02
1919-20.....	199,549	2,279,949	11.43	59,155	711,549	12.03
1920-21.....	161,292	1,541,793	9.56	80,723	532,510	6.60
1921-22.....	96,086	514,424	5.35	62,354	294,442	4.72
1922-23.....	82,903	542,406	6.54	15,791	164,095	10.43

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 533.—*Live sheep: Exports and imports, United States, by months, 1910-1924.*

IMPORTS.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1900-10.....	765	8,683	33,002	32,896	29,604	15,072	1,014	403	2,014	1,415	978	806	126,182
1910-11.....	1,885	6,715	8,287	21,401	11,550	224	89	90	6	860	1,976	363	53,455
1911-12.....	86	2,650	2,241	5,770	8,042	881	33	9	7	131	2,390	1,339	23,588
1912-13.....	37	413	1,648	3,466	5,077	792	95	13	782	2	2,769	334	15,428
1913-14.....	457	1,173	960	26,035	46,995	36,073	15,485	871	13,995	73,169	5,834	2,672	223,719
1914-15.....	4,403	15,464	18,915	13,680	15,375	20,132	7,223	53,747	33	1,340	748	2,257	153,317
1915-16.....	12,377	23,637	19,083	56,765	53,253	15,458	2,530	193	3,884	5,785	5,632	6,462	235,659
1916-17.....	4,731	8,025	48,650	33,755	13,835	1,640	8,446	42,880	3,193	885	2,258	1,524	160,422
1917-18.....	1,439	6,980	51,421	38,540	38,436	6,859	1,423	7,085	13,300	1,899	3,512	6,887	177,681
1918-19.....	672	4,691	20,274	32,105	36,463	22,002	10,684	8,103	5,146	12,203	10,631	319	163,283
1919-20.....	1,039	15,092	27,567	77,705	37,448	18,847	8,611	3,263	5,247	1,763	1,114	1,863	199,549
1920-21.....	1,633	15,835	37,534	39,687	36,689	19,666	5,232	261	1,241	1,234	416	1,864	161,292
1921-22.....	856	10,075	31,938	18,607	11,880	1,483	7,538	3,499	5,537	2,375	2,084	1,064	96,086
1922-23.....	1,415	12,714	22,160	81,096	4,512	1,164	5,347	447	12	2,599	1,478	15	82,903
1923-24.....	2,021	3,428	3,774	11,023	8,690	102							

EXPORTS.

Year ending June 30.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1900-10.....	5,584	4,603	8,372	6,818	3,221	4,184	1,550	1,289	462	957	790	6,697	44,517
1910-11.....	6,532	4,060	8,987	11,863	10,666	3,825	7,458	8,504	15,452	15,738	20,537	12,899	121,491
1911-12.....	12,984	10,542	21,312	15,281	14,524	21,838	12,039	12,359	7,820	9,643	6,234	12,678	157,263
1912-13.....	10,786	25,601	24,292	20,090	18,589	31,823	7,645	9,437	5,906	9,774	10,132	13,037	187,132
1913-14.....	16,537	6,475	16,795	27,843	19,050	28,760	4,203	5,803	4,940	5,462	8,173	9,499	152,600
1914-15.....	8,632	9,300	7,216	8,531	6,172	236	206	125	1,130	531	2,485	2,649	47,213
1915-16.....	4,076	5,449	2,987	10,518	6,919	3,420	541	4,981	1,500	519	6,999	4,393	52,278
1916-17.....	3,152	4,833	3,281	14,400	6,913	3,577	1,253	703	309	8,226	10,333	1,831	58,811
1917-18.....	570	1,103	334	423	266	5,008	6	48	6	11	96	88	7,959
1918-19.....	6,196	108	39	899	75	400	30	12	153	4,595	3,406	214	16,117
1919-20.....	4,557	1,695	5,084	5,075	6,653	207	149	13,320	4,034	147	426	14,958	59,155
1920-21.....	890	246	3,407	2,558	1,806	6,937	4,059	8,486	4,008	14,749	10,098	23,482	80,723
1921-22.....	15,744	16,005	6,737	6,244	3,031	2,156	174	1,952	770	2,414	1,320	3,207	62,354
1922-23.....	3,387	1,582	1,186	575	540	109	131	53	783	8,942	1,727	1,820	15,791
1923-24.....	2,305	1,980	484	518	141	2,695							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 534.—*Sheep: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted av.
1910.....	\$5.68	\$5.00	\$5.64	\$5.10	\$5.70	\$5.44	\$5.47	\$4.68	\$4.81	\$4.68	\$4.63	\$4.54	\$5.24
1911.....	4.47	4.24	4.45	4.55	4.51	4.24	4.19	3.98	3.91	3.68	3.65	3.71	4.18
1912.....	3.60	4.01	4.12	4.57	4.74	4.52	4.21	4.26	4.11	4.19	4.05	4.21	4.24
1913.....	4.35	4.63	4.97	5.16	4.91	4.84	4.20	4.23	4.23	4.16	4.27	4.46	4.55
Av. 1910-1913.....	4.58	4.52	4.80	5.10	4.99	4.78	4.52	4.31	4.26	4.18	4.15	4.23	4.55
1914.....	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.96	4.87	4.70	4.75	4.67	4.80	4.81	4.68	4.95	4.79
1915.....	4.95	5.14	5.36	5.60	5.54	5.43	5.25	5.16	5.06	5.18	5.18	5.38	5.27
1916.....	5.52	5.90	6.35	6.61	6.66	6.54	6.33	6.22	6.25	6.20	6.41	6.77	6.29
1917.....	7.38	8.17	9.21	9.69	10.15	9.84	9.33	9.33	10.05	10.24	10.20	10.44	9.45
1918.....	10.55	10.78	11.41	11.98	12.33	11.56	11.04	10.99	10.79	10.35	10.11	9.46	10.56
1919.....	9.68	9.95	10.45	11.33	10.93	10.34	9.25	9.06	8.69	8.46	8.35	8.53	9.93
1920.....	9.24	9.97	10.25	10.66	10.34	9.13	8.21	7.64	7.24	6.62	6.20	5.54	8.51
Av. 1914-1920.....	7.43	7.79	8.26	8.69	8.69	8.22	7.75	7.60	7.55	7.41	7.30	7.30	7.94
1921.....	5.30	5.01	5.27	5.11	5.11	4.74	4.34	4.38	4.11	3.96	3.84	4.10	4.65
1922.....	4.57	5.71	6.51	6.43	6.65	6.09	6.11	5.98	5.70	5.93	6.02	6.27	5.95
1923.....	6.88	6.83	7.06	7.20	6.92	6.43	6.43	6.22	6.57	6.33	6.20	6.39	6.65

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 535.—*Lambs: Farm price per 100 pounds, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning June 1.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Weighted av.
1910-11.....	\$7.13	\$6.71	\$5.70	\$5.88	\$5.78	\$5.54	\$5.60	\$5.71	\$5.44	\$5.49	\$5.77	\$5.74	\$5.68
1911-12.....	5.51	5.42	5.29	5.02	4.68	4.68	4.93	5.22	5.15	5.38	5.98	6.16	5.23
1912-13.....	6.02	5.74	5.80	5.49	5.42	5.37	5.70	6.03	6.34	6.56	6.59	6.66	5.99
1913-14.....	6.36	6.05	5.80	5.51	5.51	5.64	5.85	6.10	6.18	6.21	6.47	6.49	6.05
Av. 1910-1913.....	6.26	5.98	5.52	5.47	5.35	5.31	5.52	5.78	5.78	5.94	6.20	6.26	5.75
1914-15.....	6.47	6.55	6.26	6.27	6.09	6.14	6.23	6.47	6.67	6.06	7.35	7.32	6.57
1915-16.....	7.26	7.31	6.70	6.71	6.70	6.76	7.02	7.99	7.78	8.10	8.58	8.49	7.40
1916-17.....	8.36	8.16	8.15	8.22	8.02	8.41	8.72	9.59	10.51	11.46	12.08	12.51	9.93
1917-18.....	12.64	11.19	12.08	13.06	14.09	13.79	12.81	13.63	13.77	14.11	15.24	15.39	13.84
1918-19.....	14.96	14.20	14.20	13.78	13.20	12.54	12.44	12.71	13.17	14.03	14.61	14.24	13.54
1919-20.....	12.89	13.09	12.91	12.25	11.47	11.45	11.85	12.91	14.08	14.17	14.63	14.26	12.94
1920-21.....	12.82	11.79	10.84	10.31	9.65	9.37	8.46	8.44	7.76	7.90	7.55	7.78	8.86
Av. 1914-1920.....	10.92	10.31	10.16	10.08	9.89	9.78	9.80	10.18	10.53	10.83	11.44	11.44	10.46
1921-22.....	7.59	7.37	6.99	6.27	5.96	6.12	6.00	7.33	8.37	10.21	10.54	10.39	8.66
1922-23.....	9.87	9.55	9.39	9.43	10.06	10.30	10.49	10.69	10.83	11.01	10.69	11.00	10.38
1923-24.....	10.72	10.60	9.96	10.28	10.17	10.01	10.10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 536.—*Farm prices of sheep, per head, by ages, United States, Jan. 1, 1912-1924.*

Jan. 1.	Under 1 year old.	Ewes 1 year and over.	Wethers 1 year and over.	Rams.	Jan. 1.	Under 1 year old.	Ewes 1 year and over.	Wethers 1 year and over.	Rams.
1912.....	\$2.64	\$3.45	\$3.43	\$3.26	1919.....	\$5.82	\$12.44	\$11.02	\$21.80
1913.....	3.11	3.98	3.93	3.80	1920.....	8.06	11.03	9.60	21.63
1914.....	3.23	4.09	4.06	3.49	1921.....	5.34	6.87	5.93	15.10
1915.....	3.62	4.59	4.46	9.01	1922.....	4.24	4.84	4.07	11.37
1916.....	4.15	5.35	5.62	10.32	1923.....	6.66	7.69	6.06	14.23
1917.....	5.68	7.48	6.78	13.62	1924.....	6.89	8.08	5.95	15.49
1918.....	9.06	12.70	11.26	20.84					

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 537.—Sheep and lambs: Monthly farm price per 100 pounds, by States, 15th of month, 1923.

SHEEP.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine.....	6.40	6.30	6.50	6.50	7.60	7.00	6.60	7.50	6.00	6.10	6.00	5.40	6.40
New Hampshire.....	6.70	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.20	6.70	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.80	6.70
Vermont.....	5.80	5.00	4.90	6.00	6.00	5.60	5.00	4.70	5.10	5.70	5.00	5.00	5.35
Massachusetts.....	8.80	8.50	6.00	5.60	5.60	6.20	5.70	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.70	6.70
Rhode Island.....	6.00	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.50	8.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.12	6.12
New York.....	5.60	6.60	5.20	6.00	5.50	5.20	5.80	5.20	5.00	5.40	5.60	6.00	5.54
New Jersey.....	6.60	6.70	6.10	6.20	6.40	6.20	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.10	6.22	6.22
Pennsylvania.....	6.60	6.70	6.10	6.20	6.40	6.20	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.10	6.22	6.22
Delaware.....	6.60	6.70	6.10	6.20	6.40	6.20	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.10	6.22	6.22
Maryland.....	5.40	5.90	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.20	4.50	5.50	5.70	5.80	5.00	5.24	5.24
Virginia.....	5.40	5.20	5.80	6.50	6.00	5.20	5.00	5.20	5.70	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.58
West Virginia.....	5.50	5.40	6.40	6.00	6.00	5.80	5.70	5.60	6.20	5.50	6.20	5.50	5.98
North Carolina.....	6.70	6.10	5.60	6.20	6.80	6.20	5.60	6.40	6.20	7.60	7.00	6.10	6.32
South Carolina.....	7.00	6.60	7.20	7.50	7.00	7.00	8.30	8.40	6.50	7.20	6.70	7.90	7.27
Georgia.....	6.10	5.60	6.00	5.20	6.00	7.50	6.70	5.00	5.60	6.50	5.50	5.50	6.01
Florida.....	6.00	5.10	5.50	5.60	5.80	5.30	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.65
Ohio.....	6.10	6.00	6.10	5.90	5.80	5.30	5.10	5.30	5.20	5.80	5.50	5.60	5.64
Indiana.....	4.10	4.60	4.90	5.10	5.10	4.50	4.00	4.20	4.80	4.80	4.50	4.40	4.67
Illinois.....	5.70	5.40	6.00	6.70	5.70	5.00	5.20	4.70	5.90	5.40	5.40	5.70	5.48
Michigan.....	6.50	7.10	6.60	6.90	6.00	6.20	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.10	5.80	5.40	6.08
Wisconsin.....	5.80	5.70	6.00	6.00	5.60	4.90	5.00	4.70	4.80	5.00	4.50	4.60	5.16
Minnesota.....	6.00	6.10	6.10	6.40	6.50	6.10	5.30	5.80	5.80	5.40	5.10	5.70	5.87
Iowa.....	6.40	6.40	6.80	6.50	5.90	6.40	6.10	5.60	5.80	6.70	6.30	6.50	6.26
Missouri.....	6.00	5.90	6.40	6.20	6.30	5.40	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.20	5.57
North Dakota.....	5.70	6.00	6.30	6.80	6.70	6.00	6.00	5.40	5.70	5.60	6.00	5.70	5.99
South Dakota.....	6.10	7.10	6.80	7.60	7.50	5.80	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.40	5.90	6.70	6.50
Nebraska.....	6.60	8.00	8.00	7.10	7.70	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.60	7.90	6.70	6.90	7.12
Kansas.....	6.90	7.40	6.60	6.60	7.00	6.80	6.80	7.00	7.00	6.00	5.50	6.10	6.59
Kentucky.....	4.60	4.90	5.30	4.70	5.00	4.50	4.40	4.30	5.00	4.70	5.00	4.50	4.74
Tennessee.....	5.10	4.80	5.30	5.60	5.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.90	4.40	5.20	4.40	4.96
Alabama.....	6.00	7.00	6.60	6.60	7.10	6.30	6.30	6.00	6.30	6.50	5.50	6.00	6.37
Mississippi.....	4.60	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.90	4.60	4.10	4.20	4.10	5.00	4.00	3.50	4.38
Louisiana.....	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Texas.....	6.50	5.30	6.10	6.80	6.40	6.10	6.60	6.00	6.20	5.60	6.60	6.00	6.18
Oklahoma.....	6.50	5.30	6.10	6.80	6.40	6.10	6.60	6.00	6.20	5.60	6.60	6.00	6.18
Arkansas.....	5.80	4.80	4.30	5.20	5.10	4.20	4.00	3.30	4.50	4.90	4.10	4.30	4.54
Montana.....	7.40	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.90	6.00	6.70	7.30	7.40	7.90	6.30	7.20	7.21
Wyoming.....	8.00	7.50	7.50	8.20	9.00	7.50	8.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.50	7.47
Colorado.....	7.20	8.10	7.80	8.20	7.70	8.00	7.00	6.40	7.30	7.30	6.70	6.90	7.38
New Mexico.....	8.00	7.50	8.30	8.70	7.70	7.00	7.70	7.00	7.80	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.45
Arizona.....	7.00	7.60	8.40	7.50	7.30	7.30	6.70	6.60	7.00	8.10	7.00	7.50	7.43
Utah.....	7.00	7.60	8.40	7.50	7.30	7.30	6.70	6.60	7.20	6.70	7.40	7.50	7.27
Nevada.....	6.60	6.60	5.50	8.00	8.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	7.70	6.38	6.38
Idaho.....	7.50	6.90	7.70	8.00	6.60	6.50	6.90	6.00	6.30	6.30	5.70	5.60	6.07
Washington.....	7.00	6.70	7.30	7.60	8.80	6.90	6.40	6.30	6.10	6.90	6.70	6.30	6.75
Oregon.....	8.00	7.20	7.60	7.60	7.00	7.10	6.30	6.00	7.70	7.00	6.70	6.50	7.06
California.....	7.80	8.40	9.00	8.00	7.70	7.00	7.20	7.70	7.50	6.90	6.80	7.30	7.61
United States.....	6.88	6.83	7.06	7.20	6.92	6.43	6.43	6.22	6.57	6.38	6.20	6.39	6.62

LAMBS.

Maine.....	10.50	9.90	10.00	10.30	10.00	11.10	13.00	11.60	11.30	11.00	10.50	11.00	10.85
New Hampshire.....	11.50	12.00	11.60	11.60	12.00	13.00	13.20	12.70	10.50	12.00	11.20	11.20	12.17
Vermont.....	11.00	10.60	10.00	11.40	10.10	10.30	10.50	9.70	10.00	10.00	10.10	9.90	10.30
Massachusetts.....	11.00	11.00	9.30	8.30	10.90	10.90	11.70	10.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.46	10.46
Rhode Island.....	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	14.00	13.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.44	12.44
Connecticut.....	11.00	12.10	11.60	12.20	11.90	12.50	12.30	11.90	11.00	11.30	11.10	11.10	11.74
New York.....	11.20	11.20	10.90	10.80	11.70	11.30	12.80	12.50	11.00	11.50	10.30	10.10	10.93
Pennsylvania.....	11.20	11.20	10.90	10.80	11.70	11.30	12.80	12.50	11.00	11.50	10.30	10.10	10.93
Delaware.....	11.20	11.20	10.90	10.80	11.70	11.30	12.80	12.50	11.00	11.50	10.30	10.10	10.93
Maryland.....	11.60	12.60	12.30	13.70	12.50	11.60	10.80	11.50	11.10	11.70	12.00	11.88	11.88
Virginia.....	10.00	10.30	11.50	12.10	12.70	11.40	11.20	10.30	10.90	10.20	10.70	9.80	10.92
West Virginia.....	10.00	11.00	12.60	11.40	11.30	11.60	10.80	10.90	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.90	10.57
North Carolina.....	8.10	8.00	7.70	8.20	8.70	8.80	8.80	8.60	9.20	8.80	8.20	8.00	8.42
South Carolina.....	8.00	8.50	9.60	10.60	9.10	10.00	9.10	9.10	8.60	9.30	8.00	8.50	8.88

TABLE 537.—Sheep and lambs: Monthly farm price per 100 pounds, by States, 18th of month, 1923—Continued.

LAMBS—Continued.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Georgia.....	7.50	7.60	8.00	7.30	7.10	10.00	8.80	7.80	7.30	9.00	6.50	7.00	7.82
Florida.....	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.80	6.80	6.80	7.10	6.80	6.44
Ohio.....	11.70	11.70	11.40	10.30	11.00	10.80	10.80	10.10	10.50	10.70	10.80	10.20	10.70
Indiana.....	11.00	10.80	10.70	11.40	11.80	9.70	10.70	9.80	10.20	10.30	9.70	10.00	10.48
Illinois.....	10.60	10.10	10.30	10.40	10.30	11.00	10.80	9.50	10.40	10.30	9.80	10.10	10.31
Michigan.....	12.00	12.20	12.30	11.20	11.20	12.00	11.50	11.20	11.50	11.30	10.50	10.80	11.48
Wisconsin.....	10.50	10.70	11.50	10.60	11.20	11.50	11.00	9.70	10.00	10.30	9.60	10.00	10.55
Minnesota.....	11.00	10.70	11.00	13.30	11.10	11.20	11.30	10.00	10.20	9.80	10.00	9.80	10.78
Iowa.....	11.00	11.70	10.80	10.90	11.00	12.00	10.90	10.00	10.70	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.87
Missouri.....	10.20	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.50	11.40	10.80	9.50	9.70	9.90	9.70	9.50	10.37
North Dakota.....	9.50	10.30	10.00	10.30	9.00	9.60	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.50	9.40	9.10	9.55
South Dakota.....	11.00	10.50	9.90	10.00	11.00	11.20	11.00	10.50	10.90	10.00	10.70	9.70	10.62
Nebraska.....	11.00	11.50	11.60	9.80	10.80	10.50	11.10	10.50	11.00	10.70	10.30	10.30	10.76
Kansas.....	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.80	11.80	10.40	11.50	10.20	9.90	9.60	9.50	9.50	10.56
Kentucky.....	9.30	9.50	10.20	10.70	11.70	11.90	10.70	9.40	9.40	8.90	9.70	9.00	10.03
Tennessee.....	8.40	8.30	9.00	10.60	10.20	9.70	9.00	8.80	8.60	7.40	8.50	8.00	8.88
Alabama.....	8.30	8.80	8.50	8.30	9.00	9.90	9.10	9.30	9.00	7.80	7.60	8.00	8.62
Mississippi.....	6.80	8.10	7.40	6.00	7.10	7.50	7.50	7.00	6.30	7.70	6.50	6.50	6.96
Louisiana.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Texas.....	8.50	7.00	8.00	9.00	8.60	8.10	9.50	9.00	8.40	7.00	9.00	8.50	8.43
Oklahoma.....	6.30	6.50	7.40	7.00	7.70	6.60	7.20	6.80	6.00	6.80	6.00	6.50	6.78
Arkansas.....	9.60	10.80	10.60	10.20	11.00	10.50	10.20	9.40	9.90	10.50	9.50	10.20	10.20
Montana.....	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.30	11.70	11.70	11.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	10.80	10.60	11.03
Wyoming.....	11.20	11.50	12.30	12.00	12.70	12.00	12.00	10.50	11.50	11.80	11.00	11.50	11.60
Colorado.....	10.20	10.90	9.90	9.00	10.10	11.20	10.00	10.80	10.10	9.80	9.50	10.09	10.09
New Mexico.....	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70
Arizona.....	11.80	11.30	11.40	10.60	10.80	10.20	10.60	9.50	10.50	9.90	10.40	10.60	10.68
Utah.....	11.80	11.70	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Nevada.....	10.70	9.80	10.40	10.30	9.90	10.00	9.80	9.00	9.50	9.00	8.80	9.00	9.68
Idaho.....	9.40	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.30	10.00	9.50	9.40	9.10	9.50	9.50	9.00	9.82
Washington.....	10.10	10.70	11.00	10.80	10.50	10.20	9.10	9.80	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.00	9.88
Oregon.....	11.60	12.60	12.70	11.50	11.00	11.10	10.80	10.80	11.00	10.80	10.80	11.10	11.98
California.....	10.60	10.83	11.01	10.69	11.00	10.72	10.60	9.96	10.28	10.17	10.01	10.10	10.50
United States.....	10.60	10.83	11.01	10.69	11.00	10.72	10.60	9.96	10.28	10.17	10.01	10.10	10.50

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 538.—Sheep and lambs, native and western: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1901-1923.

SHEEP.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average. ¹
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
1905.....	5.15	5.55	5.50	5.08	4.75	4.72	5.10	4.95	4.72	5.10	5.10	5.25	5.08
1906.....	5.40	5.12	5.28	5.35	5.55	5.45	5.25	4.98	5.18	4.90	5.08	5.08	5.21
1907.....	5.15	5.20	5.50	5.65	5.78	5.90	5.32	5.32	5.18	4.82	4.38	4.18	5.20
1908.....	4.82	5.00	5.82	5.68	5.85	4.70	4.10	4.00	3.72	4.08	4.15	4.32	4.64
1909.....	4.90	4.92	5.28	5.60	6.05	5.28	4.68	4.50	4.05	4.35	4.52	4.92	4.97
1910.....	5.55	6.50	7.60	7.60	6.55	5.10	4.20	4.20	3.95	3.70	3.70	3.90	5.26
1911.....	4.10	4.15	4.70	4.20	4.45	3.80	3.95	3.50	3.80	3.65	3.45	3.55	3.94
1912.....	4.30	4.15	5.30	5.90	6.15	4.50	4.25	4.05	4.15	4.00	4.05	4.45	4.60
1913.....	5.35	5.90	6.40	6.45	5.85	5.05	4.50	4.35	4.30	4.55	4.60	4.95	5.19
A. v. 1909-1913.....	4.84	5.12	5.86	5.95	5.81	4.75	4.32	4.12	4.23	4.10	4.06	4.35	4.79
1914.....	5.50	5.70	5.95	6.25	5.65	5.10	5.40	5.55	5.30	5.30	5.65	5.40	5.56
1915.....	5.90	6.45	7.45	7.70	7.38	5.50	6.05	6.25	5.75	6.00	5.85	6.20	6.36
1916.....	7.30	7.75	8.25	8.15	8.30	7.35	7.25	7.35	7.90	7.60	8.00	9.00	7.82
1917.....	10.00	11.25	11.70	12.10	13.00	10.00	9.10	9.75	11.15	11.65	11.25	11.50	11.04
1918.....	12.20	12.35	13.00	15.05	14.75	13.40	12.65	13.15	11.80	10.45	9.85	9.40	12.44
1919.....	10.35	11.35	14.05	14.50	12.25	9.30	9.70	9.75	8.30	8.15	8.80	9.00	10.47
1920.....	11.80	13.35	13.40	14.25	12.25	8.50	8.90	7.70	6.85	6.45	5.75	4.70	9.40
A. v. 1914-1920.....	8.98	9.74	10.63	11.23	10.49	8.45	8.44	8.50	8.14	7.93	7.81	7.97	9.03
1921.....	5.07	4.90	6.14	6.58	6.83	4.45	5.08	4.53	4.49	4.71	4.40	4.92	5.13
1922.....	7.26	8.28	9.17	9.33	7.35	5.59	6.12	5.63	6.05	6.25	7.48	7.28	7.15
1923.....	7.72	8.08	8.64	8.90	6.74	5.06	5.16	7.09	7.25	6.85	6.89	7.37	7.10

¹ Simple average of monthly average prices.

TABLE 538.—*Sheep and lambs, native and western: Monthly average price per 100 pounds, Chicago, 1901–1923—Continued.*

LAMBS.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average. ¹
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1901.....	5.30	5.10	5.25	5.10	4.85	4.00	5.10	4.80	4.35	4.30	4.10	4.75	4.80
1902.....	5.55	6.05	6.15	6.30	6.20	5.80	5.55	5.35	4.85	4.70	4.55	4.80	5.40
1903.....	5.50	6.10	6.80	6.20	6.20	5.80	5.30	4.90	4.85	4.80	4.70	4.85	5.46
1904.....	5.55	5.40	5.30	5.60	5.70	5.90	6.15	5.45	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.25	5.57
1905.....	7.15	7.40	7.05	6.80	6.25	5.70	6.30	7.05	7.00	7.05	6.90	7.25	6.84
1906.....	7.25	6.75	6.40	6.20	6.05	6.75	6.05	7.07	7.15	6.95	6.90	7.10	6.63
1907.....	7.30	7.30	7.55	8.05	7.80	7.70	7.05	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.05	6.70	7.05
1908.....	6.80	6.70	7.20	7.25	6.65	5.75	6.20	6.05	5.35	5.50	5.85	5.70	6.33
1909.....	7.25	7.60	7.65	7.85	8.25	7.60	7.70	7.35	6.80	6.50	7.10	7.50	7.43
1910.....	8.30	8.65	9.40	9.10	8.40	7.60	7.10	6.70	6.80	6.05	6.25	6.10	7.59
1911.....	6.20	6.05	6.10	5.50	5.85	6.10	6.30	6.35	5.70	5.75	5.54	5.75	5.93
1912.....	6.50	6.15	7.30	7.95	8.30	6.90	7.25	7.40	7.00	6.75	7.15	7.75	7.18
1913.....	8.55	8.50	8.60	8.40	7.40	6.85	7.55	7.40	7.15	7.05	7.25	7.20	7.69
Av. 1909–1913.....	7.38	7.37	7.81	7.76	7.64	7.01	7.18	6.98	6.69	6.54	6.66	6.94	7.16
1914.....	7.90	7.60	7.65	7.60	8.10	7.95	8.45	8.15	7.80	7.60	8.75	8.30	7.99
1915.....	8.40	8.75	9.55	9.55	10.10	9.20	8.75	8.95	8.75	8.75	8.80	9.00	9.05
1916.....	10.30	10.90	11.10	10.45	10.75	9.55	10.55	10.75	10.00	10.15	11.40	12.70	10.77
1917.....	13.85	14.50	14.25	14.40	16.00	15.25	15.65	15.50	17.50	17.40	16.75	18.45	15.08
1918.....	17.20	16.60	17.55	19.20	18.00	16.85	18.50	17.50	17.25	15.35	15.10	14.60	16.98
1919.....	16.25	17.40	19.05	18.15	16.25	14.05	17.10	16.75	14.85	15.00	14.50	16.40	16.31
1920.....	19.50	19.95	18.80	18.80	17.40	14.25	15.55	13.20	13.30	12.35	11.53	10.95	15.47
Av. 1914–1920.....	13.34	13.64	13.90	14.04	13.93	12.44	13.51	12.96	12.86	12.37	12.40	12.63	13.18
1921.....	10.72	9.07	9.91	9.69	11.07	10.67	10.09	9.46	8.85	8.66	9.25	10.86	9.86
1922.....	12.67	14.49	15.39	14.10	12.95	12.42	13.04	12.51	13.53	13.94	14.17	14.93	13.68
1923.....	14.69	14.85	14.56	14.42	14.12	14.81	14.22	12.89	13.52	12.93	12.75	12.96	13.89

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures prior to 1921 for sheep, and prior to Nov., 1920, for lambs, compiled from Chicago Drovers Journal Yearbook; subsequent figures from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

¹ Simple average of monthly average prices.

TABLE 539.—*Sheep: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at six markets, 1923. CHICAGO.*

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1–June 30.
Lambs:							
Medium to prime—84 pounds down.....	Dollars. 14.06	Dollars. 14.24	Dollars. 14.24	Dollars. 13.76	Dollars. 13.67	Dollars. 14.02	Dollars. 14.00
Culls and common.....	11.25	11.38	11.62	11.17	10.89	10.77	11.18
Spring lambs, medium to choice.....					15.85	14.96	
Yearling wethers, medium to prime.....	11.19	11.56	11.69	11.64	10.77	11.48	11.39
Wethers, medium to prime.....	8.47	8.74	9.28	9.38	7.74	6.42	8.34
Ewes—							
Medium to choice.....	6.79	7.05	7.74	8.10	6.27	4.96	6.82
Culls and common.....	4.75	4.94	5.28	5.40	3.51	2.64	4.42
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling.....							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice.....	13.89	14.34	14.30				
<hr/>							
Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1–Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—							
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime.....	Dollars. 13.54	Dollars. 12.07	Dollars. 12.96	Dollars. 12.30	Dollars. 11.94	Dollars. 12.18	Dollars. 12.48
All weights, cull and common.....	9.98	9.51	10.33	9.90	9.84	10.00	9.93
Yearling wethers, medium-prime.....	10.92	9.73	9.92	9.70	9.62	9.75	9.94
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime.....	6.56	7.32	7.80	7.23	7.16	7.48	7.18
Ewes, common-choice.....	5.13	6.04	5.44	5.21	5.44	6.01	5.54
Ewes, canner and cull.....	2.05	2.56	2.39	2.38	2.56	2.97	2.48
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice.....	12.02	12.08	12.74	12.24	11.98	11.70	12.18

Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

TABLE 539.—*Sheep: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at six markets, 1923—Continued.*

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1-June 30.
Lambs:							
Medium to prime—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
84 pounds down	13.90	13.96	13.96	13.78	13.02	13.65	13.71
Culls and common	11.23	11.25	11.25	11.17	10.31	10.32	10.92
Spring lambs, medium to choice					15.25	14.56	
Medium to prime:							
Yearling wethers	10.71	11.35	11.25	11.25	10.63	10.81	10.90
Wethers	7.99	8.50	8.62	8.62	7.33	6.22	7.98
Ewes:							
Medium to choice	6.26	6.86	7.18	7.80	6.28	4.54	6.48
Culls and common	.37	4.00	4.08	4.35	3.18	2.25	3.54
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice							

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1-Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—							
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	13.00	11.63	12.10	11.85	11.68	11.88	12.02
All weights, cull and common	9.34	8.64	9.14	9.11	9.12	9.42	9.13
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	10.30	9.13	9.26	9.21	9.30	9.33	9.42
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	6.25	6.50	6.34	6.40	6.50	6.52	6.42
Ewes, common-choice	4.52	4.98	5.18	4.92	4.98	5.06	4.94
Ewes, canner and cull	2.03	2.19	2.29	2.25	2.25	2.22	2.22
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice							

FORT WORTH.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1-June 30.
Lambs:							
Medium to prime—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
84 pounds down	12.88	13.30	13.22	13.00		12.56	
Culls and common	10.00	10.14	10.09	10.00		9.50	
Spring lambs, medium to choice					11.86	12.12	
Medium to prime:							
Yearling wethers	9.73	9.64	10.24	10.75	8.54	8.96	9.60
Wethers	7.03	7.14	7.50	7.50	6.50	5.99	6.98
Ewes:							
Medium to choice	6.06	6.33	6.54	6.34	5.45	4.38	5.55
Culls and common	3.15	3.25	3.42	3.38	3.14	2.38	3.12
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice	11.68	11.90	12.17	12.12			

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1-Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—							
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	12.73	11.62	11.72	11.10			
All weights, cull and common	9.61	9.15	9.20	8.91			
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.41	9.00	9.44	8.26	8.50	8.50	8.55
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	6.41	6.55	6.57	5.95	5.92	6.27	6.28
Ewes, common-choice	4.75	4.95	5.37	4.57	4.18	4.85	4.78
Ewes, canner and cull	2.56	2.64	2.79	2.21	1.88	2.08	2.35
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice			10.41	8.78			

Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1922.

TABLE 539.—Sheep: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at six markets, 1923—Continued.

KANSAS CITY.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1—June 30.
Lambs—							
Medium to prime—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
84 pounds down.....	13.78	13.78	13.06	13.56	13.07	13.86	12.62
Culls and common.....	11.01	11.14	11.14	11.12	10.48	10.38	10.89
Spring lambs, medium to choice.....						14.02	
Medium to prime:							
Yearling wethers.....	10.84	11.10	11.20	11.31	10.59	10.44	10.91
Wethers.....	7.62	7.92	8.63	9.30	7.53	6.42	7.91
Ewes:							
Medium to choice.....	6.40	6.88	7.72	8.24	6.27	4.56	6.68
Culls and common.....	3.47	3.98	4.64	5.12	3.48	2.26	3.82
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling.....							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice.....	13.28	13.52	13.30	12.98			

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1—Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—							
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime.....	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	13.03	11.82	12.18	11.91	11.86	11.66	12.08
All weights, cull and common.....	9.32	8.81	9.28	9.08	9.40	9.39	9.21
Yearling wethers, medium-prime.....	10.04	9.22	9.32	9.12	9.24	9.42	9.40
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime.....	6.76	6.94	6.70	6.73	6.78	6.90	6.80
Ewes, common-choice.....	5.03	5.52	5.04	4.85	4.95	5.31	5.12
Ewes, canner and cull.....	2.23	2.33	2.29	2.22	2.28	2.50	2.31
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice.....							

OMAHA.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1—June 30.
Lambs:							
Medium to prime—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
84 pounds down.....	13.74	13.79	13.69	13.55	13.29	13.86	13.65
Culls and common.....	11.02	11.15	11.20	11.25	10.82	10.86	11.05
Spring lambs, medium to prime.....					15.50	15.00	
Medium to prime:							
Yearling wethers.....	10.83	11.00	11.34	11.37	10.35	10.98	10.98
Wethers.....	8.06	8.16	8.50	8.70	7.33	6.32	7.94
Ewes:							
Medium to choice.....	6.32	6.65	7.58	7.88	6.33	4.38	6.52
Culls and common.....	3.82	4.16	5.03	5.24	3.26	2.16	3.94
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling.....							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice.....	13.67	14.00	13.76	13.26			

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1—Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—							
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime.....	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	13.01	11.96	12.25	12.14	11.72	11.68	12.13
All weights, cull and common.....	9.79	9.23	9.81	9.94	9.64	9.56	9.65
Yearling wethers, medium-prime.....	10.66	9.45	9.38	9.07	9.17	9.55	9.65
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime.....	6.06	6.70	6.88	6.89	7.01	7.18	6.79
Ewes, common-choice.....	4.62	5.38	4.66	4.69	5.06	5.70	5.01
Ewes, canner and cull.....	2.00	2.25	2.08	2.18	2.48	2.80	2.30
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice.....	10.99	11.21	12.28	11.94	11.60	11.32	11.56

Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

TABLE 539.—*Sheep: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at six markets, 1923—Continued.*

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Kind and grade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Average Jan. 1-June 30.
Lambs:							
Medium to prime—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
84 pounds down.....	13.44	13.53	13.53	13.23	12.87	13.06	12.28
Culls and common.....	10.91	10.72	10.84	10.85	9.72	9.84	10.49
Spring lambs, medium to choice.....							
Yearling wethers, medium to prime.....	10.74	10.82	10.94	10.77	9.91	10.57	10.62
Wethers, medium to prime.....	7.65	7.88	8.29	8.86	7.23	5.62	7.59
Ewes:							
Medium to choice.....	6.25	6.55	6.98	7.54	6.15	4.22	6.28
Culls and common.....	3.93	4.26	4.50	4.66	3.48	2.04	3.81
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling.....							
Feeder lambs, medium to choice.....							

Kind and grade.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average July 1-Dec. 31.
Slaughter sheep and lambs:							
Lambs—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Light and handy weight (84 pounds down) medium-prime.....	12.49	11.30	11.93	11.37	11.30	11.46	11.64
All weights, cull and common.....	9.38	8.86	9.40	9.16	9.12	9.21	9.19
Yearling wethers, medium-prime.....	10.27	9.10	9.08	8.73	8.85	9.00	9.17
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime.....	5.52	6.50	6.56	6.51	6.68	6.78	6.42
Ewes, common-choice.....	4.34	5.29	4.76	4.47	4.67	5.27	4.80
Ewes, canner and cull.....	1.66	2.12	2.26	2.07	2.34	2.51	2.16
Feeding sheep and lambs:							
Feeding lambs, medium-choice.....				11.39	11.44	11.25	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.
Classification of livestock changed July 1, 1923.

TABLE 540.—*Sheep and lambs: Trend of average farm prices and average market prices, per 100 pounds, at Chicago, 1910-1923.*

Calendar year.	Farm price.		Average market price at Chicago.		Price relatives (1913=100).			
	Sheep, weighted average.	Lambs, simple average.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Farm price.		Market price.	
					Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>				
1910.....	5.08	6.40	5.26	7.59	113.9	105.8	101.3	98.7
1911.....	4.07	5.30	3.94	5.93	91.3	87.6	75.9	77.1
1912.....	4.20	5.60	4.60	7.18	94.2	92.6	88.6	83.4
1913.....	4.46	6.05	5.19	7.69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	4.79	6.31	5.56	7.99	107.4	104.3	107.1	108.9
1915.....	5.23	6.85	6.36	9.05	117.3	118.2	122.5	117.7
1916.....	6.27	8.19	7.82	10.77	140.6	135.4	150.7	140.1
1917.....	9.54	12.23	11.04	15.68	213.9	202.1	212.7	203.9
1918.....	10.82	13.98	12.44	16.98	242.6	231.1	239.7	220.8
1919.....	9.35	12.98	10.47	16.31	209.6	214.5	201.7	212.1
1920.....	8.11	11.94	9.49	15.47	181.8	197.4	182.9	201.2
1921.....	4.56	7.20	5.13	9.86	102.0	119.0	98.8	123.2
1922.....	5.96	9.70	7.15	13.68	133.0	160.3	137.8	177.9
1923.....	6.65	10.50	7.10	13.89	149.1	173.6	136.8	180.6

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Farm prices from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; market prices from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 541.—*Sheep and lambs: Monthly slaughter under Federal inspection, 1907-1923.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
1907	1, 016, 701	837, 329	841, 526	861, 005	768, 571	735, 065	864, 940
1908	871, 642	724, 857	677, 048	663, 624	731, 785	841, 716	891, 112
1909	900, 338	805, 561	903, 369	839, 010	712, 103	842, 528	964, 114
1910	903, 242	770, 796	726, 675	692, 897	795, 699	926, 900	967, 378
1911	1, 129, 800	1, 018, 696	1, 059, 388	974, 072	1, 085, 306	1, 146, 429	1, 149, 617
1912	1, 383, 239	1, 151, 431	1, 105, 620	970, 574	962, 679	1, 028, 426	1, 181, 246
1913	1, 192, 485	960, 882	883, 197	1, 048, 656	1, 127, 345	1, 134, 615	1, 272, 496
1914	1, 290, 625	1, 112, 500	1, 143, 188	1, 149, 928	1, 084, 577	1, 113, 437	1, 171, 105
1915	1, 196, 268	945, 912	986, 203	829, 906	739, 051	882, 602	983, 684
1916	976, 417	903, 755	861, 470	768, 683	854, 014	989, 824	930, 169
1917	956, 416	818, 640	861, 351	777, 846	632, 451	710, 031	688, 205
1918	779, 934	655, 015	735, 595	613, 814	659, 063	737, 298	809, 403
1919	1, 003, 880	753, 940	737, 836	807, 766	894, 324	931, 466	1, 100, 470
1920	954, 607	828, 426	787, 867	713, 796	670, 674	817, 553	1, 048, 428
1921	1, 068, 346	958, 019	1, 075, 213	1, 040, 628	984, 903	1, 116, 069	1, 059, 902
1922	954, 329	775, 841	837, 216	739, 117	872, 069	1, 028, 136	964, 109
1923	1, 021, 211	836, 473	977, 426	959, 697	972, 291	914, 372	961, 791
Calendar year.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1907	900, 462	891, 953	972, 656	793, 155	768, 707	10, 252, 070	
1908	932, 867	1, 064, 376	1, 047, 568	928, 266	930, 305	10, 304, 666	
1909	1, 018, 698	1, 153, 327	1, 169, 232	1, 028, 673	999, 684	11, 342, 637	
1910	1, 095, 036	1, 154, 289	1, 206, 237	1, 124, 698	1, 044, 173	11, 408, 020	
1911	1, 268, 405	1, 256, 948	1, 428, 228	1, 303, 770	1, 199, 787	14, 020, 446	
1912	1, 389, 635	1, 439, 630	1, 722, 955	1, 424, 063	1, 219, 756	14, 979, 254	
1913	1, 243, 440	1, 486, 305	1, 513, 922	1, 257, 546	1, 283, 870	14, 405, 759	
1914	1, 169, 430	1, 379, 097	1, 330, 829	1, 111, 857	1, 167, 069	14, 239, 342	
1915	1, 139, 236	1, 219, 649	1, 116, 002	1, 132, 499	1, 040, 693	12, 211, 765	
1916	1, 172, 838	1, 158, 116	1, 172, 118	1, 120, 852	1, 033, 110	11, 941, 866	
1917	935, 939	740, 122	821, 033	763, 781	808, 799	9, 344, 994	
1918	936, 683	1, 028, 645	1, 194, 208	1, 139, 292	970, 927	10, 319, 877	
1919	1, 233, 883	1, 291, 970	1, 413, 805	1, 227, 190	1, 234, 577	12, 691, 116	
1920	1, 041, 580	1, 150, 776	1, 067, 821	968, 235	932, 417	10, 982, 180	
1921	1, 236, 992	1, 249, 032	1, 285, 430	1, 040, 390	889, 960	13, 004, 904	
1922	1, 023, 787	1, 013, 281	981, 232	882, 213	857, 611	10, 928, 941	
1923	956, 580	989, 560	1, 046, 239	915, 229	977, 681	11, 628, 550	

Bureau of Animal Industry.

TABLE 542.—*Mutton and lamb: Cold-storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1916	4, 976	5, 296	5, 812	5, 084	3, 858	2, 525	1, 939	2, 098	2, 135	2, 579	3, 465	5, 000
1917	4, 886	5, 895	4, 949	4, 872	4, 369	3, 508	4, 380	3, 912	2, 716	2, 768	4, 194	5, 408
1918	7, 403	6, 315	7, 855	5, 599	3, 848	3, 860	2, 429	3, 150	4, 046	5, 275	8, 645	9, 035
1919	12, 760	11, 360	8, 013	6, 505	7, 623	7, 718	7, 279	7, 283	7, 817	8, 318	7, 894	9, 409
1920	10, 290	7, 787	5, 781	3, 517	2, 879	5, 785	4, 311	2, 299	11, 021	25, 325	48, 997	56, 702
1921	68, 032	78, 082	59, 304	85, 520	25, 129	15, 877	8, 714	6, 751	5, 903	5, 993	6, 840	7, 520
1922	6, 444	3, 914	2, 803	2, 878	2, 071	2, 310	3, 720	3, 806	3, 876	3, 473	3, 458	3, 633
1923	4, 523	5, 980	5, 758	6, 635	5, 774	4, 445	3, 556	2, 752	1, 785	1, 719	1, 997	2, 014

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 543.—Monthly statement of the livestock and meat situation, 1923.

SHEEP, LAMB, AND MUTTON.

Item	Unit.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Inspected slaughter	Thousands	1,021	836	978	960	972	914
Average live weight	Pounds	88	88	85	82	78	76
Average dressed weight	do	42	42	40	39	39	37
Total dressed weight (carcasses)	1,000 lbs.	42,574	34,831	39,410	37,726	37,482	33,676
Fresh lamb and mutton:							
Storage 1st of month	do	4,523	5,980	5,768	6,635	5,774	4,445
Exports ¹	do	227	248	99	64	170	323
Imports	do	1,607	358	1,286	49	79	76
Receipts of sheep ²	Thousands	1,636	1,366	1,430	1,447	1,704	1,426
Stocks and feeder shipments ³	do	171	169	114	82	216	117
Prices per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollars	12.67	12.50	12.85	12.41	12.31	11.14
At Chicago—							
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium-prime	do	14.06	14.24	14.24	13.76	13.67	14.02
Sheep, medium-chole	do	7.63	7.90	8.51	8.74	7.00	5.60
At eastern markets—							
Lamb carcasses, good grade	do	24.51	23.16	22.47	23.59	26.54	27.57
Mutton, good grade	do	14.75	14.73	13.80	16.04	17.03	14.72
Sheep on farms, Jan. 1	Thousands	37,223					

Item.	Unit.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Inspected slaughter	Thousands	962	957	990	1,045	915	978	11,529
Average live weight	Pounds	75	77	78	80	77	83	781
Average dressed weight	do	37	37	37	38	39	39	339
Total dressed weight (carcasses)	1,000 lbs.	35,163	35,192	37,099	39,799	35,547	38,286	446,785
Fresh lamb and mutton:								
Storage 1st of month	do	3,556	2,752	1,785	1,719	1,997	2,014	13,912
Exports ¹	do	335	245	144	99	73	98	2,124
Imports	do	43	332	694	359	222	87	5,215
Receipts of sheep ²	Thousands	1,661	1,800	2,659	3,404	1,816	1,526	22,025
Stocks and feeder shipments ³	do	188	341	897	1,489	540	154	4,478
Prices per 100 pounds:								
Average cost for slaughter	Dollars	11.99	11.52	11.81	11.37	11.96	11.54	12.03
At Chicago—								
Lambs, 84-pound down, medium-prime	do	13.54	12.07	12.86	12.30	11.94	12.18	13.24
Sheep, medium-chole	do	5.84	6.68	6.37	6.22	6.30	6.74	6.97
At eastern markets—								
Lamb carcasses, good grade	do	26.12	26.95	26.29	22.73	23.90	23.13	24.83
Mutton, good grade	do	16.90	13.80	15.63	14.77	14.86	15.57	15.03

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Inspected slaughter from reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry; exports and imports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; weight and storage holdings from reports of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research; receipts, shipments, and prices compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division, and number on farms from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

¹ Including re-exports. ² Public stockyards. ³ Weighted average. ⁴ Simple average, not total.

TABLE 544.—Mutton and lamb: Exports from the United States, 1910-1924.

Year ending June 30—	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10	127	146	142	207	147	166	128	124	296	103	232	171	1,989
1910-11	137	139	153	154	163	196	132	254	319	225	131	126	2,180
1911-12	157	147	282	277	242	252	328	326	330	267	324	312	3,596
1912-13	586	548	503	431	405	554	470	487	469	294	310	309	5,286
1913-14	286	378	458	325	378	534	366	409	258	491	409	352	4,685
1914-15	324	375	421	166	144	92	330	697	328	260	487	283	3,877
1915-16	878	234	385	305	299	275	319	497	948	905	638	370	5,553
1916-17	237	248	310	236	285	262	394	298	195	277	234	217	3,196
1917-18	69	329	141	233	84	391	114	123	168	165	116	165	2,098
1918-19	192	117	100	115	68	198	236	283	160	198	195	322	2,174
1919-20	239	302	229	309	220	315	286	318	539	217	862	122	3,958
1920-21	242	175	145	135	109	425	563	372	431	1,060	996	1,702	7,255
1921-22	395	411	264	100	176	146	195	112	81	80	303	230	2,502
1922-23	203	169	100	52	76	55	225	246	96	63	167	317	1,709
1923-24	321	245	140	97	72	98							

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 545.—Mutton, fresh, chilled and frozen: Net imports and net exports of principal countries, 1909–1922.

Calendar Year.	Imports.							Exports.				
	France.	Germany.	Sweden.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Canada.	Union of South Africa.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	Argentina.	Australia.	New Zealand.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909.....	1,104	320	525	532, 443	1, 641	1, 894	2, 018	200	25, 527	148, 595	118, 915	322, 726
1910.....	1, 82	366	248	604, 408	1, 997	2, 617	2, 775	301	19, 780	165, 570	190, 228	227, 865
1911.....	339	200	187	506, 968	2, 574	3, 359	3, 403	226	15, 478	189, 411	129, 568	211, 595
1912.....	875	305	124	562, 411	1, 5, 076	5, 298	2, 513	329	21, 012	154, 708	116, 368	248, 569
1913.....	578	1, 522	9	506, 992	1, 4, 236	5, 352	2, 088	201	15, 038	101, 253	204, 919	246, 363
1914.....	6, 098		1, 130	582, 370	16, 029	3, 138	674	184	19, 844	129, 384	193, 264	280, 324
1915.....	20, 177		1, 46	527, 290	7, 648	2, 822	1, 311	806	25, 094	77, 250	88, 333	302, 218
1916.....	29, 079		1, 1	407, 360	11, 977	2, 597	1, 538	265	4, 562	113, 136	66, 811	251, 245
1917.....	35, 040		1, 5	287, 211	2, 762	1, 164	1, 020		4, 125	87, 787	19, 174	169, 644
1918.....	29, 830		(?)	233, 425	1, 1, 023	4, 580	1, 774		2, 111, 145	59, 672	139, 575	
1910.....	62, 000		122	455, 580	5, 300	1, 193	1, 540	274	5, 254	125, 131	246, 957	329, 608
1920.....	36, 432	2, 770	1, 222	694, 150	97, 593	1, 253	1, 495	807	6, 889	122, 449	54, 893	428, 000
1921.....	22, 328	2, 029	372	754, 749	17, 890	2, 102	1, 375	40	9, 001	115, 492	91, 712	375, 946
1922.....	13, 616	2, 814		648, 497	10, 491	2, 627	1, 04	157	16, 186	173, 659	167, 613	331, 298

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.

¹ Net exports.

² Less than 500 pounds.

³ Eight months, May–December.

WOOL.

TABLE 546.—Wool, raw: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption, United States, 1870–1923.

Calendar year.	Production.			Im-ports.	Reex-ports.¹	Net imports.¹	Exports of domestic wool.	Excess of imports over all exports.	Appar-ent consumption.
	Fleece.	Pulled.	Total.						
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1870.....	162,000		162,000	64,459	1,966	52,493	46	62,447	214,447
1871.....	160,000		160,000	87,740	2,221	85,519	147	85,372	246,372
1872.....	160,000		160,000	110,386	4,189	112,107	65	112,132	262,132
1873.....	158,000		158,000	60,231	8,016	52,215	271	51,944	209,944
1874.....	170,000		170,000	51,565	2,698	47,867	66	47,801	217,801
1875.....	181,000		181,000	52,090	2,940	49,150	279	48,871	229,871
1876.....	192,000		192,000	39,731	2,602	37,129	80	37,049	229,049
1877.....	200,000		200,000	51,335	4,306	47,029	66	46,963	246,963
1878.....	208,250		208,250	35,799	5,303	30,496	286	30,210	238,496
1879.....	211,000		211,000	70,248	2,793	67,455	241	67,214	278,214
1880.....	232,500		232,500	112,761	4,925	107,836	75	107,761	340,281
1881.....	240,000		240,000	57,511	4,959	52,552	101	52,451	292,451
1882.....	272,000		272,000	70,661	3,904	66,757	42	66,715	338,715
1883.....	280,000		280,000	77,183	3,135	74,048	51	73,997	363,997
1884.....	300,000		300,000	70,229	2,793	67,436	33	67,403	367,403
1885.....	308,000		308,000	100,000	2,850	97,650	2,179	95,471	403,471
1886.....	302,000		302,000	131,264	10,220	121,044	171	120,873	422,873
1887.....	285,000		285,000	105,149	4,937	100,212	120	100,092	385,092
1888.....	269,000		269,000	108,113	2,982	105,131	28	105,103	374,103
1889.....	265,000		265,000	128,683	3,888	124,795	301	124,494	289,494
1890.....	276,000		276,000	108,681	2,700	105,981	223	105,758	381,758
1891.....	285,000		285,000	139,318	2,720	136,598	122	136,476	421,476
1892.....	294,000		294,000	107,784	3,816	104,468	230	104,238	458,238
1893.....	348,000		348,538	111,752	6,778	104,974	229	104,745	453,283
1894.....	325,211		325,211	115,837	2,801	113,036	1,694	111,342	436,342
1895.....	294,297		294,297	248,959	3,015	245,974	5,707	240,267	534,564
1896.....	272,475		272,475	159,776	6,612	153,164	8,483	144,781	417,256
1897.....	259,153		259,153	356,829	2,184	354,645	1,055	353,590	612,733
1898.....	266,721		266,721	99,860	1,592	98,268	91	98,177	364,368
1899.....	272,181		272,181	106,868	12,492	94,376	3,511	90,865	361,036
1900.....	289,973	28,804	318,777	139,906	3,046	136,860	422	136,438	455,077
1901.....	265,552	37,600	303,152	124,904	3,236	121,668	97	121,571	424,641
1902.....	274,341	42,000	316,341	178,203	3,212	175,091	446	174,645	490,736
1903.....	245,460	42,000	287,460	173,584	2,367	171,213	384	169,829	457,383
1904.....	249,783	42,000	291,783	186,573	2,105	184,468	184	184,284	476,007

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TABLE 546.—Wool, raw: Production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption, United States, 1870-1923—Continued.

Calendar year.	Production.			Im-ports.	Reex-ports. ¹	Net Imports. ¹	Exports of domestic wool.	Excess of imports over all exports.	Appar-ent con-sump-tion.
	Fleece.	Pulled.	Total.						
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1905.....	253,488	42,000	295,488	246,821	4,278	242,543	72	242,471	537,969
1906.....	256,915	42,000	298,915	196,844	4,412	192,432	351	192,081	490,966
1907.....	256,295	42,000	298,295	188,306	3,109	185,197	86	185,111	483,406
1908.....	270,138	41,000	311,138	142,559	6,985	135,574	169	135,405	446,543
1909.....	287,111	41,000	328,111	312,131	1,084	311,047	46	311,001	639,112
1910.....	281,363	40,000	321,363	180,135	9,055	171,080	248	171,032	492,395
1911.....	277,548	41,000	318,548	155,923	3,511	152,412	(5)	152,412	470,960
1912.....	262,543	41,500	304,043	238,118	1,816	236,302	77	236,302	540,345
1913.....	252,075	43,500	296,175	151,814	3,860	147,954	377	147,877	444,052
1914.....	247,192	43,000	290,192	260,165	6,428	253,739	335	253,404	543,593
1915.....	245,726	40,000	285,726	412,721	2,098	410,623	8,158	402,465	688,191
1916.....	244,890	43,600	288,490	449,190	2,128	447,062	3,919	443,143	731,638
1917.....	241,892	40,000	281,892	420,905	1,421	419,574	1,827	417,747	699,639
1918.....	256,870	42,000	298,870	453,727	515	453,212	407	452,805	751,676
1919.....	249,958	48,300	298,258	445,893	5,089	440,204	2,840	437,364	735,622
1920.....	235,005	42,900	277,905	259,618	12,636	246,982	8,845	238,137	516,042
1921.....	223,062	48,500	271,562	320,666	1,605	319,061	1,927	317,134	588,696
1922.....	222,560	42,000	264,560	376,673	4,425	372,248	453	371,795	636,355
1923.....	223,610	42,500	266,110	394,250	24,188	370,062	535	369,527	635,637

Livestock, Meats and Wool Division. Production figures 1870-1892 and 1914-1923 from the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; 1893-1913, from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; imports and exports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Imports and reexports include hair of camel, goat, alpaca, etc. Imports of hair not separately stated prior to July 1, 1913; since that date it has constituted less than 2 per cent of the total every year except 1915, when it was 2.4 per cent.

² Exports for fiscal years ending June 30 of the years shown.

³ No transactions.

⁴ Included in all other articles.

TABLE 547.—Wool, fleece: Estimated production, by States, 1921-1923, and United States totals, 1914-1923.

State.	Production.			Weight per fleece.			Number of fleeces.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.	Thous-ands.
Maine.....	600	589	567	6.0	6.2	6.3	100	95	90
New Hampshire.....	161	128	119	6.7	6.4	6.6	24	20	18
Vermont.....	365	312	275	6.3	6.5	6.4	58	48	43
Massachusetts.....	102	102	100	6.0	6.0	6.2	17	17	16
Rhode Island.....	18	19	20	5.9	6.3	6.5	3	3	3
Connecticut.....	60	54	44	6.0	6.0	5.5	10	9	8
New York.....	2,941	2,882	2,968	6.7	6.8	6.9	439	424	430
New Jersey.....	85	55	47	6.0	5.8	5.0	9	9	9
Pennsylvania.....	3,403	3,087	3,148	6.4	6.7	6.5	532	461	484
Delaware.....	13	12	13	3.5	5.8	5.5	4	2	2
Maryland.....	440	486	512	6.0	6.4	6.4	73	76	80
Virginia.....	1,541	1,578	1,622	4.6	4.9	4.8	335	322	338
West Virginia.....	2,300	2,346	2,600	4.9	4.9	5.2	460	479	500
North Carolina.....	395	395	397	4.2	4.5	4.9	94	88	81
South Carolina.....	97	102	103	3.5	4.0	4.5	28	26	22
Georgia.....	160	157	156	2.8	2.9	3.0	57	54	52
Florida.....	150	157	163	3.1	3.2	3.4	48	49	48
Ohio.....	13,200	13,596	14,313	7.2	7.4	7.3	1,833	1,837	1,961
Indiana.....	3,458	3,527	3,820	7.0	7.0	7.1	494	504	538
Illinois.....	3,496	3,426	3,390	7.0	7.5	7.6	400	457	433
Michigan.....	7,714	7,868	7,282	7.2	7.3	7.4	1,071	1,078	994
Wisconsin.....	2,701	2,479	2,271	7.0	7.8	7.4	386	312	307
Minnesota.....	2,340	2,257	2,235	7.2	7.2	7.5	325	341	297
Iowa.....	5,369	5,208	4,973	7.5	7.9	7.5	716	659	658
Missouri.....	5,202	5,098	5,411	6.5	6.6	7.0	800	772	773

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 547.—Wool, fleece: Estimated production, by States, 1921-1923, and United States totals, 1914-1923—Continued.

State.	Production.			Weight per fleece.			Number of fleeces.		
	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1921	1922	1923 ¹
	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>Thous-</i>
							<i>sands</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
North Dakota.....	1,633	1,715	1,648	7.7	7.9	8.0	212	217	206
South Dakota.....	4,324	4,021	4,021	7.2	7.5	7.6	601	536	529
Nebraska.....	1,641	1,395	1,788	7.4	8.0	7.9	222	174	220
Kansas.....	1,878	1,690	1,933	7.0	7.5	7.7	268	235	251
Kentucky.....	2,000	2,078	2,715	4.7	5.0	4.9	553	536	554
Tennessee.....	1,320	1,294	1,300	4.5	4.5	4.5	293	288	289
Alabama.....	189	185	227	3.0	3.5	3.6	63	53	68
Mississippi.....	470	446	454	3.5	3.0	3.2	134	149	142
Louisiana.....	608	381	385	3.7	3.7	3.4	137	108	113
Texas.....	18,000	19,300	19,700	7.7	7.2	7.4	2,338	2,681	2,602
Oklahoma.....	482	458	490	7.3	7.3	7.0	66	63	70
Arkansas.....	355	344	320	4.3	4.5	4.7	83	76	68
Montana.....	10,400	16,770	17,775	8.3	8.0	8.4	1,976	2,096	2,116
Wyoming.....	21,200	20,400	18,800	8.2	8.0	7.7	2,585	2,550	2,442
Colorado.....	6,839	6,976	6,580	7.0	6.5	7.0	977	1,073	940
New Mexico.....	10,108	11,246	10,890	6.4	6.0	6.6	1,578	1,874	1,650
Arizona.....	5,616	6,000	5,798	6.0	6.5	6.5	936	923	892
Utah.....	16,506	16,800	17,210	8.0	7.4	7.9	2,062	2,270	2,178
Nevada.....	7,000	7,650	7,942	7.3	6.5	7.6	958	1,177	1,045
Idaho.....	16,800	16,642	15,455	8.0	7.8	8.1	2,100	2,134	1,908
Washington.....	4,421	3,802	4,409	8.8	7.7	8.8	502	494	501
Oregon.....	14,435	12,092	13,200	8.6	7.5	9.0	1,678	1,732	1,467
California.....	14,070	13,455	14,181	7.5	6.9	7.2	1,876	1,950	1,970
United States.....	223,062	222,560	223,610	7.3	7.1	7.3	30,584	31,516	30,457
1914.....		247,192			6.8			36,354	
1915.....		245,726			6.8			35,908	
1916.....		244,890			7.0			35,202	
1917.....		241,892			7.0			34,414	
1918.....		256,870			7.1			36,178	
1919.....		249,958			7.4			33,890	
1920.....		235,005			7.3			32,301	
1921.....		223,062			7.3			30,584	
1922.....		222,560			7.1			31,516	
1923 ¹		223,610			7.3			30,457	

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 548.—Wool: Estimated production, by countries and grand divisions.

Country.	Calendar years.										
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>	<i>Mil-</i>
	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>lion</i>
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Australasia.....	833	750	827	767	645	742	742	825	852	718	818
South America.....	555	531	455	477	480	470	4	484	487	592	399
North America.....	322	315	309	308	307	304	470	336	328	298	281
United Kingdom.....	146	133	125	121	121	121	125	118	99	100	103
Russia in Europe.....	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	160	320	110
France.....	78	78	80	75	75	65	65	50	50	40	40
Germany.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	37	43	52
Italy.....	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	35	79	50
All other in Europe.....	225	225	227	239	240	240	240	236	380	317	308
Asia.....	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	327	327	327	265
Africa.....	175	208	208	208	208	208	208	150	220	169	278
Total.....	2,971	2,881	2,872	2,836	2,717	2,791	2,809	2,894	2,905	3,008	2,704

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Annual Wool Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

TABLE 549.—Wool: International trade, calendar years, 1908-1922.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Algeria.....	2, 445	19, 871	2, 456	14, 598	1, 865	19, 372	2, 806	15, 566
Argentina.....	214	328, 204	110	229, 019		316, 484		402, 688
Australia.....	324	678, 679	324	511, 653	773	968, 262	1 141	711, 116
Brazil.....	1 511	12, 959	1 604	3, 573	1 148	7, 127		7, 851
British India.....	23, 721	58, 496	22, 766	28, 956	17, 937	23, 814	20, 586	51, 788
Chile.....	1, 247	28, 223	675	30, 392	188	26, 902		17, 453
China.....		42, 684		20, 147		68, 205		77, 792
Greece.....	281	294	593	2, 137	871	1, 397		1, 499
Hungary.....				17, 896	1 177	14, 830	1 700	19, 134
Morocco.....		8, 807		3, 638		1, 675		3, 875
New Zealand.....	108	194, 801	37	163, 327	126	159, 419		306, 286
Persia.....	12 753	10, 023	303	2, 647	1 144	1, 289		
Peru.....	18	9, 833	85	7, 450	2	4, 454		
Spain.....	2, 446	28, 505	4, 488	14, 646	2, 113	8, 257	5, 044	13, 449
Union of South Africa.....	7	164, 633	183	191, 218	176	247, 636	51	235, 576
Uruguay.....		139, 178		69, 393		122, 046		102, 328
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....			3, 963	889	15, 362	2, 432	1 13, 517	12, 143
Austria-Hungary.....	63, 942	9, 022						
Belgium.....	300, 367	196, 440	272, 206	154, 314	304, 015	141, 393	194, 918	76, 066
Canada.....	7, 794	1, 323	12, 268	6, 289	9, 204	3, 310	15, 907	7, 159
Czechoslovakia.....			128, 715	1 450	127, 171	1 462	136, 080	1 3, 056
Denmark.....	2, 337	1, 124	707	677	1, 363	140	1, 711	304
Finland.....	1, 794	80	2, 482		1, 934	1 1	4, 047	
France.....	601, 628	84, 973	363, 545	183, 606	335, 899	33, 403	681, 252	50, 598
Germany.....	481, 988	42, 817	122, 779	1, 230	1 277, 589	34, 554	443, 327	16, 676
Italy.....	30, 145	3, 933	64, 883	2, 518	44, 279	5, 224	85, 253	9, 402
Japan.....	10, 223		71, 541		30, 531		160, 923	
Netherlands.....	31, 991	26, 362	14, 256	5, 702	14, 712	3, 799	14, 777	3, 859
Norway.....	8, 644	133	2, 768	352	1, 636	210	4, 110	163
Poland.....			14, 778	38	121, 351	1 129	134, 378	1 1, 030
Russia.....	106, 184	32, 406	1 289	1 25	1 437	1 1, 757		10, 870
Sweden.....	7, 267	149	8, 756	96	7, 164	40	16, 422	167
Switzerland.....	11, 211	338	10, 317	234	12, 193	54	15, 102	246
United Kingdom.....	550, 931	42, 027	720, 457	22, 536	460, 688	36, 569	761, 628	62, 302
United States.....	203, 288	9 46	259, 618	5, 845	330, 666	1, 927	376, 795	458
Other countries.....	10, 467	38, 702	1, 862	22, 564	5, 907	18, 960	3, 630	17, 632
Total.....	2, 459, 331	2, 190, 905	2, 008, 884	1, 561, 455	1, 832, 601	2, 141, 390	2, 789, 832	2, 229, 103

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

"Wool" in this table includes: Washed, unwashed, sooured, and pulled wool; slipe, sheep's wool on skins (total weight of wool and skins taken); and all other animal fibers included in United States classification of wool. The following items have been considered as not within this classification: Corded, combed, and dyed wool; flecks, goatskins with hair on, mill waste, nolls, and tops.

1 International Institute of Agriculture.

2 Three-year average.

3 One year only.

4 Four-year average.

5 Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 550.—Wool (unwashed): Farm price per pound, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1910.....	24.5	24.6	24.9	22.3	22.8	19.5	19.0	19.5	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	20.5
1911.....	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.7	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.6
1912.....	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.1
1913.....	16.6	18.7	18.4	17.7	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.4
A. v. 1910-1913.....	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.6
1914.....	15.7	15.7	16.4	16.8	17.2	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.0	18.1	18.6	17.7
1915.....	18.6	20.2	22.8	22.7	22.0	22.7	22.5	23.8	23.3	22.7	22.7	23.3	22.8
1916.....	23.3	24.2	25.9	26.3	26.0	28.7	28.6	29.0	28.4	28.7	29.4	30.8	27.6
1917.....	31.8	32.7	36.7	38.8	43.7	48.6	54.3	54.8	54.2	55.5	55.9	58.2	47.8
1918.....	58.1	57.1	60.0	60.0	58.2	57.4	57.4	57.7	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.2	57.9
1919.....	55.2	51.1	51.3	47.9	48.0	50.5	51.8	52.2	51.3	50.6	51.0	51.6	50.3
1920.....	53.3	52.5	51.5	51.3	50.3	38.6	29.8	28.3	28.0	27.5	24.9	21.0	39.1
A. v. 1914-1920.....	30.6	28.2	37.8	37.2	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.6
1921.....	19.6	19.8	18.9	17.9	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.6	16.9	16.4
1922.....	18.0	22.3	23.0	24.8	29.0	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.6	32.2	33.2	33.3	29.8
1923.....	35.3	36.3	37.3	39.2	41.7	41.5	38.3	37.0	37.1	36.9	36.4	36.2	38.9

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 551.—Stocks of wool, tops, and noils held by dealers and manufacturers in United States, 1918-1923.

Date.	Held by dealers.					Held by manufacturers.				
	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1918.										
Jan. 1	156,639	27,849	12,229	4,642	7,565	172,342	29,912	9,627	18,677	13,567
Apr. 1	91,209	22,887	14,444	3,555	6,054	135,685	23,672	9,322	16,117	11,387
July 1	202,241	11,721	10,478	2,074	3,848	186,267	19,601	9,433	14,251	13,064
Oct. 1	219,659	12,928	10,701	347	3,655	101,900	16,236	8,449	12,288	12,407
1919.										
Jan. 1	81,923	12,347	10,215	1,422	5,104	58,002	13,816	5,233	10,395	12,385
Apr. 1	28,090	7,062	5,984	898	2,823	72,637	13,654	6,663	10,962	10,381
July 1	198,298	22,155	10,108	1,801	2,577	147,678	16,117	11,740	11,888	9,820
Oct. 1	207,264	27,921	14,497	3,446	3,184	181,301	17,706	7,829	15,286	9,822
1920.										
Jan. 1	152,008	24,630	17,907	4,735	3,893	148,239	20,630	10,152	13,875	7,316
Apr. 1	123,247	26,279	17,710	3,646	4,305	135,645	28,100	9,339	14,328	8,670
July 1	144,837	27,963	15,207	4,487	6,041	112,434	23,078	6,762	15,439	9,002
Oct. 1	179,376	29,988	11,229	5,564	4,754	75,288	15,612	12,067	15,839	9,124
1921.										
Jan. 1	188,822	27,814	14,352	6,616	5,434	119,766	17,291	6,895	18,851	9,901
Apr. 1	194,891	22,807	15,505	7,023	3,690	159,599	18,442	17,095	19,325	9,310
July 1	176,584	19,703	12,127	4,883	4,139	164,713	18,042	10,787	20,247	8,101
Oct. 1	181,574	19,480	11,201	4,005	3,009	180,727	19,736	10,484	23,184	7,463
1922. ¹										
Jan. 1	101,384	13,468	10,222	2,866	2,453	171,597	21,097	9,312	17,536	7,136
Apr. 1	70,415	10,995	8,969	2,296	1,373	171,086	25,400	10,419	18,029	7,176
July 1	156,523	13,447	6,988	2,627	1,619	165,810	22,201	9,642	20,720	6,709
Oct. 1	176,377	16,521	7,384	3,327	2,695	191,351	20,336	8,686	19,227	5,904
1923. ¹										
Jan. 1	134,644	22,150	11,106	3,058	6,158	193,492	20,596	8,824	20,211	7,644
Apr. 1	126,158	24,734	13,503	3,378	6,378	175,422	21,787	11,930	18,402	8,247
July 1	186,730	21,075	13,126	5,125	5,977	161,435	18,464	11,148	16,579	8,364
Oct. 1	175,843	21,679	10,531	3,136	5,678	120,935	15,992	8,961	16,908	7,511

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Figures do not include estimates for firms not reporting.

TABLE 552.—Wool: Quarterly average price per pound on farms, by districts, 1910-1923.

Date.	Ohio, Penn- sylvania, and West Vir- ginia.	Michi- gan, Wis- consin, and New York.	Ken- tucky and Indi- ana.	Miss- ouri, Iowa, and Illino- is.	Texas.	Calif- ornia.	Mon- tana, Wyo- ming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona.	New Mexico.	Florida, Ala- bama, Missis- sippi, Louisiana, and Geor- gia.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1910.									
January-March	31	20	20	28	21	16	22	20	20
April-June	27	24	26	24	20	17	19	20	25
July-September	23	22	24	21	19	16	17	15	23
October-December	22	22	22	20	17	14	17	14	20
1911.									
January-March	22	20	21	19	16	12	16	13	20
April-June	19	17	19	17	15	12	14	12	18
July-September	20	18	18	17	15	12	15	12	18
October-December	20	19	10	17	14	11	15	13	18
1912.									
January-March	20	19	20	18	15	13	15	13	18
April-June	22	20	21	19	15	14	17	13	17
July-September	24	23	22	21	16	15	17	14	20
October-December	24	22	22	20	15	16	17	15	19

TABLE 552.—*Wool: Quarterly average price per pound on farms, by districts, 1910-1923—Continued.*

Date.	Ohio, Penn- sylv- ania, and West Vir- ginia.	Michi- gan, Wis- consin, and New York.	Ken- tucky and Indi- ana.	Mis- sou- ri, Iowa, and Illin- ois.	Texas.	Calif- ornia.	Mon- tana, Wyo- ming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Neva- da, Ariz- ona.	New Mexico.	Florida, Ala- bama, Missis- sippi, Louis- iana, and Geor- gia.
1913.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January-March	24	21	22	20	15	15	17	15	19
April-June	20	18	19	18	14	14	15	13	17
July-September	20	19	19	17	13	15	14	12	17
October-December	20	19	19	17	13	12	14	12	17
1914.									
January-March	20	18	19	17	13	12	15	13	17
April-June	21	20	21	18	15	15	16	15	16
July-September	23	21	22	20	16	15	17	16	17
October-December	23	21	20	19	14	15	17	15	17
1915.									
January-March	24	23	23	20	15	16	21	17	17
April-June	26	26	26	24	18	20	22	18	18
July-September	28	29	28	26	19	20	22	19	21
October-December	28	28	27	26	18	17	21	10	20
1916.									
January-March	29	29	28	26	20	18	24	21	20
April-June	32	32	33	30	23	24	27	22	25
July-September	34	34	34	31	24	24	27	24	25
October-December	35	34	34	31	25	21	28	24	26
1917.									
January-March	38	37	35	33	26	31	35	27	25
April-June	48	48	48	45	35	45	44	37	32
July-September	64	61	59	57	44	52	53	46	44
October-December	66	64	62	58	47	51	56	48	46
1918.									
January-March	69	65	62	59	50	53	57	47	45
April-June	69	65	66	61	51	49	55	54	49
July-September	67	65	65	61	52	50	55	49	53
October-December	67	65	64	60	51	50	54	44	54
1919.									
January-March	62	58	62	56	45	42	51	35	50
April-June	58	52	53	49	42	43	48	42	44
July-September	63	58	55	53	46	47	49	46	45
October-December	63	57	55	51	44	42	48	48	44
1920.									
January-March	63	58	54	52	40	45	50	45	48
April-June	58	50	48	44	45	44	44	44	41
July-September	33	30	34	28	30	28	28	25	25
October-December	28	26	27	22	24	23	20	22	19
A. v. 1914-1920	44	42	42	38	32	33	36	32	32
1921.									
January-March	27	23	22	18	20	13	19	15	17
April-June	22	19	17	17	15	10	16	14	16
July-September	19	18	16	15	14	12	16	12	13
October-December	20	18	17	15	14	18	16	14	14
1922.									
January-March	25	23	19	19	17	23	24	18	14
April-June	33	29	27	25	26	31	31	26	18
July-September	38	33	31	30	33	35	31	30	24
October-December	38	35	32	32	34	31	34	32	23
1923.									
January-March	39	36	33	32	37	38	37	36	23
April-June	43	42	40	39	40	42	42	40	27
July-September	43	41	38	38	37	35	38	34	29
October-December	42	41	38	36	34	38	36	34	33

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the Division of Crop and Live-stock Estimates.

TABLE 553.—Wool: Monthly average price per pound, Boston market, 1910-1923.

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA—FINE CLOTHING, UNWASHED.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910	\$0.28	\$0.28	\$0.27	\$0.25	\$0.24	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.24
1911	.23	.22	.21	.20	.19	.19	.20	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22	.21
1912	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.23
1913	.24	.24	.23	.22	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.22
1914	.21	.21	.22	.22	.23	.24	.25	.25	.25	.24	.24	.24	.23
1915	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
1916	.28	.28	.28	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.33	.34	.37	.31
1917	.39	.42	.45	.44	.47	.55	.58	.63	.66	.63	.65	.65	.64
1918	.65	.65	.65	.67	.64	.62	.67	.64	.62	.67	.64	.62	.64
1919	.67	.66	.64	.63	.63	.68	.68	.70	.67	.68	.70	.62	.62
1920	.70	.75	.76	.70	.65	.60	.57	.54	.54	.42	.38	.38	.58
Av. 1914-1920	.44	.45	.46	.45	.44	.45	.48	.48	.48	.46	.46	.46	.46
1921	.31	.31	.32	.32	.31	.30	.28	.28	.28	.28	.29	.31	.30
1922	.34	.38	.38	.38	.40	.46	.47	.47	.47	.49	.50	.50	.44
1923	.52	.52	.51	.51	.52	.53	.51	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.51

TERRITORY—FINE STAPLE, SCoured.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910	\$0.74	\$0.73	\$0.71	\$0.68	\$0.63	\$0.61	\$0.61	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.63	\$0.63	\$0.63	\$0.65
1911	.61	.59	.54	.53	.52	.55	.55	.56	.59	.60	.61	.61	.57
1912	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.63	.68	.68	.68	.67	.67	.64
1913	.66	.64	.59	.56	.55	.54	.54	.54	.54	.53	.53	.52	.56
1914	.52	.56	.57	.59	.60	.61	.61	.63	.61	.59	.61	.61	.59
1915	.63	.73	.73	.71	.69	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71	.73	.71
1916	.74	.77	.77	.79	.79	.81	.82	.85	.89	.89	.97	1.05	.84
1917	1.13	1.23	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.74	1.74	1.78	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.57
1918	1.80	1.80	1.83	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.82
1919	1.60	1.52	1.58	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.85	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.78
1920	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.30	1.20	.95	.90	1.60
Av. 1914-1920	1.20	1.24	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.27
1921	.84	.90	.89	.88	.86	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.84	.88	.85
1922	.97	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.27	1.34	1.35	1.31	1.30	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.25
1923	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.50	1.44	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.41

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1910-1920 data from National Association of Wool Manufacturers. 1921-1923 data from Boston Commercial Bulletin.

1 Prices June-December, 1920, largely nominal.

TABLE 554.—Wool: Average prices per pound in England, 1909-1923.

LINCOLN HOGGETS.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1909	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.5	19.5	20.0	20.5	18.9
1910	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.5	19.5	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2
1911	20.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.2	20.2
1912	21.3	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.8	21.8	21.8	22.8	22.8	23.2	23.7	21.7
1913	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.9	26.9	27.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.3	26.2
Av. 1909-1913	20.8	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.7	21.5	21.6	22.0	21.9	21.4
1914	25.8	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.5	26.5	25.5	26.0	25.9	26.8	28.6	28.4	26.9
1915	28.5	34.1	34.5	35.0	33.4	35.8	35.7	33.8	33.7	34.2	36.0	36.9	34.3
1916	37.6	37.7	39.7	39.7	38.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	38.7	39.6	41.6	43.5	39.2
1917	42.8	39.4	44.0	45.7	38.5	34.5	32.1	33.2	30.7	27.5	25.7	20.4	34.5
1918	21.9	21.0	17.9	17.2	18.6	13.4	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.5	15.7	15.2	16.1
1919	17.2	17.7	17.8	18.8	19.5	20.9	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.7	22.3	23.0	20.6
1920	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.2	24.1	24.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.0	24.2	24.5	24.7

¹ First-shorn fleece, but not lambs' wool.² Period of price control. Approximate issue prices: 1917, 50 cts.; 1918, 55 cts.; 1919, 46-48 cts.

1008 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 554.—Wool: Average prices per pound in England, 1909–1923—Contd.

LINCOLN WETHERS.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1909.....	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.5	16.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.5	16.5
1910.....	18.5	20.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	18.5	17.5	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	20.0	19.2
1911.....	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.5	19.5	19.5
1912.....	20.2	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.8	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.7	23.2	20.1
1913.....	23.5	25.4	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	25.2
Av. 1909–1913.....	19.5	20.3	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	19.7	20.0	20.5	20.5	20.8	21.2	20.1
1914.....	24.3	24.8	25.3	24.9	24.4	24.4	23.4	24.0	24.4	24.8	28.6	27.4	25.2
1915.....	27.2	33.1	33.5	34.0	33.4	35.8	35.7	33.8	33.7	34.2	36.0	36.9	33.9
1916 ²	37.6	37.7	39.7	39.7	38.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	38.7	39.6	41.6	43.5	39.2
1920.....	41.3	38.0	42.5	42.4	33.7	32.1	28.1	26.4	25.6	21.7	20.0	17.5	30.8
1921.....	17.2	16.1	13.0	12.3	11.6	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.0	11.7	12.1
1922.....	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.4	15.2	15.3	14.3	14.3	15.4	17.8	14.6
1923.....	18.4	19.1	19.1	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.7	21.9	23.6	20.1

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. The Yorkshire Observer "Trade Review" for 1922. Converted at par prior to 1912; after 1911, converted to cents per pound on the basis of the monthly average rate of exchange as given in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

¹ Period of price control. Approximate issue prices: 1917, 50 cts.; 1918, 55 cts.; 1919, 46-48 cts.

² Includes all fleeces shorn after the first.

SHEEP SHIPMENT AND MARKETING.

TABLE 555.—Sheep: Percentage of shrinkage¹ in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.

Distance.	By distance.				Month.	By months.			
	Straight shipments. ¹		Mixed shipments. ²			Straight shipments. ¹		Mixed shipments. ²	
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage per centage of weight shipped	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage per centage of weight shipped		Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage per centage of weight shipped	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Shrinkage per centage of weight shipped
Less than 100 miles.....	2, 479	8. 90	10, 881	7. 56	January.....	1, 922	5. 20	4, 865	6. 18
100-150 miles.....	6, 472	7. 10	8, 373	6. 86	February.....	567	5. 88	2, 250	6. 55
150-200 miles.....	5, 139	7. 02	1, 676	5. 92	March.....	1, 736	6. 95	3, 538	7. 42
200-250 miles.....	1, 978	7. 22	9, 904	8. 01	April.....	1, 012	8. 55	5, 061	7. 84
250-300 miles.....	860	8. 65	1, 297	9. 17	May.....	1, 060	9. 20	3, 401	7. 74
300-350 miles.....	1, 026	9. 92	5, 204	7. 92	June.....	1, 723	10. 13	2, 941	8. 88
350-400 miles.....	2, 237	10. 40	15, 538	8. 56	July.....	1, 873	8. 82	2, 510	9. 30
400-450 miles.....	2, 073	8. 77	2, 288	8. 93	August.....	3, 285	8. 90	5, 863	10. 08
450-500 miles.....	642	6. 87	359	10. 02	September.....	3, 096	8. 11	6, 468	10. 01
500-550 miles.....	1, 188	8. 22	-----	-----	October.....	2, 988	7. 79	9, 168	8. 02
550-600 miles.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	November.....	3, 340	7. 93	8, 386	7. 08
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	December.....	1, 489	7. 60	4, 049	8. 56

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Shrinkage represents the difference between the shipping point weight and the terminal weight including the weight of all crippled and dead. Hence the shrinkage figure is over and above the direct losses due to crippled and dead.

² Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.

³ Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 556.—*Sheep: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.*BY MARKETS—STRAIGHT SHIPMENTS.¹

Market.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Dead.		
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.
Buffalo.....	1, 676	77	0.24	0.20	65	0.72	0.67	71
Chicago.....	16, 770	87	.20	-----	-----	.51	-----	-----
East St. Louis.....	1, 926	73	.11	-----	-----	.52	-----	-----
Kansas City.....	3, 390	74	.06	.06	80	.35	-----	-----
Sioux City.....	1, 856	95	.27	.37	128	.33	.38	110

BY MARKETS—MIXED SHIPMENTS.¹

Buffalo.....	22, 826	78	0.30	-----	-----	0.73	-----	-----
Chicago.....	3, 124	84	.22	-----	-----	1.09	-----	-----
East St. Louis.....	856	72	.12	0.18	80	.35	-----	-----
Pittsburgh.....	19, 305	72	.09	-----	-----	.16	-----	-----
St. Paul.....	2, 782	99	.07	.10	126	.21	0.21	91

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.² Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.TABLE 557.—*Sheep: Percentage crippled and percentage dead in shipments by cooperative associations, 1921.*

BY DISTANCE.

Distance.	Straight shipments. ¹					Mixed shipments. ²			
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Crippled.			Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped crippled.	Percentage of total number shipped dead.
			Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.				
		Pounds.			Pounds.		Pounds.		
Less than 100 miles.....	3, 210	75	0.03	0.04	100	0.18	11, 174	.69	0.39
100-150 miles.....	7, 702	83	.04	.04	77	.35	10, 788	74	.06
150-200 miles.....	6, 255	87	.16	.18	97	.30	1, 890	86	.16
200-250 miles.....	4, 551	85	.10	.07	52	.31	10, 973	88	.07
250-300 miles.....	890	70	-----	-----	-----	.46	1, 297	75	.08
300-350 miles.....	1, 266	84	.08	.06	60	.23	5, 223	80	.15
350-400 miles.....	2, 696	89	.41	-----	-----	.72	21, 424	77	.27
400-450 miles.....	2, 190	81	.64	.61	79	.39	2, 457	89	.45
450-500 miles.....	648	82	.15	.24	130	-----	375	81	1.07
500-550 miles.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
550-600 miles.....	1, 186	80	-----	-----	-----	2.36	-----	-----	-----

BY MONTHS.

Month.	Straight shipments. ¹					Mixed shipments. ²			
	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped.	Percentage of total weight shipped.	Average weight of animals.	Number of animals upon which figures are based.	Average weight of animals.	Percentage of total number shipped crippled.	Percentage of total number shipped dead.
		Pounds.			Pounds.		Pounds.		
January.....	2, 097	82	0.09	-----	0.19	5, 309	83	0.21	0.87
February.....	816	77	.12	-----	1.59	2, 575	82	.47	.97
March.....	1, 834	78	-----	-----	.27	3, 906	75	.15	.45
April.....	1, 137	70	-----	-----	.35	5, 352	66	.24	.37
May.....	1, 161	76	-----	-----	.17	3, 742	74	.11	.08
June.....	2, 548	75	.04	-----	.16	3, 351	71	.03	.27
July.....	2, 446	74	.53	-----	.16	2, 741	69	.07	.15
August.....	4, 218	87	.19	-----	.67	6, 408	74	.15	.20
September.....	4, 200	83	.09	-----	.38	7, 289	75	.11	.51
October.....	4, 123	86	.07	-----	.84	10, 548	67	.13	.60
November.....	4, 287	87	.09	-----	.66	9, 291	79	.11	.43
December.....	1, 899	88	.58	-----	.85	5, 029	79	.18	.60

Division of Cost of Marketing.

¹ Straight shipments contain but one species of livestock.² Mixed shipments contain more than one species of livestock.

TABLE 558.—*Sheep: Principal terminal marketing costs, six markets, 1921.*

Market.	Number of head upon which figures are based.	Cents per 1,000 pounds, home weight, straight shipments.											
		Commission.			Yardage.			Feed.			Commission, yardage and feed combined. ¹		
		Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹	Avg. ¹	Low. ¹	High. ¹
Chicago.....	15,874	151.1	118.5	206.0	78.0	58.0	111.5	.....	(?)	.....	241.3	140.1	340.0
East St. Louis.....	1,928	166.0	140.0	243.0	102.4	91.1	125.4	.....	(?)	.....	277.8	254.1	301.9
Kansas City.....	3,390	214.6	143.0	295.0	101.2	72.0	107.5	.....	(?)	.....	321.9	223.0	388.1
Sioux City.....	1,866	134.1	116.0	167.0	81.1	60.8	104.0	10.7	7.0	.....	267.6	184.4	327.0
Buffalo.....	1,271	125.1	118.2	146.6	95.8	75.2	201.0	44.1	35.7	83.8	261.2	235.9	431.4
St. Joseph.....	2,443	214.0	105.0	229.0	104.5	76.5	107.1	.....	(?)	.....	323.7	181.5	334.7

Division of Cost of Marketing. Data from Cooperative Shipping Associations in the Corn Belt.

¹ Averages are of associations shipping to the given market, weighted on the volume of business. Not based on shipments; low figures are for low cost associations, and high figures are for high cost associations. Exceptional items omitted.

² Feed cost if any, where not shown, is included in Commission or Yardage.

³ Feed cost seldom incurred.

TABLE 559.—*Livestock: Estimated number raised on farms, and value, 1919-1923.*

Classes of animals.	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923, preliminary.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	Thous. 24,517	Thous. dollars. 1,578,189	Thous. 21,367	Thous. dollars. 1,194,185	Thous. 20,396	Thous. dollars. 785,782	Thous. 26,971	Thous. dollars. 974,657	Thous. 26,286	Thous. dollars. 924,284
Horses.....	1,199	145,706	1,265	152,065	1,682	156,325	1,503	152,196	1,707	140,810
Mules.....	359	59,980	323	45,335	287	31,793	467	42,357	397	35,848
Sheep.....	15,709	134,759	12,342	94,512	15,495	67,811	17,575	124,248	18,402	142,771
Pigs.....	64,336	2,230,498	56,500	1,575,251	61,500	1,091,128	78,878	1,272,880	77,526	1,144,681
Other.....	1,579	9,001	1,570	7,962	1,599	4,576	1,900	7,169	1,907	7,557

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 560.—*Livestock: Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments at all public stockyards in United States, 1915-1923.*

Calendar year.	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments.	Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments.	Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments.
	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.
1915.....	14,553	7,912	(¹)	36,213	24,869	(¹)	18,435	10,254	(¹)
1916.....	17,676	10,294	3,847	43,265	30,984	194	20,692	11,226	3,277
1917.....	23,066	13,275	4,903	38,042	25,440	785	20,216	9,142	4,446
1918.....	25,295	14,874	5,013	44,863	30,441	989	22,485	10,266	5,208
1919.....	24,624	13,033	5,236	44,469	30,018	902	27,256	12,646	6,956
1920.....	22,197	12,194	4,102	42,121	26,761	728	23,538	10,981	5,180
1921.....	19,787	11,078	3,504	41,101	28,335	499	24,168	12,858	3,095
1922.....	23,217	12,435	4,929	44,067	28,737	593	22,364	10,669	4,167
1923.....	23,211	13,080	4,563	55,330	36,172	820	22,025	10,271	4,478

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Live-stock, Meats, and Wool Division.

¹ Complete information for 1915 and 1916, particularly on disposition of stock, is not obtainable from many markets.

LIVESTOCK VALUES.

TABLE 561.—Livestock: Combined farm values, by States, Jan. 1, 1918–1924.

State.	Cattle, hogs, and sheep.			Horses and mules.			Total (cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules).			Rank in total value.	
	Average, 1918–1922.	1923	1924	Average, 1918–1922.	1923	1924	Average, 1918–1922.	1923	1924	1923	1924
	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>	<i>Mil-lion</i>		
	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>	<i>dolls.</i>		
Maine.....	19	15	15	15	11	11	34	26	26	42	42
New Hampshire.....	12	9	9	5	4	4	17	13	13	46	46
Vermont.....	30	24	25	11	8	8	41	32	33	40	39
Massachusetts.....	21	16	17	8	7	6	29	23	23	44	44
Rhode Island.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	48	48
Connecticut.....	15	12	14	6	5	4	21	18	18	45	45
New York.....	180	128	129	75	60	56	255	188	185	10	10
New Jersey.....	22	17	16	12	10	9	34	27	25	41	43
Pennsylvania.....	135	102	103	72	60	54	207	162	157	12	13
Delaware.....	4	3	3	3	3	2	7	6	5	47	47
Maryland.....	26	20	20	19	15	14	45	35	34	38	38
Virginia.....	63	41	39	45	34	32	106	75	71	24	25
West Virginia.....	42	30	28	20	16	14	62	46	42	37	37
North Carolina.....	53	35	35	63	51	50	116	86	85	22	19
South Carolina.....	34	17	18	51	33	36	85	50	54	35	30
Georgia.....	73	37	35	78	49	48	151	86	83	23	20
Florida.....	37	23	22	13	10	10	50	33	32	39	40
Ohio.....	290	141	133	94	74	64	294	215	197	7	8
Indiana.....	164	118	110	85	59	52	250	177	162	11	11
Illinois.....	247	189	180	140	96	91	387	285	271	3	3
Michigan.....	129	93	96	65	55	47	194	148	143	15	14
Wisconsin.....	225	170	168	74	67	61	299	237	229	5	5
Minnesota.....	199	167	167	86	69	62	285	226	219	6	6
Iowa.....	418	339	308	137	107	99	555	446	407	1	1
Missouri.....	206	146	144	115	89	64	321	215	208	8	7
North Dakota.....	66	49	49	67	45	39	133	94	88	20	16
South Dakota.....	139	113	101	59	41	37	198	154	138	14	15
Nebraska.....	231	188	173	88	60	56	319	248	229	4	4
Kansas.....	191	137	131	113	61	55	304	198	186	9	9
Kentucky.....	76	48	43	68	46	39	144	94	82	19	23
Tennessee.....	67	44	36	72	51	46	139	95	82	18	22
Alabama.....	58	31	28	56	41	41	114	72	69	26	26
Mississippi.....	61	31	28	61	43	44	122	74	72	25	24
Louisiana.....	45	23	22	42	32	28	87	55	50	32	34
Texas.....	280	175	175	175	122	127	456	297	302	2	2
Oklahoma.....	98	55	42	85	47	40	183	102	82	16	21
Arkansas.....	52	24	20	58	37	29	110	61	49	29	35
Montana.....	90	72	68	40	25	20	130	97	88	17	17
Wyoming.....	81	54	53	13	7	6	94	61	59	30	29
Colorado.....	104	73	69	35	21	19	139	94	88	21	18
New Mexico.....	75	43	44	14	10	8	89	53	52	33	33
Arizona.....	58	47	44	11	9	9	69	50	53	31	31
Utah.....	46	40	41	11	9	8	57	49	49	36	36
Nevada.....	33	24	24	4	2	3	37	26	27	43	41
Idaho.....	64	49	49	23	16	14	87	65	63	27	28
Washington.....	41	31	36	29	19	17	70	50	53	34	32
Oregon.....	67	44	49	26	21	17	93	65	66	28	27
California.....	157	128	129	46	34	33	203	162	162	13	12
United States.....	4,737	3,409	3,281	2,491	1,772	1,634	7,228	5,151	4,915	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 562.—*Livestock: Animals slaughtered at Federal-inspected plants, 1907-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Horses.	Total.
1906-7.....	7,621,717	1,763,574	9,681,876	52,149	31,815,900	-----	50,935,216
1907-8.....	7,116,375	1,995,487	9,702,545	45,953	35,113,077	-----	53,973,337
1908-9.....	7,325,337	2,040,711	10,802,908	62,193	35,427,931	-----	55,672,075
1909-10.....	7,962,189	2,295,039	11,149,937	115,811	37,656,021	-----	49,179,057
1910-11.....	7,781,030	2,219,908	13,005,502	54,145	39,916,363	-----	52,976,945
1911-12.....	7,582,005	2,242,929	14,208,724	63,983	34,906,378	-----	59,014,019
1912-13.....	7,155,839	2,098,484	14,724,465	56,556	32,287,538	-----	54,322,882
1913-14.....	6,724,117	1,814,904	14,958,834	121,827	33,289,705	-----	56,909,387
1914-15.....	6,964,502	1,735,902	12,909,089	165,533	30,247,858	-----	58,022,894
1915-16.....	7,404,288	2,048,022	11,985,926	180,556	40,482,799	-----	62,101,391
1916-17.....	9,299,489	2,679,745	11,343,418	174,649	40,210,847	-----	63,708,148
1917-18.....	10,938,287	3,323,077	8,769,498	149,503	35,449,247	1,099	58,620,012
1918-19.....	11,241,991	3,674,227	11,268,370	125,660	44,306,389	-----	70,706,637
1919-20.....	9,709,819	4,237,558	12,334,827	77,270	38,961,914	1,099	65,332,477
1920-21.....	8,179,572	3,896,207	12,452,435	20,027	37,702,866	1,335	62,252,442
1921-22.....	7,871,457	3,924,255	11,968,434	13,758	39,416,439	1,898	63,196,241
1922-23.....	9,029,536	4,337,780	11,403,703	25,129	48,600,069	1,450	73,397,078

Bureau of Animal Industry.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

TABLE 563.—*Meat and meat products¹ prepared under Federal inspection, 1907-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Placed in cure.	Sausage chopped.	Canned meats.	Lard.	Lard compounds and substitutes.	Oleo products.	Oleo-margarine.	All other products.	Total.
1906-7.....	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1906-7.....	2,393,695	207,760	105,196	1,003,602	353,549	283,971	55,694	746	4,464,213
1907-8.....	3,059,814	416,200	92,882	1,433,778	436,448	293,425	79,380	146,671	5,953,298
1908-9.....	2,912,759	457,095	123,810	1,308,986	495,249	295,889	91,068	1,113,581	6,791,437
1909-10.....	2,424,667	485,804	127,263	945,468	671,526	296,429	139,158	1,130,589	6,223,964
1910-11.....	2,788,054	485,814	144,942	1,185,503	672,845	330,688	117,848	1,205,539	6,934,233
1911-12.....	2,829,061	523,893	153,871	1,309,140	648,443	297,038	128,819	1,300,794	7,279,559
1912-13.....	2,702,477	531,626	115,237	1,222,857	670,802	264,705	145,356	1,441,750	7,094,810
1913-14.....	2,728,550	542,017	120,473	1,187,963	590,409	274,625	143,999	1,445,299	7,033,296
1914-15.....	3,150,693	602,675	235,963	1,277,734	520,899	273,049	145,931	1,426,126	7,533,070
1915-16.....	3,096,391	565,047	164,200	1,277,870	397,099	287,047	152,388	1,534,902	7,474,994
1916-17.....	3,206,074	635,860	283,319	1,119,315	466,198	279,197	225,074	1,448,596	7,663,633
1917-18.....	3,443,993	624,827	468,633	943,851	453,164	263,630	265,335	1,431,752	7,905,185
1918-19.....	4,047,787	607,602	632,259	1,256,043	499,732	266,806	261,170	1,577,641	9,169,042
1919-20.....	3,100,776	682,521	211,521	1,316,918	328,567	364,992	127,561	1,552,302	7,755,156
1920-21.....	2,630,543	583,777	80,240	1,487,820	339,366	253,397	151,638	1,595,039	7,127,820
1921-22.....	2,870,023	568,626	109,481	1,659,331	312,014	208,034	118,197	1,521,410	7,427,116
1922-23.....	3,585,623	679,315	160,132	2,017,639	336,843	278,137	120,767	1,700,792	8,888,547

Bureau of Animal Industry.

¹ The above figures do not represent production, as a product may be inspected more than once in course of further manufacture.TABLE 564.—*Livestock: Condemnations of animals and primal parts under Federal meat inspection, 1907-1923.*

Year ending June 30—	Cattle.		Calves.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.		Horses.		Total.	
	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.	Car-	Parts.
1906-7.....	27,933	93,174	6,414	245	9,524	296	42	-----	105,879	426,161	-----	-----	149,702	529,876
1907-8.....	33,216	67,482	5,854	396	5,090	198	33	-----	1127,933	636,899	-----	-----	175,129	704,696
1908-9.....	35,103	99,739	8,213	400,110	747	179	82	-----	1,86,912	796,300	-----	-----	141,067	899,628
1909-10.....	42,426	122,167	7,524	509,111	127	24	714	226	1,52,439	726,829	-----	-----	113,742	874,211
1910-11.....	39,402	123,989	7,654	781,10	789	7,394	61	-----	59,477	877,626	-----	-----	117,883	1,009,672
1911-12.....	50,363	134,783	8,927	1,212,15	402	8,671	84	-----	1129,002	323,992	-----	-----	203,778	463,859
1912-13.....	50,773	130,139	9,216	1,374,18	637	939	76	-----	1173,937	373,993	-----	-----	250,661	506,449
1913-14.....	48,356	138,065	6,696	1,274,20	563	1,564	746	-----	8,204,942	422,275	-----	-----	281,303	563,166
1914-15.....	62,663	178,409	6,380	1,750,17	690	298	658	-----	14,222,905	454,217	-----	-----	299,968	644,688
1915-16.....	67,673	188,915	6,840	1,983,15	063	1,007	667	-----	181,206	711,546	290	-----	286,954	738,361
1916-17.....	78,773	249,637	10,169	2,937,18	768	413	1,351	-----	42,164	682,528	283	-----	271,732	731,307
1917-18.....	68,209	175,940	8,127	2,306,12	568	227	419	-----	116,943	347,006	-----	-----	208,285	528,481
1918-19.....	69,686	166,791	9,220	2,479,14	385	330	318	-----	17,131	274,433	433	-----	214,833	603,050
1919-20.....	58,821	194,068	13,820	2,866,90	081	627	135	-----	1,135,477	550,880	64	-----	4,228,148	749,136
1920-21.....	46,981	176,762	7,720	2,523,12	682	276	23	-----	10,124,208	492,132	19	-----	7,191,639	671,504
1921-22.....	55,188	166,935	11,409	4,376,10	458	496	30	-----	21,162,926	697,893	30	-----	340,071	867,221
1922-23.....	73,330	176,833	11,824	2,383,13	325	292	81	-----	4,199,689	532,317	14	-----	1,298,268	1,011,329

Bureau of Animal Industry.

TABLE 565.—Meat: Yearly production, 1907-1923.

Calendar year.	Slaughter.								
	Beef.			Veal.			Total beef and veal.	Lamb and mutton.	
	Under Federal inspection.	Other.	Total.	Under Federal inspection.	Other.	Total.		Under Federal inspection.	Total.
	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>
1907.....	4,336	2,983	7,319	210	416	626	7,945	431	559
1908.....	3,965	2,721	6,676	203	402	605	7,281	428	555
1909.....	4,189	2,882	7,071	280	454	684	7,755	466	604
1910.....	4,064	2,679	6,733	235	452	687	7,440	463	600
1911.....	3,984	2,513	6,497	229	428	657	7,154	509	738
1912.....	3,731	2,189	5,920	239	429	668	6,588	608	788
1913.....	3,695	2,318	5,913	176	512	488	6,401	509	738
Av. 1909-1913.....	3,911	2,516	6,427	222	415	637	7,064	535	694
1914.....	3,601	2,038	5,639	158	275	433	6,072	555	720
1915.....	3,979	1,837	5,816	188	260	428	6,244	482	626
1916.....	4,362	1,766	6,118	220	316	536	6,654	472	612
1917.....	5,169	1,517	6,686	266	366	662	7,348	364	473
1918.....	5,698	1,082	7,320	352	413	765	8,065	381	498
1919.....	4,774	1,509	6,283	378	426	804	7,087	470	602
1920.....	4,578	1,885	6,463	402	436	838	7,301	423	538
Av. 1914-1920.....	4,586	1,746	6,332	282	356	638	6,970	450	580
1921.....	4,113	2,081	6,194	367	381	748	6,942	494	601
1922.....	4,010	2,137	6,147	396	397	793	7,540	418	534
1923.....	4,725	2,191	6,916	444	427	871	7,787	447	570

Calendar year.	Slaughter.				Percentage of total production.					
	Pork.			Total all meats. ¹	Beef.	Veal.	Beef and veal.	Lamb and mutton.	Pork.	Total meats.
	Under Federal inspection.	Other.	Total.							
	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>Million pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1907.....	4,420	3,071	7,491	15,995	45.8	3.9	49.7	3.5	46.8	100
1908.....	4,853	3,373	8,226	16,062	41.5	3.8	45.3	3.5	51.2	100
1909.....	3,946	2,744	6,690	15,049	47.0	4.5	51.5	4.0	44.5	100
1910.....	3,470	2,411	5,881	13,901	48.5	4.9	53.4	4.3	42.3	100
1911.....	4,431	3,080	7,511	15,408	43.2	4.2	48.4	4.8	48.8	100
1912.....	4,242	2,947	7,189	14,565	40.6	4.6	45.2	5.4	49.4	100
1913.....	4,420	3,072	7,492	14,631	40.4	3.8	43.7	5.1	51.2	100
Av. 1909-1913.....	4,102	2,851	6,953	14,710	43.7	4.3	48.0	4.7	47.2	100
1914.....	4,264	2,964	7,228	14,020	40.2	3.1	43.3	5.1	51.6	100
1915.....	4,749	3,101	7,850	14,720	39.5	2.9	42.4	4.3	53.3	100
1916.....	5,186	3,323	8,509	15,775	38.8	3.4	42.2	3.9	53.9	100
1917.....	4,071	2,830	6,901	14,722	45.4	4.5	49.9	3.2	46.9	100
1918.....	5,551	3,303	8,854	17,429	42.0	4.4	46.4	2.8	50.8	100
1919.....	5,684	3,349	9,033	16,622	37.8	4.8	42.6	3.6	53.7	100
1920.....	5,133	3,060	8,193	16,032	40.3	5.2	45.5	3.4	51.1	100
Av. 1914-1920.....	4,934	3,133	8,067	15,617	40.5	4.1	44.6	3.7	51.7	100
1921.....	5,363	3,124	8,487	16,030	38.6	4.7	43.3	3.7	52.9	100
1922.....	5,809	3,293	9,102	17,236	39.1	4.6	43.7	3.1	53.2	100
1923.....	7,242	3,940	11,182	19,539	35.4	4.5	39.9	2.9	57.2	100

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Animal Industry. Quantities based on carcass weight; edible offal not included because of the variable percentage used in edible products. Subject to revision.

¹ Not including goat meat.

TABLE 566.—*Meat: Yearly consumption, 1907-1923.*

Calendar year.	Consumption.						Percentage of total consumption.					
	Beef.	Veal.	Total beef and veal.	Lamb and mutton.	Pork.	Total meats. ¹	Beef.	Veal.	Total beef and veal.	Lamb and mutton.	Pork.	Total meats.
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1907.....	6,967	626	7,593	558	6,477	14,628	47.6	4.3	51.9	3.8	44.3	100
1908.....	6,448	605	7,053	554	7,007	15,214	42.4	4.0	46.4	3.6	50.0	100
1909.....	6,908	684	7,592	602	6,218	14,412	47.9	4.8	52.7	4.2	43.1	100
1910.....	6,623	687	7,310	598	5,568	13,476	49.1	5.1	54.2	4.4	41.4	100
1911.....	6,405	657	7,062	735	7,055	14,852	43.1	4.4	47.5	5.0	47.5	100
1912.....	5,864	668	6,532	783	6,749	14,064	41.7	4.7	46.4	5.6	48.0	100
1913.....	5,902	488	6,390	733	7,037	14,160	41.7	3.4	45.1	5.2	49.7	100
Av. 1909-1913.....	6,340	637	6,977	690	6,525	14,193	44.7	4.5	49.2	4.9	45.9	100
1914.....	5,804	438	6,242	733	6,889	13,864	41.9	3.2	45.0	5.3	49.7	100
1915.....	5,559	429	5,988	631	6,969	13,588	40.9	3.2	44.1	4.6	51.3	100
1916.....	5,770	537	6,307	619	7,370	14,296	40.4	3.8	44.1	4.3	51.6	100
1917.....	6,243	663	6,906	473	5,975	13,354	46.8	5.0	51.8	3.5	44.7	100
1918.....	6,753	766	7,519	483	6,997	14,999	45.0	5.1	50.1	3.2	46.7	100
1919.....	6,090	809	6,899	607	7,200	14,706	41.4	5.5	46.9	4.1	49.0	100
1920.....	6,514	846	7,360	537	7,350	15,247	42.7	5.5	48.3	3.5	48.2	100
Av. 1914-1920.....	6,105	641	6,746	583	6,964	14,293	42.7	4.5	47.2	4.1	48.7	100
1921.....	6,230	752	6,982	673	7,869	15,524	40.1	4.8	45.0	4.3	50.7	100
1922.....	6,711	798	7,509	545	8,306	16,360	41.0	4.9	45.9	3.3	50.8	100
1923.....	6,918	873	7,791	574	10,113	18,478	37.4	4.7	42.2	3.1	54.7	100

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Animal Industry. Quantities based on carcass weight; edible offal not included but 77,038 of the variable percentage used in edible products. Subject to revision.

¹ Not including goat meat.

TABLE 567.—*Meat and lard: Annual per capita consumption, 1907-1923.*

Calendar year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and lamb.	Pork, excluding lard.	Total meat. ¹	Lard.	Total meat and lard.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1907.....	73.7	7.1	6.4	74.1	167.3	12.5	179.8
1908.....	72.4	6.8	6.2	85.4	170.8	14.3	185.1
1909.....	76.2	7.5	6.6	68.6	158.9	11.6	170.5
1910.....	71.8	7.4	6.5	60.3	146.0	10.6	156.5
1911.....	68.4	7.0	7.8	75.1	158.3	11.8	170.1
1912.....	61.7	7.0	8.2	70.6	147.5	11.4	158.9
1913.....	60.8	5.0	7.6	72.5	145.9	11.7	157.6
Av. 1909-1913.....	67.8	6.8	7.3	69.4	151.3	11.4	162.7
1914.....	59.3	4.4	7.5	70.3	141.5	12.1	153.6
1915.....	56.0	4.3	6.4	70.2	136.9	13.2	150.1
1916.....	57.3	5.3	6.2	73.1	141.9	14.4	156.3
1917.....	61.1	6.5	4.6	58.5	130.7	11.9	142.6
1918.....	65.2	7.4	4.7	67.6	144.9	13.6	158.5
1919.....	58.0	7.7	5.8	68.6	140.1	12.8	152.9
1920.....	61.2	7.9	5.0	69.0	143.1	13.1	156.2
Av. 1914-1920.....	59.7	6.2	5.8	68.2	139.9	13.0	152.9
1921.....	57.8	7.0	6.2	72.9	143.9	11.3	155.2
1922.....	61.4	7.3	5.0	76.0	149.7	14.1	163.8
1923.....	62.5	7.9	5.2	91.4	167.0	16.4	183.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Animal Industry; quantities based on carcass weight; edible offal not included because of the variable percentage used in edible products. Subject to revision.

¹ Not including goat meat.

TABLE 568.—*Livestock and meat: Live and dressed weights, 1922 and 1923.*

Month	Cattle.				Calves.				Hogs.				Sheep and lambs.			
	Average live weight.		Dressed weight as a percentage of live weight.		Average live weight.		Dressed weight as a percentage of live weight.		Average live weight.		Dressed weight as a percentage of live weight.		Average live weight.		Dressed weight as a percentage of live weight.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.
January.....	1,019.	979.7	54	54	183.9	168.4	56	56	224.3	227.3	78	78	84.2	87.6	47	48
February.....	1,004.	973.5	54	55	156.7	162.7	57	57	222.2	227.6	77	78	85.0	88.2	47	47
March.....	1,012.	973.1	55	55	142.7	143.8	57	57	222.9	227.8	77	77	85.4	85.1	47	47
April.....	1,009.	970.5	56	56	134.2	141.8	58	58	224.7	228.8	77	77	83.0	82.0	48	48
May.....	1,002.	949.7	56	56	146.6	143.4	57	57	226.5	223.5	77	76	77.8	78.1	49	49
June.....	982.	955.3	56	56	155.4	161.8	56	56	231.3	227.7	77	77	71.9	76.0	49	48
July.....	985.5	942.2	55	54	171.6	176.8	57	57	230.4	232.1	77	76	72.7	75.4	49	49
August.....	972.8	933.4	54	54	192.7	196.0	57	57	241.5	236.2	75	75	78.6	76.9	48	48
September.....	965.4	936.1	53	53	190.7	204.5	56	56	234.2	229.3	76	75	77.7	78.0	48	48
October.....	957.6	940.0	52	53	197.2	199.7	54	56	219.5	219.5	76	75	80.2	79.6	48	48
November.....	946.2	933.5	52	54	183.6	189.4	56	57	214.8	215.7	76	76	83.4	76.8	48	51
December.....	957.5	952.4	53	52	176.1	181.3	58	57	220.1	217.8	77	76	85.8	83.1	48	47
Weighted average.....	981.1	952.9	54	54	169.7	172.8	50	50	226.0	225.3	76	77	80.0	80.8	48	48

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 569.—*Meats, fresh: Monthly supply at eastern markets, 1923.*
RECEIPTS.

Market, and month	Carcasses.							Cuts.			
	Steers.	Cows.	Bulls.	Veal.	Hogs.	Lambs.	Mutton.	Beef.	Pork.	Veal.	Lamb
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Boston:											
January.....	9,893	10,017	256	4,455	114	60,116	4,452	7,200	1,702,551		
February.....	8,877	7,663	277	3,080	42	46,017	4,264		989,824		
March.....	9,604	6,354	186	3,840		52,304	4,173	2,907	1,031,126		
April.....	10,181	4,350	200	6,665	10	52,125	1,900		954,933		
May.....	14,482	3,834	343	6,416		57,352	4,394		865,242		
June.....	11,378	2,547	287	4,928		37,703	3,174	25	542,986		
July.....	9,417	1,980	84	2,724		36,924	1,866		392,727		
August.....	15,386	3,765	392	4,645		51,010	1,803	41,383	994,882		
September.....	11,394	4,341	136	2,725		46,587	1,832	8,165	489,124		
October.....	14,769	8,231	181	5,503	131	67,653	3,406	2,448	778,143		
November.....	8,373	6,713	116	5,248	210	46,145	1,942	17,788	820,743		
December.....	9,301	5,630	228	3,450		46,890	1,793		908,944		
Total.....	133,115	65,434	2,686	53,659	507	602,832	34,980	96,308	10,471,225		
New York:											
January.....	35,874	6,089	2,100	50,384	13,981	112,317	40,810	943,837	7,119,415	600	230
February.....	28,863	4,723	3,533	32,956	11,789	91,355	30,018	690,961	5,369,385	9,372	118,566
March.....	26,323	4,011	1,806	45,071	9,922	94,983	27,635	829,910	5,835,127	100	30,680
April.....	30,191	3,073	5,301	49,910	9,213	106,236	13,442	670,574	5,157,782	4,984	1,005
May.....	41,952	2,354	5,951	61,005	11,425	97,213	37,101	791,620	5,703,126	6,239	132,700
June.....	30,878	2,324	1,874	47,797	8,777	68,679	24,014	766,518	5,093,776	78,244	48,945
July.....	29,850	2,229	950	43,279	4,809	80,089	20,741	367,951	3,146,018	86,658	33,199
August.....	41,902	3,525	2,009	51,292	10,404	82,671	17,156	706,914	3,861,132	43,543	19,090
September.....	34,286	4,106	1,201	39,362	7,112	82,133	24,507	530,293	3,990,980	30,568	30,722
October.....	43,876	4,379	1,440	67,378	23,056	118,794	28,926	820,914	6,249,599	57,746	84,975
November.....	28,832	3,798	765	43,454	18,708	71,808	19,688	637,024	6,264,130		
December.....	27,980	3,965	773	39,023	14,168	73,356	21,267	644,601	5,678,328	10,010	
Total.....	400,816	44,580	27,703	560,911	143,354	1,079,634	306,173	8,401,118	63,877,800	328,054	246,112
Philadelphia:											
January.....	14,594	3,534	601	9,370		39,469	12,480		2,034,739		
February.....	11,732	1,788	97	6,512		25,539	9,637		1,953,692		
March.....	9,188	1,870	238	7,164		25,971	6,412		1,706,717		
April.....	11,200	1,728	388	7,371		32,176	5,412		1,719,197		
May.....	14,564	1,606	1,269	11,734		30,070	9,878		1,813,219		
June.....	10,241	1,445	687	6,979		21,444	6,659		1,297,048		
July.....	9,668	2,207	683	5,545		22,093	5,220		1,151,139		
August.....	13,047	3,526	1,619	7,863		23,857	3,754		1,689,322		
September.....	10,877	2,890	1,092	7,277		22,446	7,080		1,136,213		
October.....	13,685	2,845	1,056	7,400		34,021	6,271		1,724,166		
November.....	9,633	2,244	712	6,394		22,348	6,661		2,231,269		
December.....	9,785	3,292	833	6,751		29,324	6,454		2,204,831		
Total.....	128,214	29,036	9,340	90,374		330,351	85,688		21,564,547		

¹ Includes 491 pounds of mutton for February, 19,345 pounds for May, and 8,990 pounds for August.

1016 *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.*

TABLE 569.—*Meats, fresh: Monthly supply at eastern markets, 1923—Continued.*

SLAUGHTER.

Market, and month.	Under Federal inspection.				Under city inspection.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Boston:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
January.....	7,171	8,705	134,883	23,602	11	1,155	7,706	2
February.....	5,311	5,213	84,066	21,144	15	2,813	5,206	16
March.....	5,364	7,339	74,124	15,735	14	5,448	4,954	-----
April.....	5,506	8,080	71,323	22,510	12	4,481	4,622	-----
May.....	6,914	11,885	74,012	25,000	9	2,387	5,422	-----
June.....	4,978	8,484	79,871	25,624	4	472	3,509	-----
July.....	4,969	6,992	79,261	23,538	5	966	4,062	-----
August.....	8,405	8,302	93,413	41,892	27	1,415	3,594	11
September.....	6,165	6,709	61,427	30,981	67	1,241	3,194	28
October.....	12,106	9,513	87,968	35,809	430	1,546	5,601	67
November.....	10,598	7,621	116,325	32,847	146	1,006	4,113	19
December.....	8,870	5,751	134,110	27,486	249	1,061	5,190	14
Total.....	86,387	94,255	1,092,303	334,401	989	23,903	57,729	159
New York:								
January.....	51,020	57,166	299,758	193,787	1	14,124	625	911
February.....	39,856	48,660	231,145	137,147	-----	13,583	237	1,578
March.....	40,008	57,859	217,569	135,442	-----	16,097	229	2,011
April.....	42,974	71,006	204,120	157,078	1	15,442	178	2,036
May.....	50,511	83,712	245,253	185,325	4	12,885	60	2,214
June.....	36,030	59,254	169,958	158,809	-----	4,977	14	331
July.....	37,726	55,573	170,487	173,833	-----	4,068	29	41
August.....	48,059	65,685	215,340	235,511	20	4,370	-----	86
September.....	35,894	51,488	183,887	184,119	10	6,353	88	29
October.....	50,545	62,716	278,296	217,460	-----	10,043	707	272
November.....	38,611	47,324	244,302	181,685	24	6,474	2,873	340
December.....	39,676	47,763	284,231	189,121	20	8,873	1,357	607
Total.....	511,210	708,206	2,747,346	2,149,317	80	117,289	6,477	12,265
Philadelphia:								
January.....	9,756	6,228	102,202	19,653	1,095	4,557	2,653	8,297
February.....	7,986	4,454	87,641	15,506	840	2,737	1,475	8,030
March.....	7,837	5,295	85,076	14,456	834	2,793	1,006	4,442
April.....	8,842	6,958	85,462	17,511	892	3,976	768	7,791
May.....	11,272	9,798	108,497	20,837	945	4,651	769	8,051
June.....	8,489	7,041	70,761	10,840	449	3,536	538	7,093
July.....	7,606	6,003	68,861	16,718	610	3,008	465	7,969
August.....	10,027	7,489	89,735	25,883	654	3,066	499	6,475
September.....	7,878	5,101	83,116	18,190	923	2,182	967	9,290
October.....	10,487	6,212	121,666	18,198	1,552	4,476	2,447	7,001
November.....	8,111	5,952	96,537	17,364	1,248	3,146	1,648	6,840
December.....	8,161	4,118	101,751	15,020	1,070	3,023	1,421	-----
Total.....	106,452	74,649	1,103,304	216,107	11,112	42,331	14,655	88,596

SUMMARY.

Market, and month.	Beef.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.	
	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.
Boston:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
January.....	27,848	7,200	14,376	-----	144,203	1,702,561	93,172	-----
February.....	22,143	-----	11,086	-----	89,334	969,824	71,431	-----
March.....	21,582	2,997	16,627	-----	79,078	1,031,126	72,215	-----
April.....	20,258	-----	12,826	-----	75,955	954,983	76,335	-----
May.....	25,582	-----	20,688	-----	79,434	895,242	91,346	-----
June.....	19,194	25	12,884	-----	83,380	842,986	66,511	-----
July.....	16,485	-----	10,682	-----	83,923	392,727	62,359	-----
August.....	27,975	41,383	14,862	-----	97,007	994,882	94,539	-----
September.....	22,103	8,165	9,675	-----	64,568	459,124	79,467	-----
October.....	35,717	2,448	10,562	-----	93,700	778,143	106,871	-----
November.....	25,946	17,786	13,877	-----	120,648	820,743	80,952	-----
December.....	24,278	16,302	10,262	-----	139,309	906,944	78,183	-----
Total.....	288,611	96,308	171,907	-----	1,150,539	10,471,225	973,881	-----

TABLE 569.—Meats, fresh: Monthly supply at eastern markets, 1923—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Market, and month.	Beef.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.	
	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.	Carcasses.	Cuts.
New York:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
January.....	95, 684	943, 837	121, 674	600	314, 364	7, 119, 415	847, 825	230
February.....	76, 970	680, 961	95, 199	9, 872	243, 161	5, 369, 385	260, 096	18, 566
March.....	72, 148	822, 910	119, 027	100	227, 720	5, 835, 127	260, 971	30, 680
April.....	81, 539	670, 574	136, 358	4, 984	213, 511	5, 157, 782	270, 692	1, 005
May.....	100, 772	791, 036	157, 602	6, 239	289, 738	5, 703, 129	321, 853	32, 700
June.....	71, 106	706, 914	112, 028	78, 244	178, 749	5, 093, 775	251, 833	48, 945
July.....	70, 764	867, 951	102, 920	88, 658	175, 325	3, 146, 018	274, 704	33, 199
August.....	95, 515	706, 914	121, 347	43, 643	225, 744	4, 361, 132	335, 423	9, 090
September.....	75, 197	530, 293	97, 203	30, 558	191, 087	3, 899, 080	290, 788	36, 722
October.....	100, 240	820, 914	120, 137	57, 746	302, 149	6, 249, 599	366, 321	34, 975
November.....	72, 030	637, 024	97, 252	—	265, 883	6, 264, 130	273, 530	—
December.....	72, 424	644, 601	95, 659	10, 010	299, 746	5, 678, 328	284, 351	—
Total.....	984, 389	8, 401, 118	1, 386, 406	328, 054	2, 897, 177	63, 877, 800	3, 547, 399	246, 112
Philadelphia:								
January.....	29, 580	—	20, 155	—	104, 855	2, 934, 739	79, 849	—
February.....	22, 443	—	13, 703	—	89, 116	1, 953, 692	55, 714	—
March.....	19, 967	—	15, 252	—	86, 080	1, 709, 717	51, 071	—
April.....	23, 030	—	18, 305	—	86, 230	1, 719, 197	62, 889	—
May.....	29, 715	—	26, 388	—	109, 266	1, 813, 219	69, 736	—
June.....	21, 491	—	17, 656	—	71, 299	1, 297, 043	52, 636	—
July.....	20, 774	—	15, 456	—	69, 326	1, 151, 139	52, 592	—
August.....	28, 773	—	18, 418	—	90, 234	1, 689, 322	62, 295	—
September.....	23, 660	—	14, 540	—	84, 063	1, 136, 213	54, 191	—
October.....	29, 625	—	18, 097	—	124, 113	1, 724, 166	67, 780	—
November.....	21, 050	—	15, 492	—	100, 185	2, 231, 269	54, 374	—
December.....	23, 148	—	13, 892	—	103, 172	2, 204, 831	57, 638	—
Total.....	294, 164	—	207, 864	—	1, 117, 959	21, 564, 547	720, 765	—

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

TABLE 570.—Meat and meat products: International trade, calendar years, 1911–1922.

Country.	Average 1911–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	3, 487	1, 173, 461	575	1, 284, 837	—	1, 155, 799	—	1, 372, 097
Australia.....	1, 967	507, 143	1, 025	316, 228	722	338, 700	—	331, 445
Brazil.....	54, 012	1, 520	10, 964	195, 479	10, 232	174, 160	—	90, 699
Canada.....	43, 327	60, 242	70, 111	203, 013	75, 436	158, 780	70, 211	142, 648
Chile.....	11, 738	19, 728	18, 592	33, 529	3, 252	56, 556	—	—
China.....	85	61, 684	1, 737	89, 599	1, 363	71, 190	2, 141	44, 701
Denmark.....	82, 184	368, 188	8, 170	167, 061	18, 117	237, 755	20, 832	330, 597
Netherlands.....	350, 864	497, 402	157, 179	287, 185	219, 781	316, 437	201, 659	321, 985
New Zealand.....	900	326, 639	1, 584	593, 445	1, 022	583, 426	682	458, 171
Sweden.....	24, 215	39, 798	58, 828	94, 999	34, 919	60, 512	45, 717	46, 326
United States.....	16, 719	1, 277, 524	196, 425	1, 851, 092	79, 845	1, 897, 992	77, 507	1, 780, 090
Uruguay.....	1, 702	196, 911	—	289, 410	—	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....	—	12, 420	155, 210	7, 516	131, 345	9, 287	—	—
Austria-Hungary.....	45, 268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	179, 120	127, 057	226, 284	58, 024	191, 536	48, 723	192, 809	23, 568
Cuba.....	128, 362	(1) (1)	184, 678	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	—	—	66, 028	1, 314	114, 570	492
France.....	111, 496	98, 281	691, 076	81, 475	300, 528	66, 693	240, 906	94, 547
Germany.....	559, 762	19, 625	84, 375	4, 466	1, 851, 808	17, 298	494, 910	19, 961

1 One year only.

2 Less than 500 pounds

Eight months, May–December.

TABLE 570.—Meats and meat products: International trade, calendar years, 1911–1922—Continued.

Country	Average 1911–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.—CON.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Italy.....	104,619	15,708	174,708	8,507	132,992	7,418	132,419	25,208
Japan.....	11,727		47,580		70,528			
Norway.....	42,416	3,365	67,401	3,362	73,733	3,026	77,906	2,918
Philippine Islands.....	21,902		12,695		23,503		17,071	
Russia.....	130,897	53,175						
Spain.....	37,974	3,200	28,328	2,778	21,070	6,578	21,045	6,155
Switzerland.....	60,174	3,169	49,913	5,415	62,811	2,088	32,026	3,726
Union of South Africa.....	81,103	404	17,525	16,401	6,276	4,658	9,906	2,787
United Kingdom.....	2,843,605	117,226	2,854,559	98,298	3,320,020	90,134	3,197,317	74,699
Other countries.....	126,695	38,016	106,303	84,236	78,876	22,661	65,946	23,973
All countries:								
Beef.....	2,044,172	2,162,336	2,290,522	2,585,503	2,301,526	2,097,371	2,046,335	1,960,077
Mutton.....	611,744	560,284	876,661	636,426	835,310	606,891	701,881	697,313
Pork.....	1,632,382	1,638,145	2,055,395	1,939,721	1,880,300	2,190,727	1,831,212	2,071,412
Other.....	702,072	663,891	702,287	540,801	422,557	400,307	436,152	474,878
Total.....	4,990,370	5,024,656	5,924,845	5,702,541	5,448,693	5,297,296	5,015,580	6,203,680

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

TABLE 571.—Meats, frozen and cured: Cold-storage holdings in United States, 1917–1923.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>	<i>Mil- lion lbs.</i>
1917.....	804	875	914	852	828	832	879	893	778	633	567	709
1918.....	981	1,118	1,266	1,355	1,319	1,300	1,149	1,137	1,036	905	832	838
1919.....	1,199	1,452	1,436	1,389	1,322	1,284	1,254	1,171	1,001	984	881	838
1920.....	1,016	1,187	1,279	1,304	1,252	1,204	1,194	1,115	977	784	670	656
1921.....	820	876	1,138	1,108	1,043	1,017	989	899	777	607	491	505
1922.....	567	624	681	717	713	745	817	789	727	589	512	569
1923.....	754	876	958	1,032	1,094	1,045	1,041	983	808	723	629	739

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 572.—Meats, fresh and smoked: Monthly average wholesale price per 100 pounds at Chicago and New York, calendar year 1923.

CHICAGO.

Class of meat.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
Beef:													
Steer—													
Choice.....	<i>Dolls.</i> 17.80	<i>Dolls.</i> 17.24	<i>Dolls.</i> 16.54	<i>Dolls.</i> 16.48	<i>Dolls.</i> 16.77	<i>Dolls.</i> 17.45	<i>Dolls.</i> 17.66	<i>Dolls.</i> 18.05	<i>Dolls.</i> 18.81	<i>Dolls.</i> 18.23	<i>Dolls.</i> 18.16	<i>Dolls.</i> 19.01	<i>Dolls.</i> 17.68
Good.....	16.27	15.79	15.21	14.79	15.34	16.22	16.59	16.80	17.62	16.76	16.62	17.62	16.30
Medium.....	13.79	13.92	13.40	13.36	14.33	14.95	15.58	15.05	15.54	14.05	13.95	15.52	14.45
Common.....	11.12	11.42	11.08	11.55	12.88	13.75	14.08	12.87	11.95	10.18	10.40	12.28	11.96
Cow—													
Good.....	11.47	11.40	11.09	11.50	12.11	12.42	12.84	12.96	13.00	12.50	11.85	12.50	12.14
Medium.....	9.78	10.10	9.50	9.82	10.70	11.54	11.60	11.47	11.30	10.72	10.55	11.50	10.72
Common.....	8.17	8.50	8.61	8.91	9.86	10.18	9.75	8.50	8.10	8.29	7.76	9.00	8.80
Bull—													
Common.....	7.62	7.76	7.90	8.08	8.92	7.77	8.56	8.10	7.77	7.07	6.88	7.43	7.83
Veal:													
Choice.....	18.22	20.28	18.32	16.65	17.67	17.75	19.30	19.43	21.06	19.06	15.09	16.25	18.26
Good.....	16.98	18.20	16.55	15.25	15.67	16.35	17.52	17.50	19.05	17.16	13.36	14.76	16.55
Medium.....	14.92	15.62	15.18	13.50	13.67	14.50	15.68	14.60	15.00	14.14	11.46	12.98	14.27
Common.....	12.02	13.30	12.50	10.66	10.48	11.24	11.62	10.25	10.00	9.64	8.40	10.30	10.87

TABLE 572.—Meats, fresh and smoked: Monthly average wholesale price per 100 pounds at Chicago and New York, calendar year 1923—Continued.

CHICAGO—Continued.

Class of meat.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
Lamb and mutton:													
Lamb—													
Choice.....	25.06	24.15	24.55	24.28	27.91	28.52	30.15	27.68	27.92	25.08	24.26	23.45	26.08
Good.....	24.06	22.70	21.80	22.15	25.71	26.45	27.72	25.54	25.92	22.94	22.50	21.72	24.10
Medium.....	22.06	20.78	18.82	19.12	24.07	24.45	24.65	23.56	24.18	20.88	20.53	20.08	21.96
Common.....	19.00	18.55	16.82	17.35	22.19	22.28	18.55	19.06	20.88	17.18	17.19	17.52	18.88
Mutton—													
Good.....	14.25	13.76	12.50	14.20	17.96	15.55	15.55	16.07	13.45	13.48	13.00	13.40	14.90
Medium.....	12.27	11.84	11.06	11.72	15.48	13.25	13.12	14.29	15.56	11.40	11.00	11.22	12.68
Common.....	8.53	9.11	8.50	9.42	12.93	10.62	9.90	10.58	11.48	8.70	8.50	8.50	9.73
Fresh pork cuts:													
Hams—													
12-16 pounds average.....	18.19	17.81	18.15	17.75	17.50	17.38	17.25	18.30	18.06	13.76	15.75	15.38	17.35
Loins—													
8-10 pounds.....	16.14	15.39	15.39	15.39	18.65	15.70	19.14	22.92	26.20	20.92	13.72	12.67	17.75
10-12 pounds.....	15.21	14.49	14.38	14.32	17.51	14.50	17.16	20.74	24.76	19.08	12.74	11.92	16.39
12-14 pounds.....	14.26	13.46	13.46	13.21	15.99	13.88	15.13	17.30	21.57	17.34	11.56	10.96	14.80
14-16 pounds.....	13.34	12.70	12.66	12.35	14.53	12.45	13.16	14.68	18.81	15.28	10.36	10.06	13.37
16 pounds and over.....	12.43	11.78	11.79	11.55	13.15	11.19	11.80	12.83	15.21	13.47	9.16	9.36	11.98
Shoulders—													
Skinned.....	12.55	11.72	11.71	11.05	10.70	9.32	9.40	10.26	12.54	11.96	10.41	9.11	10.89
Pieces—													
4-8 lbs.....	11.52	11.82	10.42	10.14	9.50	8.68	9.25	9.68	11.05	10.05	8.36	9.34	10.63
6-8 lbs.....	10.64	10.72	9.73	9.22	8.50	7.89	8.75	9.18	10.22	9.47	8.40	8.34	9.26
Mutts—													
Boston style.....	13.28	13.40	12.90	11.96	11.76	10.39	11.12	12.42	17.03	14.96	10.87	9.61	12.47
Spare ribs.....	10.34	9.94	9.45	8.31	7.62	6.62	6.67	7.49	9.33	10.00	8.86	7.55	8.51
Cured pork cuts:													
Hams, smoked, 14-16 pounds average.....	19.85	19.44	19.47	20.12	19.68	19.56	19.97	21.20	21.44	21.31	20.44	20.34	20.24
Shoulders, pieces.....	14.42	13.19	12.75	13.12	12.75	11.81	12.97	12.80	13.00	12.84	13.22	12.83	12.68
Bacon, breakfast.....	21.85	21.25	21.88	22.19	23.25	23.88	24.12	24.55	24.00	22.22	21.15	15.56	22.41
Lard, tallow.....	13.20	13.25	13.87	13.42	13.12	13.18	12.92	12.83	15.06	15.22	15.72	15.04	13.60
Lard substitutes, tallow.....	13.35	13.72	14.03	14.06	13.95	13.82	13.47	12.87	14.09	14.63	14.51	14.39	13.91

NEW YORK.

Beef:													
Steer—													
Choice.....	18.50	16.15	15.01	15.48	16.75	17.60	18.82	19.65	20.20	10.54	18.75	19.48	17.90
Good.....	15.14	14.32	13.90	14.46	15.69	16.00	17.61	17.98	18.64	17.09	15.85	16.50	16.15
Medium.....	12.50	13.02	12.61	13.44	14.58	14.66	15.88	14.60	14.92	14.32	12.78	13.83	13.86
Common.....	10.96	11.32	11.00	12.13	12.53	10.59	13.49	10.63	11.60	10.19	10.41	11.88	11.40
Cow—													
Good.....	11.09	11.35	10.94	12.21	13.38	12.90	14.09	13.48	12.78	11.36	11.41	11.80	12.24
Medium.....	10.27	10.39	10.06	11.21	12.34	11.49	12.80	11.38	11.52	9.99	10.35	10.79	11.05
Common.....	8.67	9.35	9.24	10.31	11.47	10.36	11.98	9.18	9.98	8.58	9.08	9.60	9.82
Bull—													
Common.....	7.54	7.59	8.06	8.45	8.81	8.74	8.75	8.19	8.28	.....	7.81	8.12	8.21
Veal:													
Choice.....	20.24	22.39	18.65	17.75	13.62	17.80	20.65	21.40	23.90	22.36	17.06	19.00	18.94
Good.....	17.08	20.44	17.00	15.35	16.28	15.78	18.72	18.62	20.55	19.16	14.80	15.95	17.53
Medium.....	14.08	17.18	13.88	13.38	13.78	13.52	16.09	13.69	15.35	13.25	11.54	13.20	15.25
Common.....	11.90	13.40	12.12	10.79	10.90	11.58	13.82	9.81	12.35	10.04	9.54	10.90	11.53
Lamb and mutton:													
Lamb—													
Choice.....	25.77	24.31	24.95	24.94	28.40	30.22	27.81	28.27	28.20	24.30	24.76	24.12	26.34
Good.....	24.19	22.94	23.90	23.85	26.79	28.30	26.01	25.38	26.75	22.70	23.76	23.12	24.89
Medium.....	21.90	20.97	22.85	22.60	24.80	26.18	23.64	23.60	23.39	20.84	22.26	21.22	22.85
Common.....	19.82	19.92	21.02	20.80	23.58	22.72	19.72	20.01	19.36	18.06	19.26	19.00	20.27
Mutton—													
Good.....	15.06	14.01	14.00	16.54	16.54	14.52	17.00	18.93	15.92	14.28	15.20	15.49	15.62
Medium.....	13.11	12.42	12.88	15.00	14.73	12.51	14.65	15.93	13.45	12.24	12.70	13.71	13.61
Common.....	10.81	11.03	10.85	12.56	12.35	10.26	12.18	13.84	10.55	9.76	10.20	11.72	11.34
Fresh pork cuts:													
Hams—													
12-16 pounds average.....	20.00	20.00	18.75	19.25	18.50	18.38	19.00	19.50	19.88	18.80	17.75	16.50	18.83
Loins—													
8-10 pounds average.....	16.89	16.46	16.31	16.00	18.99	16.66	19.59	22.34	26.50	22.69	15.16	15.15	18.80
10-12 pounds.....	15.92	15.44	15.30	15.44	17.62	15.72	17.95	20.87	26.80	21.35	14.30	14.24	17.53

TABLE 572.—Meats, fresh and smoked: Monthly average wholesale price per 100 pounds at Chicago and New York, calendar year 1923—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Class of meat.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
Fresh pork cuts—Continued.													
Loins—Contd.	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
12-14 pounds	14.80	14.42	14.35	14.16	15.35	14.54	16.38	17.81	23.74	19.11	13.64	13.51	16.07
14-16 pounds	14.02	13.65	13.28	13.06	15.30	13.24	14.96	15.71	21.71	17.83	13.02	13.05	14.90
16 pounds and over	13.47	12.90	12.28	12.34	14.02	12.06	13.72	14.63	19.22	16.69	12.22	11.97	13.74
Shoulders—													
Skinned	13.32	13.09	12.85	11.92	11.72	10.48	10.64	11.37	12.41	13.09	11.62	10.63	11.91
Pieces, 6-8 pounds	10.96	-----	10.95	9.50	9.90	8.95	-----	9.50	10.65	10.64	9.84	9.52	9.95
Butts—													
Boston style	15.38	15.44	14.39	13.42	12.76	11.61	12.64	12.71	16.14	16.45	13.23	11.83	13.83
Spare ribs	13.75	13.31	11.50	11.12	10.60	9.12	8.50	9.10	9.62	10.40	9.50	8.88	10.40
Cured pork cuts:													
Hams, smoked, 10-12 pounds average	20.60	20.88	20.75	21.85	21.30	21.38	23.38	24.00	23.88	23.20	22.26	21.12	22.05
Shoulders, pieces, smoked	13.60	12.12	12.60	11.69	11.55	11.69	12.44	12.75	12.62	12.55	12.38	12.62	12.42
Bacon, breakfast	26.00	24.75	23.00	23.38	24.10	22.25	23.12	23.50	24.25	21.50	20.75	20.00	23.05
Lard, tierces	12.86	12.81	12.78	12.69	12.42	11.91	12.00	12.10	13.20	13.86	14.78	14.94	13.02
Lard substitutes, tierces	12.12	12.66	12.44	13.06	12.73	12.41	12.56	12.20	13.22	13.90	13.35	14.38	12.92

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Live-stock, Meats and Wool Division.

TABLE 573.—Livestock: Freight and other marketing costs, 1921.

Item.	Number of head upon which figures are based.	Freight.		All other costs.		Total cost.
		Per 1,000 pounds.	Percentage of total.	Per 1,000 pounds.	Percentage of total.	
South Dakota sheep to Chicago	1,186	\$6.12	66	\$3.10	34	\$9.22
Iowa cattle to Chicago	3,659	3.50	64	2.12	36	5.62
Iowa hogs to Chicago	128,266	4.02	62	2.50	38	6.52
South Dakota hogs to Sioux City	13,689	3.76	60	2.62	46	6.38
Indiana cattle to Buffalo	283	4.04	60	2.74	46	6.78
Indiana sheep to Buffalo	1,271	5.45	60	3.66	40	9.01
Indiana hogs to Buffalo	17,879	4.43	59	3.07	41	7.50
South Dakota cattle to Sioux City	1,087	3.53	59	2.29	41	5.82
South Dakota sheep to Sioux City	1,723	3.53	56	3.06	44	6.58
Ohio hogs to Pittsburgh	31,907	3.22	54	2.09	46	5.31
Illinois hogs to Chicago	148,108	2.68	54	2.26	46	4.94
Kansas hogs to Kansas City	14,971	2.66	53	2.33	47	4.99
Illinois cattle to Chicago	2,300	2.14	52	2.01	48	4.15
Ohio cattle to Pittsburgh	1,046	2.96	52	2.68	48	5.64
Wisconsin cattle to Chicago	71	2.40	52	2.25	48	4.65
Wisconsin hogs to Milwaukee	14,711	2.26	52	2.10	46	4.35
Indiana hogs to Pittsburgh	5,397	3.73	52	3.39	48	7.12
Ohio cattle to Cleveland	2,424	2.39	51	2.32	49	4.71
Iowa hogs to Omaha	4,563	2.28	50	2.22	50	4.45
Kansas hogs to St. Joseph	7,595	2.63	50	2.63	50	5.25
Ohio hogs to Cleveland	8,372	2.09	49	2.75	51	5.44
Indiana cattle to Pittsburgh	399	2.08	49	3.20	51	6.29
Wisconsin cattle to Milwaukee	590	1.73	48	1.88	52	3.61
Minnesota hogs to St. Paul	7,316	2.52	48	2.71	50	5.23
Minnesota sheep to St. Paul	815	2.08	48	3.49	54	6.47
South Dakota hogs to Sioux Falls	14,806	1.96	41	2.67	50	4.53
South Dakota cattle to Sioux Falls	797	1.67	41	2.36	50	4.03

Division of Cost of Marketing. Data from 237 cooperative shipping associations in the Corn Belt.

HIDES AND SKINS.

TABLE 574.—*Hides and skins: Quarterly stocks of hides in United States, 1921-1923.*
RAW PACKER.

Description and calendar year.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Description and calendar year.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.		Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.	Thous. sands.
Steers:					Mixed cattle:				
1921.....	1,504	1,532	1,481	1,030	1921.....	235	272	275	305
1922.....	1,245	1,438	1,542	1,870	1922.....	242	302	303	241
1923.....	1,448	1,592	1,590	1,166	1923.....	239	188	164	210
Cows:					Calfskins:				
1921.....	2,251	1,537	1,169	1,173	1921.....	913	1,073	775	534
1922.....	1,145	1,054	1,186	1,584	1922.....	703	713	670	526
1923.....	1,368	1,182	1,279	1,492	1923.....	731	683	584	509
Bulls:					Kipskins:				
1921.....	188	165	162	125	1921.....	377	200	240	193
1922.....	100	99	132	144	1922.....	124	87	196	274
1923.....	138	111	148	161	1923.....	234	142	220	198

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CATTLE HIDES (OTHER THAN PACKER).

Calf, dry or dry salted:					Steers, green salted:				
1921.....	384	456	590	564	1921.....	685	545	354	269
1922.....	486	378	572	760	1922.....	291	202	340	406
1923.....	316	420	544	318	1923.....	444	522	282	133
Calf, green salted:					Mixed cattle, green salted:				
1921.....	1,763	2,362	2,110	1,870	1921.....	1,109	847	1,191	1,021
1922.....	1,776	2,537	2,422	1,942	1922.....	801	706	790	787
1923.....	1,643	2,362	1,516	1,357	1923.....	1,081	813	698	705
Cattle, dry or dry salted:					Kip, dry or dry salted:				
1921.....	984	885	987	1,012	1921.....	20	46	61	45
1922.....	1,064	968	1,050	1,143	1922.....	461	455	447	319
1923.....	1,217	1,144	872	595	1923.....	258	356	206	111
Bulls, green salted:					Kip, green salted:				
1921.....	58	76	54	58	1921.....	396	254	269	392
1922.....	54	44	37	37	1922.....	330	234	346	570
1923.....	45	43	43	41	1923.....	518	397	380	458
Cows, green salted:									
1921.....	703	1,105	496	775					
1922.....	660	579	462	636					
1923.....	708	551	412	582					

MISCELLANEOUS HIDES AND SKINS.

Buffalo hides:					Horse, colt, ass, and mule frons:				
1921.....	211	188	170	141	1921.....	43	57	57	62
1922.....	138	139	166	109	1922.....	44	62	94	115
1923.....	117	180	117	88	1923.....	145	139	97	101
Cabretta skins:					Horse, colt, ass, and mule shanks:				
1921.....	1,579	1,219	791	547	1921.....	72	108	65	60
1922.....	361	578	810	930	1922.....	56	42	60	104
1923.....	906	1,128	914	736	1923.....	36	92	23	95
Calf and kip skins (domestic):					Kangaroo and Wallaby skins:				
1921.....	4,302	4,926	4,413	3,090	1921.....	410	368	350	389
1922.....	3,881	4,474	4,064	4,462	1922.....	268	240	177	243
1923.....	3,700	4,360	3,429	2,935	1923.....	325	456	358	486
Cattle and kip hides and skins (foreign tanned):					Pig and hog skins:				
1921.....	293	240	202	151	1921.....	251	120	89	97
1922.....	124	62	46	75	1922.....	111	111	106	96
1923.....	78	72	23	19	1923.....	68	55	65	71
Cattle hides:					Pig and hog strips (pounds):				
1921.....	7,807	7,078	6,086	5,819	1921.....	1,163	859	349	517
1922.....	5,652	5,347	5,515	6,348	1922.....	226	483	390	319
1923.....	6,749	6,066	5,487	5,086	1923.....	412	604	645	575
Deer and elk skins:					Sheep and lamb skins:				
1921.....	119	212	216	275	1921.....	12,971	13,755	12,006	12,061
1922.....	136	166	187	198	1922.....	11,941	10,971	10,479	9,151
1923.....	192	327	274	306	1923.....	8,510	9,316	9,208	7,400
Goat and kid skins:					Skivers and fleshers (pounds):				
1921.....	8,652	9,080	10,746	10,330	1921.....	1,611	1,778	1,784	1,779
1922.....	8,044	10,792	8,641	8,730	1922.....	1,732	1,858	2,031	2,141
1923.....	7,779	10,167	10,999	9,926	1923.....	1,540	1,688	1,594	1,408
Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides:									
1921.....	385	386	306	260					
1922.....	284	160	100	128					
1923.....	166	128	100	111					
Horse, colt, ass, and mule butts:									
1921.....	202	123	191	207					
1922.....	220	224	310	456					
1923.....	401	448	186	168					

TABLE 575.—Hides and skins: International trade, calendar years, 1908-1922.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Algeria.....	3, 103	9, 335	1, 290	8, 781	955	10, 484	2, 184	10, 425
Argentina.....	207	293, 950		181, 138		210, 158		368, 259
Brazil.....		83, 252		90, 744		90, 700		
British India.....	20, 376	169, 857	10, 585	91, 971	8, 040	92, 818	6, 171	101, 794
Canada.....	46, 820	45, 469	33, 772	33, 501	25, 356	33, 716	44, 131	50, 455
Chile.....	41	13, 235	279	13, 985	84	9, 886		
China.....	2, 317	72, 761	3, 222	68, 523	4, 618	55, 598	0, 943	62, 552
Cuba.....		166		40				
Denmark.....	9, 842	21, 998	4, 176	9, 008	6, 236	22, 137	5, 245	26, 127
Dutch East Indies.....	135	15, 708	457	17, 102	371	9, 499	17	10, 797
Egypt.....		10, 754	1, 910	5, 065	406	4, 988		
Mexico.....	107	41, 012						
Netherlands.....	73, 691	67, 636	40, 709	42, 180	51, 302	47, 379	34, 046	47, 081
New Zealand.....	752	25, 577	611	33, 061	210	31, 042		28, 025
Norway.....	13, 976	13, 852	6, 061	6, 608	6, 186	9, 000	7, 903	10, 295
Peru.....		6, 195		3, 955		3, 505		4, 614
Switzerland.....	6, 350	22, 866	1, 944	4, 102	4, 379	10, 872	7, 547	11, 649
Union of South Africa.....	219	50, 737	1, 199	49, 057	417	45, 735	152	63, 312
Uruguay.....		71, 105		34, 172				
Venezuela.....		9, 764		6, 810		4, 624		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....			6, 517	860	15, 260	1, 004		
Austria-Hungary.....	87, 566	79, 265						
Belgium.....	180, 930	117, 213	54, 192	17, 494	73, 207	41, 558	58, 864	19, 963
British Malaya.....	9, 332	6, 436	10, 937	5, 819	7, 803	1, 410		
Czechoslovakia.....					24, 281	1, 173	7, 895	5, 573
Finland.....	10, 717	7, 136	4, 357	324	6, 865	2, 061	12, 138	3, 404
France.....	165, 598	131, 041	111, 179	54, 670	78, 856	92, 129	120, 136	88, 130
Germany.....	440, 200	152, 373	98, 082	1, 080	195, 772	1, 151	210, 566	4, 382
Greece.....	5, 770	2, 283	7, 831	3, 629	8, 164	5, 181	9, 122	4, 855
Italy.....	53, 524	48, 428	55, 721	17, 573	47, 567	47, 779	70, 547	51, 650
Japan.....	6, 321	710	25, 323		23, 910			
Russia.....	110, 143	96, 351						
Spain.....	19, 119	17, 457	30, 049	6, 806	17, 442	11, 738	22, 560	18, 111
Sweden.....	25, 602	24, 130	26, 226	9, 120	21, 873	21, 879	29, 257	23, 726
United Kingdom.....	107, 350	38, 100	123, 491	17, 069	76, 777	18, 500	104, 620	25, 576
United States.....	514, 249	25, 432	510, 240	17, 402	348, 047	80, 577	551, 258	28, 700
Other countries.....	54, 716	184, 654	14, 586	83, 122	7, 681	26, 771	4, 465	26, 139
Total.....	1, 959, 521	1, 991, 355	1, 184, 983	941, 275	1, 061, 553	1, 007, 561	1, 345, 725	1, 096, 938

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources except where otherwise noted.

¹ Java and Madura only.² Singapore only.³ Four-year average.⁴ Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 576.—Hides and skins: Imports into the United States, 1910-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Buffalo hides, dry.	Calskins.		Cattle hides.		Goatskins.	
		Dry.	Green or pickled.	Dry.	Green or pickled.	Dry.	Green or pickled.
	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>
1909-10.....	(¹)		75, 553	(²)	515, 004	(³)	115, 845
1910-11.....	3, 425	22, 522	36, 251	54, 630	95, 498	62, 386	22, 576
1911-12.....	4, 906	41, 992	63, 280	78, 131	172, 881	69, 143	26, 198
1912-13.....	16, 225	39, 974	54, 585	82, 595	185, 447	70, 563	25, 697
1913-14.....	14, 493	27, 768	54, 636	71, 498	208, 478	63, 374	21, 385
1914-15.....	12, 423	15, 678	30, 289	93, 001	241, 340	50, 713	18, 934
1915-16.....	13, 004	26, 913	37, 222	153, 339	280, 839	55, 506	16, 152
1916-17.....	27, 095	33, 936	12, 400	161, 237	225, 363	92, 425	18, 215
1917-18.....	10, 498	8, 894	4, 268	76, 655	190, 844	56, 730	10, 195
1918-19.....	9, 515	11, 603	9, 046	83, 182	220, 995	78, 180	10, 845
1919-20.....	14, 662	43, 209	25, 151	111, 262	326, 209	103, 838	23, 167
1920-21.....	4, 617	11, 810	23, 780	24, 814	172, 759	36, 816	4, 912
1921-22.....	3, 084	16, 175	25, 883	18, 439	186, 496	68, 236	15, 307
1922-23.....	2, 537	14, 988	30, 736	58, 770	346, 613	76, 763	18, 607

¹ Included in cattle hides.² Included in green or pickled.³ Includes dry hides.

Farm Animals and their Products—Hides and Skins. 1023

TABLE 576.—Hides and skins: Imports into the United States, 1910-1923—Contd.

Year ending June 30.	Horse and ass skins.		Kangaroo and wallaby skins.	Sheepskins.		All other.	Total.
	Dry.	Green or pickled.		Dry.	Green or pickled.		
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1909-10.....	(¹)	² 19,512	(³)	(⁴)	⁵ 67,406	12,269	608,619
1910-11.....	4,551	5,704	(³)	18,787	36,930	8,609	374,891
1911-12.....	7,194	5,675	(³)	25,645	34,765	7,988	537,768
1912-13.....	10,979	8,448	1,097	31,132	40,653	4,802	572,197
1913-14.....	7,620	4,645	1,329	29,338	40,739	15,780	561,071
1914-15.....	5,425	3,800	769	20,886	37,834	10,226	538,218
1915-16.....	6,780	11,347	1,216	54,600	46,859	10,990	748,670
1916-17.....	12,185	15,485	959	55,264	40,447	10,176	700,207
1917-18.....	2,699	6,380	671	32,239	23,290	9,226	432,517
1918-19.....	2,762	3,551	1,053	26,464	35,431	5,837	448,142
1919-20.....	13,910	22,407	1,193	42,501	58,365	10,696	798,569
1920-21.....	1,142	5,461	878	22,401	35,899	5,004	352,193
1921-22.....	1,295	3,430	724	12,693	36,245	5,503	392,904
1922-23.....	11,940	10,461	1,152	3,828	57,864	29,920	658,179

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Included in green or pickled.
² Includes dry hides.

⁴ Included in all other.
⁵ Except sheepskins with wool on.

TABLE 577.—Hides, heavy native steer: Average price per pound at Chicago, 1910-1923.

PACKER HIDES.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910.....	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.14	\$0.16
1911.....	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.15
1912.....	.16	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17	.18	.19	.20	.20	.20	.19	.18
1913.....	.19	.18	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.19	.19	.20	.20	.18	.18
1914.....	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.19	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22	.23	.20
1915.....	.23	.23	.21	.19	.22	.24	.26	.27	.28	.26	.26	.25	.24
1916.....	.23	.23	.22	.23	.26	.27	.27	.28	.26	.26	.32	.33	.23
1917.....	.32	.31	.30	.30	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.34	.35	.35	.32
1918.....	.32	.29	.26	.27	.31	.33	.33	.30	.30	.30	.29	.29	.30
1919.....	.28	.28	.28	.31	.37	.41	.50	.53	.46	.48	.47	.40	.40
1920.....	.40	.40	.37	.36	.36	.36	.31	.28	.28	.26	.22	.20	.32
Av. 1914-1920.....	.28	.27	.26	.26	.29	.30	.31	.31	.30	.30	.30	.29	.29
1921.....	.17	.15	.13	.11	.12	.14	.14	.14	.14	.15	.16	.16	.14
1922.....	.16	.16	.14	.14	.15	.17	.18	.20	.21	.23	.23	.21	.18
1923.....	.20	.20	.19	.19	.19	.16	.15	.15	.14	.15	.15	.14	.17

COUNTRY HIDES.

	\$0.14	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.12
1910.....													
1911.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14	.13	.12
1912.....	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.16	.14
1913.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.14	.14	.15	.15	.16	.17	.17	.16	.15
1914.....	.16	.16	.16	.15	.17	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17	.19	.20	.17
1915.....	.20	.20	.18	.17	.17	.18	.21	.20	.20	.22	.21	.20	.20
1916.....	.18	.19	.18	.19	.20	.20	.20	.21	.21	.23	.27	.26	.21
1917.....	.24	.24	.24	.24	.25	.26	.26	.27	.24	.28	.29	.26	.26
1918.....	.23	.21	.17	.19	.28	.28	.28	.24	.24	.24	.22	.22	.22
1919.....	.22	.22	.22	.24	.28	.24	.43	.47	.41	.38	.36	.28	.32
1920.....	.33	.33	.30	.28	.28	.28	.23	.20	.19	.18	.16	.14	.24
Av. 1914-1920.....	.22	.22	.21	.21	.23	.24	.25	.25	.24	.24	.24	.22	.23
1921.....	.13	.11	.10	.09	.09	.09	.08	.08	.08	.09	.10	.10	.10
1922.....	.10	.09	.08	.09	.09	.11	.13	.14	.14	.15	.15	.14	.12
1923.....	.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.12	.11	.11	.10	.10	.08	.08	.11

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data in "Hide and Leather."

HORSES AND MULES.

TABLE 578.—Horses and mules: Number and value on farms, United States, Jan. 1, 1867–1922.

Jan. 1.	Horses			Mules		
	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousand dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousand dollars.</i>
1867.....	5,401	59.05	318,924	822	66.94	55,048
1868.....	5,757	54.22	312,416	856	56.04	47,954
1869.....	6,333	62.57	396,223	922	79.23	73,027
1870, June 1.....	7,145	67.42	481,719	1,155	90.16	101,431
1871.....	8,702	71.14	619,039	1,242	91.98	114,272
1872.....	8,991	67.43	606,111	1,276	87.14	111,222
1873.....	9,222	66.39	612,273	1,310	85.15	111,546
1874.....	9,334	65.15	608,073	1,339	81.35	109,952
1875.....	9,504	61.16	580,768	1,394	71.89	100,197
1876.....	9,935	57.29	557,747	1,414	66.46	94,099
1877.....	10,155	55.83	567,017	1,444	64.07	92,482
1878.....	10,399	56.68	584,999	1,628	62.68	101,579
1879.....	10,959	52.86	572,712	1,713	56.00	95,912
1880, June 1.....	10,357	54.60	560,910	1,815	62.19	112,749
1881.....	11,459	58.44	667,994	1,721	66.79	120,096
1882.....	10,822	58.53	615,826	1,835	71.35	130,915
1883.....	10,838	70.59	765,041	1,871	79.49	148,732
1884.....	11,170	74.64	823,734	1,914	84.22	161,215
1885.....	11,565	73.70	852,283	1,973	82.38	162,437
1886.....	12,078	71.27	860,823	2,053	79.60	163,831
1887.....	12,407	72.15	901,686	2,117	78.91	167,038
1888.....	13,173	71.82	946,096	2,192	79.78	174,854
1889.....	13,663	71.89	982,195	2,258	79.49	179,444
1890, June 1.....	14,969	70.22	1,051,182	2,399	78.04	179,176
1891.....	14,057	67.00	941,823	2,297	77.88	178,817
1892.....	15,498	65.01	1,007,594	2,315	75.55	174,882
1893.....	16,207	61.22	992,225	2,331	70.68	164,764
1894.....	16,081	47.83	769,225	2,352	62.17	146,233
1895.....	15,893	36.29	578,731	2,333	47.55	110,996
1896.....	15,124	33.07	509,140	2,279	45.29	103,204
1897.....	14,348	31.52	452,649	2,216	41.66	92,302
1898.....	13,961	34.26	478,362	2,190	43.88	96,110
1899.....	13,685	37.40	511,675	2,134	44.96	95,959
1900, June 1.....	13,297	43.68	579,907	2,065	51.41	107,856
1901.....	16,748	52.96	885,209	2,864	63.97	183,232
1902.....	16,581	58.61	968,935	2,767	67.61	186,412
1903.....	16,567	62.26	1,029,708	2,729	72.46	197,753
1904.....	16,736	67.98	1,136,949	2,758	78.88	217,532
1905.....	17,058	70.37	1,206,316	2,869	87.18	251,840
1906.....	18,719	80.72	1,510,890	3,404	98.31	334,681
1907.....	19,747	92.51	1,848,578	3,817	112.16	428,064
1908.....	19,982	93.41	1,867,530	3,869	107.76	416,939
1909.....	20,640	95.64	1,974,052	4,063	107.84	437,982
1910, Apr. 15.....	19,853	108.03	2,142,524	4,270	120.20	509,049
1911.....	20,277	111.46	2,259,981	4,328	126.99	544,550
1912.....	20,509	106.94	2,172,694	4,362	120.51	526,057
1913.....	20,567	110.77	2,278,222	4,386	124.81	545,245
<i>Av. 1909–1913.....</i>	<i>20,385</i>	<i>106.34</i>	<i>2,165,495</i>	<i>4,267</i>	<i>119.92</i>	<i>511,678</i>
1914.....	20,993	109.33	2,294,638	4,449	123.85	551,017
1915.....	21,198	108.33	2,190,102	4,479	112.36	503,271
1916.....	21,199	101.69	2,149,786	4,563	113.83	522,834
1917.....	21,270	102.89	2,182,367	4,728	118.15	558,003
1918.....	21,555	104.24	2,246,970	4,873	128.81	627,679
1919.....	21,489	95.46	2,114,897	4,964	125.83	622,922
1920.....	19,768	96.32	1,907,646	5,427	148.42	805,466
<i>Av. 1914–1920.....</i>	<i>21,047</i>	<i>102.39</i>	<i>2,134,764</i>	<i>4,795</i>	<i>128.62</i>	<i>605,889</i>
1921.....	19,298	84.31	1,619,423	5,468	116.69	636,598
1922.....	19,056	70.54	1,344,136	5,467	89.09	481,578
1923.....	18,397	69.83	1,300,729	5,486	85.94	471,285
1924.....	18,263	64.61	1,176,282	5,439	84.20	457,697

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates; figures in italics are census returns.

* Preliminary.

Farm Animals and their Products—Horses and Mules. 1025

TABLE 579.—Horses and mules: Number and value on farms, by States, Jan. 1, 1923 and 1924.

State.	Horses.						Mules.					
	Number,		Average		Farm value,		Number,		Average		Farm value,	
	Jan. 1.		price per		Jan. 1.		Jan. 1.		price per		Jan. 1.	
	1923	1924 ¹	1923	1924	1923	1924 ¹	1923	1924 ¹	1923	1924	1923	1924 ¹
	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Thous- and dollars.	Thous- and dollars.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Thous- and dollars.	Thous- and dollars.
Maine.....	91	88	122.00	122.00	11,102	10,738						
New Hampshire.....	35	35	114.00	111.00	3,989	3,885						
Vermont.....	78	74	104.00	104.00	7,904	7,696						
Massachusetts.....	47	46	138.00	138.00	6,480	6,256						
Rhode Island.....	6	6	138.00	123.00	798	738						
Connecticut.....	36	36	128.00	128.00	4,608	4,608						
New York.....	510	505	115.00	110.00	58,650	55,550	7	7	133.00	113.00	931	791
New Jersey.....	72	70	129.00	115.00	9,288	8,060	6	6	131.00	120.00	783	720
Pennsylvania.....	401	486	110.00	99.00	54,010	48,114	55	55	128.00	110.00	6,875	6,050
Delaware.....	25	25	78.00	63.00	1,950	1,575	9	9	88.00	83.00	792	747
Maryland.....	126	135	86.00	77.00	11,096	10,205	38	33	111.00	101.00	3,663	3,333
Virginia.....	294	288	82.00	77.00	24,108	22,178	97	97	103.00	100.00	9,991	9,790
West Virginia.....	161	159	90.00	79.00	14,498	12,561	16	15	102.00	87.00	1,550	1,305
North Carolina.....	166	163	108.00	103.00	17,925	16,789	200	200	128.00	128.00	33,290	33,290
South Carolina.....	70	70	92.00	103.00	6,440	7,210	200	213	124.00	134.00	25,916	28,542
Georgia.....	95	89	83.00	83.00	7,885	7,387	390	371	105.00	100.00	40,070	40,430
Florida.....	38	37	105.00	101.00	3,990	3,737	43	43	138.00	141.00	5,934	6,063
Ohio.....	771	763	93.00	80.00	71,708	61,040	32	32	97.00	89.00	3,104	2,848
Indiana.....	696	682	74.00	66.00	51,504	45,012	101	101	77.00	70.00	7,777	7,079
Illinois.....	1,183	1,171	70.00	67.00	82,810	78,457	170	170	77.00	73.00	13,080	12,416
Michigan.....	594	582	92.00	80.00	54,648	46,560	6	6	90.00	84.00	594	504
Wisconsin.....	643	630	104.00	96.00	66,872	60,480	4	4	103.00	83.00	412	332
Minnesota.....	887	880	77.00	71.00	68,290	61,690	10	10	82.00	78.00	820	780
Iowa.....	1,269	1,241	79.00	74.00	100,014	91,834	85	85	93.00	80.00	7,600	7,161
Missouri.....	870	861	52.00	48.00	45,240	41,328	373	369	63.00	62.00	23,490	23,247
North Dakota.....	797	781	50.00	49.00	44,632	38,269	8	8	69.00	61.00	552	498
South Dakota.....	760	745	52.00	48.00	39,520	35,780	14	14	68.00	61.00	952	854
Nebraska.....	901	893	58.00	55.00	52,258	48,505	114	114	70.00	69.00	7,980	7,806
Kansas.....	978	969	45.00	41.00	44,010	39,278	232	230	58.00	55.00	10,996	10,730
Kentucky.....	874	863	65.00	50.00	24,310	20,326	287	278	76.00	60.00	21,512	18,348
Tennessee.....	269	300	73.00	66.00	22,557	19,800	343	336	84.00	78.00	28,512	26,308
Alabama.....	129	128	78.00	77.00	10,069	9,856	311	314	99.00	99.00	30,789	31,086
Mississippi.....	211	211	72.00	69.00	15,122	14,559	302	303	93.00	95.00	28,060	29,200
Louisiana.....	171	168	71.00	66.00	12,141	11,098	176	180	113.00	93.00	19,888	16,740
Texas.....	960	960	53.00	55.00	52,470	53,900	862	854	60.00	56.00	69,040	73,444
Oklahoma.....	680	653	40.00	34.00	27,200	22,302	337	337	58.00	53.00	19,546	17,861
Arkansas.....	225	218	53.00	42.00	11,925	9,156	335	328	73.00	61.00	24,455	20,008
Montana.....	643	643	38.00	31.00	24,434	19,933	9	9	60.00	55.00	540	495
Wyoming.....	198	198	33.00	30.00	6,534	5,940	2	2	58.00	55.00	174	165
Colorado.....	408	400	40.00	42.00	18,708	16,800	33	33	60.00	58.00	1,960	1,914
New Mexico.....	181	176	45.00	30.00	8,145	6,864	21	21	66.00	60.00	1,366	1,260
Arizona.....	131	130	62.00	62.00	8,122	8,060	12	12	76.00	93.00	912	1,116
Utah.....	128	128	60.00	62.00	8,832	7,936	3	3	62.00	59.00	186	177
Nevada.....	49	49	55.00	54.00	2,685	2,646	2	2	61.00	55.00	122	110
Idaho.....	273	265	58.00	50.00	15,834	13,250	8	8	65.00	63.00	520	504
Washington.....	247	229	70.00	70.00	17,260	15,540	21	21	81.00	78.00	1,826	1,638
Oregon.....	246	238	81.00	69.00	19,845	18,870	14	13	78.00	71.00	1,064	923
California.....	840	822	81.00	83.00	27,540	26,860	61	60	108.00	103.00	6,263	6,130
United States.....	18,627	18,203	69.82	64.41	1,300,729	1,176,282	5,485	5,430	86.94	84.26	471,385	457,697

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 580.—Horses and mules: ¹ Estimated yearly losses per 1,000 from disease, 1888-1924.

Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.	Year ending Apr. 30.	Losses per 1,000.
1887-88.....	18.3	1897-98.....	20.0	1907-8.....	17.1	1917-18.....	16.5
1888-89.....	14.6	1898-99.....	23.4	1908-9.....	18.2	1918-19.....	15.7
1889-90.....	16.4	1899-1900.....	18.3	1909-10.....	19.9	1919-20.....	17.8
1890-91.....	16.6	1900-1.....	18.2	1910-11.....	19.0	1920-21.....	14.7
1891-92.....	15.3	1901-2.....	20.2	1911-12.....	21.9	1921-22.....	15.7
1892-93.....	17.0	1902-3.....	19.7	1912-13.....	22.6	1922-23.....	15.0
1893-94.....	21.0	1903-4.....	19.6	1913-14.....	20.6	1923-24.....	15.2
1894-95.....	22.3	1904-5.....	17.9	1914-15.....			
1895-96.....	20.2	1905-6.....	17.7	1915-16.....	17.5		
1896-97.....	21.3	1906-7.....	18.9	1916-17.....	16.9		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters on May 1 for year ending Apr. 30.

¹ Including mules since 1912.

TABLE 581.—Horses and mules: Receipts at principal markets and at all markets reported, 1900-1923.

Calendar year.	Chi- cago.	Den- ver.	East St. Louis.	Fort Worth.	Kan- sas City.	Oma- ha.	St. Jo- seph.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Total.	All other mar- kets report- ing.	Total all mar- kets report- ing. ¹
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
1900.....	99	23	145	(²)	103	60	13	27	31	501	444	.....
1901.....	109	17	129	5	97	36	23	15	19	406	419	.....
1902.....	102	24	109	8	77	42	20	8	12	419	472	.....
1903.....	101	19	129	10	67	53	20	8	6	472	.....	.....
1904.....	103	13	181	19	68	47	29	6	4	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	127	16	178	18	66	45	32	6	15	503	.....	.....
1906.....	127	17	168	21	70	42	28	9	19	499	.....	.....
1907.....	102	11	117	19	62	44	27	15	16	413	.....	.....
1908.....	92	11	109	12	56	40	23	7	13	363	.....	.....
1909.....	91	15	122	21	68	32	23	6	15	393	.....	.....
1910.....	83	16	130	34	70	30	28	5	16	412	.....	.....
1911.....	105	18	171	87	85	32	42	8	17	515	.....	.....
1912.....	93	15	164	49	78	38	39	5	10	481	.....	.....
1913.....	91	16	157	67	82	32	32	5	10	482	.....	.....
1914.....	106	17	148	48	87	31	25	6	10	478	.....	.....
1915.....	165	72	271	55	102	42	41	10	22	780	327	1,107
1916.....	205	58	267	79	123	27	27	12	17	810	668	1,478
1917.....	107	20	220	115	128	33	34	10	29	756	720	1,476
1918.....	88	15	242	79	85	22	39	7	23	600	616	1,216
1919.....	46	23	250	60	83	25	48	11	16	557	611	1,068
1920.....	43	18	141	45	72	19	30	10	23	401	324	725
1921.....	34	10	63	13	30	7	12	5	7	186	131	317
1922.....	32	13	95	29	38	9	16	2	8	242	201	443
1923.....	26	23	102	58	43	17	15	3	15	302	249	551
1923.....												
January.....	8	1	23	6	8	1	3	(³)	1	46	40	86
February.....	8	1	11	2	4	2	1	1	1	26	28	54
March.....	6	1	11	2	5	1	1	1	2	29	32	61
April.....	8	2	6	1	4	1	1	(³)	1	19	17	36
May.....	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	(³)	1	12	8	20
June.....	1	1	2	(³)	1	(³)	(³)	(³)	1	5	9	14
July.....	2	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	(³)	14	3	17
August.....	1	2	6	4	3	2	1	(³)	1	21	11	32
September.....	1	3	7	10	4	2	2	(³)	2	31	19	50
October.....	2	4	13	15	5	3	2	(³)	2	46	29	75
November.....	1	3	8	10	4	1	1	(³)	1	29	30	59
December.....	2	2	8	6	3	1	1	(³)	1	24	23	47

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prior to 1915 receipts compiled from yearbooks of stockyard companies; subsequent figures compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division.

¹ Figures prior to 1915 not available.

² Not in operation.

³ Less than 500.

Farm Animals and their Products—Horses and Mules. 1027

TABLE 582.—Horses and mules: Receipts at public stockyards in the United States, calendar years, 1915–1923.

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Albany, N. Y.		6,014	3,308				40		
Amarillo, Tex.	6,006	14,390	13,367	14,655	15,014	12,804	2,050	3,331	6,230
Atlanta, Ga.				78,160	60,327	25,931	3,119	7,955	33,846
Augusta, Ga.			23,125	33,219	22,089	7,055	905	269	471
Baltimore, Md.	3,956	13,901	7,442	8,670	4,961	4,313	2,284	2,453	2,714
Billings, Mont.			777	1,363	1,841	760	38		
Boston, Mass.	3,237	8,106	627	253	276				
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,290	56,432	16,516	10,034	18,564	22,526	23,687	21,159	18,365
Chattanooga, Tenn.									431
Cheyenne, Wyo.			5,539	3,824	2,076	1,732	965	3,264	1,365
Chicago, Ill.	165,253	205,449	107,311	87,820	45,702	43,020	33,723	31,699	26,065
Cincinnati, Ohio.	30,425	19,671	27,279	18,521	18,880	14,181	5,699	4,248	4,244
Cleveland, Ohio.			9,060	4,320	5,280	5,580	2,300	2,020	1,100
Columbia, S. C.		1,356	1,351	1,271	1,174	847	89		
Columbus, Ohio.		221	100	2,035	1,224	224			
Dallas, Tex.				58					
Duynon, Ohio.			58	74	47				52
Denver, Colo.	71,870	52,800	19,758	14,599	22,936	17,591	9,639	13,485	22,591
Detroit, Mich.			13,755	3,544	1,835	2,584	607	821	1,847
Dublin, Ga.				245	13	20			
East St. Louis, Ill.	270,612	266,818	279,837	241,751	250,311	141,230	67,756	95,048	101,535
El Paso, Tex.	7,892	23,385	15,052	9,126	16,295	13,931	9,574	6,106	6,758
Emeryville, Calif.				20					
Erie, Pa.				1,608	1,761	1,708			
Evansville, Ind.		658	993	1,080	1,135	962	43	102	412
Fort Wayne, Ind.									2
Fort Worth, Tex.	53,640	79,209	115,233	78,881	60,363	45,362	13,086	28,610	58,437
Indianapolis, Ind.	28,203	29,444	61,092	19,608	9,080	8,814	2,710	2,481	1,409
Jacksonville, Fla.		526	131		18	6		14	154
Jersey City, N. J.	62,122	154,721	70,268	42,185	10,574	2,624	1,602	1,267	678
Kansas City, Mo.	102,153	123,141	127,823	84,628	82,852	71,797	30,453	38,310	42,987
Knoxville, Tenn.	7,040	7,378	8,254	6,430	7,214	4,160	2,276	4,057	9,122
La Fayette, Ind.	38								
Lancaster, Pa.	1,017	1,417	8,342	11,228	2,068	3,432	1,360	1,790	2,603
Laredo, Tex.									801
Logansport, Ind.		1,068				52	1		
Los Angeles, Calif.									130
Louisville, Ky.	2,800	5,200	14,127	10,967	11,274	9,031	1,598	2,718	2,487
Marion, Ohio.				141	977	2,444	836	914	490
Memphis, Tenn.		39,816	60,848	33,116	32,598	8,006	14,770	40,249	60,216
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,126	1,714	1,849	2,185	1,879	2,246	1,243	1,878	1,502
Mobile, Ala.	27								
Montgomery, Ala.			7,169	24,102	22,201	11,969	4,002	14,133	4,801
Nashville, Tenn.		15,855	74,280	103,818	97,425	29,572	101		
Nebraska City, Nebr.				83	312	244	134	570	
New Brighton, Minn.	3,870	616	809	1,097	9,489	3,653	107	121	
New Orleans, La.		852	2,614	556	868	1,254	51	224	284
New York, N. Y.	17,447	8,529	7,574	307	1,952	1,723	568	1,007	2,340
North Salt Lake, Utah.		1,785	1,981	1,578	1,494	1,641	627	1,715	2,867
Ogden, Utah.			25,425	18,509	6,467	5,630	1,460	1,387	2,350
Oklahoma, Okla.	36,954	47,361	62,306	12,687	9,951	5,847	1,824	4,798	8,321
Omaha, Nebr.	41,679	27,486	32,781	22,212	25,201	18,751	6,779	8,571	10,509
Pasco, Wash.				159	380	303	126	320	226
Peoria, Ill.	389	764	937	125	171	535	501	475	551
Philadelphia, Pa.	7,214	11,002	9,892	7,800	7,222	5,792	2,731	2,836	2,902
Pittsburgh, Pa.	48,940	53,505	39,073	35,265	17,992	20,472	10,742	14,131	12,442
Portland, Oreg.	4,668	2,904	6,933	2,483	2,308	1,887	1,042	1,076	1,388
Pueblo, Colo.	8,359	8,260	6,665	3,798	3,812	3,503	857	1,314	1,420
Richmond, Va.		17,514	25,004	23,970	25,100	16,167	10,266	13,161	16,185
Roanoke, Va.									22
St. Joseph, Mo.	41,254	27,206	33,584	39,280	43,380	29,768	11,580	15,961	15,199
St. Louis, Mo.	3,577	2,108	1,968	930					
St. Paul, Minn.	10,091	11,777	9,959	6,541	11,228	10,488	4,848	2,053	3,309
San Antonio, Tex.	14,094	41,105	31,898	20,955	29,881	24,573	6,314	9,212	10,581
Seattle, Wash.		20		420	928	671	292	443	413

TABLE 582.—*Horses and mules: Receipts at public stockyards in the United States, calendar years, 1915-1923—Continued.*

Market.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Sioux City, Iowa.....	21,742	16,717	20,901	23,306	16,272	20,236	7,262	7,964	14,921
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....			49	243	252	170	69	375	320
Spokane, Wash.....	3,657	6,498	7,126	4,732	2,926	2,535	761	1,103	828
Tacoma, Wash.....		20		12	63				
Toledo, Ohio.....		1,334	1,969	1,789	2,733	4,553	960	923	442
Washington, D. C.....		178	1,554	394	39	60	43	220	64
Watertown, Mass.....		44,514	22,084	6,578	1,443				
Wichita, Kans.....	14,472	17,146	19,312	11,156	16,759	24,714	10,835	17,636	22,863
Total.....	1,106,501	1,477,983	1,475,854	1,215,776	1,067,597	724,811	317,445	442,646	550,703

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 583.—*Horses and mules: Receipts at all public stockyards, 1915-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>	<i>ands.</i>	<i>Thous-</i>
1915.....	97	95	95	98	98	103	94	74	85	111	97	70	1,107
1916.....	118	105	111	84	120	104	142	138	139	153	129	115	1,478
1917.....	148	96	117	96	66	63	83	58	129	236	223	163	1,478
1918.....	161	149	128	44	36	45	53	84	128	162	145	79	1,216
1919.....	116	87	71	53	37	43	53	92	148	130	146	93	1,068
1920.....	146	112	87	43	43	34	38	75	62	40	22	17	725
1921.....	35	41	44	26	19	14	11	17	22	36	29	26	317
1922.....	49	37	47	29	21	16	17	34	41	61	55	47	443
1923.....	58	84	61	36	20	14	17	22	50	75	59	47	551

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from data of the reporting service of the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division.

TABLE 584.—*Horses and mules: Imports, exports, and prices, 1896-1923.*

Year ending June 30—	Imports of horses.			Exports of horses.			Exports of mules.		
	Number.	Value.	Average import price.	Number.	Value.	Average export price.	Number.	Value.	Average export price.
1895-96.....	9,991	\$662,501	\$66.22	25,126	\$3,530,703	\$140.52	5,913	\$406,161	\$68.63
1896-97.....	6,998	464,808	66.42	39,532	4,766,265	120.64	7,473	545,331	72.97
1897-98.....	3,053	414,899	134.49	81,150	6,176,869	130.75	8,036	664,789	82.09
1898-99.....	3,942	551,080	131.75	43,778	5,444,342	118.98	6,755	615,908	76.52
1899-1900.....	3,102	506,592	162.32	64,722	7,612,616	117.62	45,309	3,919,478	90.38
1900-1.....	3,785	965,738	260.43	82,250	8,873,845	107.90	34,405	3,210,267	93.31
1901-2.....	4,832	1,577,234	326.41	108,080	10,048,046	97.53	27,586	2,692,296	97.60
1902-3.....	4,999	1,535,206	307.32	34,007	3,152,169	92.66	4,294	521,725	121.50
1903-4.....	4,726	1,460,287	308.99	42,001	3,189,100	76.23	3,658	412,971	112.90
1904-5.....	5,180	1,591,663	307.16	34,822	3,175,269	91.19	5,326	645,464	110.79
1905-6.....	6,021	1,716,675	285.11	40,667	4,345,981	106.91	7,167	989,639	138.06
1906-7.....	6,080	1,978,105	325.35	33,882	4,359,957	128.66	6,781	850,901	125.45
1907-8.....	5,437	1,664,392	292.40	19,000	2,612,587	137.50	6,069	990,667	149.90
1908-9.....	7,084	2,067,276	282.35	21,616	3,395,617	156.67	3,432	472,017	137.53
1909-10.....	11,020	3,296,623	288.65	28,910	4,081,157	141.17	4,512	614,094	136.10
1910-11.....	9,598	2,692,074	280.63	25,145	3,845,253	152.92	6,085	1,070,051	162.50
1911-12.....	6,607	1,923,025	291.06	34,828	4,704,815	136.81	4,901	732,005	149.38
1912-13.....	10,068	2,126,875	212.42	38,707	3,968,102	137.95	4,744	733,705	154.66
1913-14.....	38,019	2,605,629	78.58	22,776	3,398,819	148.79	4,983	690,974	141.51
1914-15.....	12,032	977,380	77.28	299,340	64,046,534	221.35	65,788	12,730,143	193.44
1915-16.....	12,586	1,618,243	104.65	357,553	73,531,140	205.65	111,815	22,960,312	205.35
1916-17.....	15,694	1,983,365	150.65	278,674	56,325,323	213.60	186,899	27,800,854	203.39
1917-18.....	5,111	1,187,442	232.32	34,745	14,923,635	176.05	28,979	4,885,406	169.17
1918-19.....	4,068	780,364	187.43	27,975	5,200,251	186.10	12,452	2,333,929	187.43
1919-20.....	4,906	794,612	162.96	15,952	3,285,065	173.34	8,591	1,815,688	201.97
1920-21.....	4,044	1,208,457	298.09	12,638	1,923,041	152.16	6,770	1,083,254	161.05
1921-22.....	3,136	531,783	169.57	17,827	1,868,099	104.79	11,241	1,009,687	89.81
1922-23.....	2,816	845,658	300.30	8,668	1,048,879	121.01	12,719	1,324,566	104.14

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Farm Animals and their Products—Horses and Mules. 1029

TABLE 585.—Farm price of horses and mules, by age groups, United States, Jan. 1, 1894-1924.

Jan. 1.	Horses.			Mules.		
	Under 1 year old.	1 and under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 1 year old.	1 and under 2 years.	2 years and over.
1894.....	\$20.19	\$20.20	\$27.32	\$26.79	\$39.11	\$72.99
1895.....	14.79	22.39	43.60	19.79	29.20	56.01
1896.....	13.49	20.29	39.73	17.87	26.46	53.61
1897.....	13.67	19.47	37.77	16.96	24.94	48.98
1898.....	14.94	21.76	40.78	18.03	26.17	51.46
1899.....	16.51	24.05	44.40	18.81	27.20	52.51
1900.....	19.44	28.87	53.01	22.71	32.87	62.21
1901.....	20.44	30.59	57.63	26.14	37.74	69.66
1902.....	22.02	33.39	63.99	27.01	39.55	73.61
1903.....	25.08	39.21	67.46	31.96	47.73	78.07
1904.....	26.86	42.19	73.68	34.39	51.73	84.04
1905.....	23.05	43.67	76.30	37.85	56.93	94.13
1906.....	32.91	51.36	87.35	45.45	64.36	106.04
1907.....	39.12	61.77	101.02	51.35	74.73	120.82
1908.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1909.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1910.....	44.05	72.63	116.57	56.76	84.53	128.96
1911.....	48.69	75.68	120.04	59.89	89.13	135.11
1912.....	44.75	71.96	114.24	56.12	83.00	129.46
1913.....	48.75	76.54	121.06	59.31	89.56	134.05
1914.....	47.95	74.87	119.77	57.45	89.87	133.76
1915.....	45.36	70.62	113.10	51.80	79.46	121.46
1916.....	44.36	69.06	111.34	51.59	76.82	123.55
1917.....	45.17	70.21	112.04	53.98	80.28	128.17
1918.....	45.20	70.21	114.30	57.61	86.32	139.38
1919.....	42.62	65.94	108.17	59.14	89.14	147.65
1920.....	37.22	58.88	103.53	60.12	90.48	160.54
1921.....	31.57	49.72	90.70	47.49	71.76	128.39
1922.....	26.32	41.24	76.02	35.19	53.04	95.44
1923.....	26.14	41.01	75.07	34.20	51.84	93.19
1924.....	23.99	37.81	69.30	31.72	48.43	91.60

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ No data.

TABLE 586.—Horses: Farm price per head, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average.
1910.....	\$140	\$147	\$150	\$154	\$148	\$151	\$148	\$148	\$145	\$144	\$143	\$141	\$146
1911.....	143	144	145	147	146	145	139	141	139	137	139	134	141
1912.....	134	137	140	142	144	145	142	142	141	140	139	139	141
1913.....	140	146	146	148	145	146	143	141	141	138	136	135	142
A. v. 1910-1913.....	139	144	145	148	146	147	143	143	142	140	138	137	142
1914.....	137	139	138	138	139	136	137	135	132	131	130	130	135
1915.....	130	132	132	132	133	132	134	131	131	129	127	126	130
1916.....	128	129	131	133	133	132	133	131	131	130	129	129	130
1917.....	129	131	133	136	138	137	135	132	132	130	129	129	132
1918.....	130	133	137	137	136	135	132	131	128	126	122	121	130
1919.....	120	121	124	127	129	127	127	125	119	114	113	113	121
1920.....	118	123	127	131	132	130	127	124	119	112	108	97	119
A. v. 1914-1920.....	127	130	132	133	134	133	132	130	127	125	122	121	128
1921.....	96	96	101	100	98	98	94	93	89	85	82	81	92
1922.....	82	84	86	87	89	88	88	86	84	81	79	79	84
1923.....	81	85	85	86	88	87	85	78	82	80	78	75	82

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 588.—*Livestock in undermentioned countries*—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Cattle. ¹	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
British South West Africa (former German South-west Africa)	1913.....	206	8	555	517	16	14		18 1
	1922.....	750	16	1,350	900	29		27	18 (9)
Bulgaria ¹⁴	Dec. 31, 1913.	2,018	537	8,638	1,428	478	19	117	
	1920.....	2,438	1,118	8,868	1,659	412	27	161	
Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese)	1914.....	8	14	4	30	1	1	10	
	1916.....	9	17	6	38	1	1	17	
Canada.....	June 30, 1913.	6,656	3,448	2,129		2,806			
	June 15, 1923.	9,246	4,406	2,784		3,532	9		
Cayman Islands (British)	1913.....	2	1		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
	1922.....	1			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Ceylon.....	1913.....	1,484	86	90	203	5			
	1922.....	1,500	80	56	180	2			
Chile.....	1913.....	2,064	184	4,667	283	489	34	30	
	1919.....	2,163	292	4,500	460	392	51	30	18 42
China.....	1914.....	21,997	76,619	22,186		4,934		4,396	
	1916.....	18,973	44,711	22,232		4,401		8,669	
Colombia.....	1916.....	4,832	1,130	246	232	838	324	1,168	
Costa Rica.....	1914.....	336	64	(⁵)	1	52	2	(⁵)	
	1922.....	477	114	1	1	95	6	(⁵)	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Mar. 24, 1911.	1,156	1,163	860	96	580	3		
Cuba.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	3,161				625	46	2	
	1921.....	4,771				859	72	3	
Cyprus.....	Mar. 31, 1913.	61	40	256	253		60		13 1
	1922.....	47	14	281	230	4	10	41	18 1
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 31, 1920.	4,577	15 2,685	886	1,287	597			
Denmark.....	July 15, 1914.	2,483	2,437	616	41	576			
	July 15, 1923 ¹⁷	2,537	2,583	374	42	562			
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	May 15, 1921.	647	674		706	165	65		
Dominica (British)	1903.....	1		1		1			
	1922.....					1			
Dutch East Indies: Java and Madura.....	1915.....	1 5,744				304			
	1921.....	1 5,050	97	842	1,421	273			
Outer possessions.....	1915.....	715				525			
	1921.....	1 1,874	806	113	533	18 429			
Dutch West Indies: Curacao and dependencies.....	1913.....	3	4	12	46	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	
	1922.....	3	4	24	73	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	
Dutch Guiana or Surinam.....	Dec. 31, 1913.	8	5	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	
	Dec. 31, 1922.	13	4	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	
Egypt ¹⁸	1914.....	1 1,169		816	331	40	22	632	18 118
	1922.....	1 1,208		942	395	35	21	614	18 131
Estonia.....	1913 ¹⁹	451	212	420	1	161			
	1922.....	527	272	745		199			
Eritrea (Italian).....	1913.....	517		1,595		2	9	34	13 51
	1922.....	558	(⁵)	1,701		2	10	47	13 68
Falkland Islands (British)	1913.....	8	(⁵)	698		4			
	1922.....	8	(⁵)	667		4			

¹ Buffaloes are included with cattle for countries giving estimates for buffaloes. These are indicated by note (⁵), otherwise the figures are for cattle only.

⁴ Less than 500.

¹³ Camels.

¹⁴ The number of work animals only in 1921 compared with 1913 was as follows, the 1913 figures being given in parentheses: Cattle, 875,000 (754,000); buffaloes, 143,000 (145,000); horses, 174,000 (121,000).

¹⁵ Llamas and alpacas.

¹⁶ Hogs over 1 year old not included.

¹⁷ Includes South Judland, where the number of livestock on July 15, 1923, was as follows: Cattle, 213,000; swine, 288,000; sheep, 19,000; goats, 2,000; horses, 38,000.

¹⁸ Animals belonging to British Army excluded.

¹⁹ Preliminary estimate for numbers within present boundaries in 1913.

TABLE 588.—Livestock in undermentioned countries—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Cattle. ¹	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
		Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
Faroe Islands (Danish)	1914..... 1919.....	4 4	(²) —	112 69	(²) (²)	1 1	— —	— —	— —
Fiji Islands (Brit- ish). ¹⁰	1913..... 1922.....	49 50	2 2	3 1	14 17	— —	7 8	— —	— —
Finland.....	Sept., 1910...	1,605	422	1,330	11	366	—	—	¹¹ 187
	1921.....	1,792	374	1,572	12	293	—	—	¹¹ 53
France	Dec. 31, 1913 ¹⁰	14,788	7,036	16,161	1,436	3,222	196	350	—
	Dec. 31, 1922.	13,576	5,196	9,782	1,368	2,778	196	291	—
French Cameroon. French Equatorial Africa (French Congo)	1922.....	230	—	296	—	16	—	—	—
	1922.....	750	—	1,126	—	46	—	45	—
French Establish- ments in India ..	1913..... 1922.....	1 51 1 85	— —	13 26	24 30	— 1	— (²)	— —	— —
French Guiana.....	1916.....	6	7	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	—	—
French Indo-China	1916..... 1921.....	1 4,616 1 3,009	2 603 742	— 2	— 45	70 137	— —	— —	— —
French West Af- rica:									
Ivory Coast.....	1922.....	50	17	111	164	1	—	—	—
Dahomey.....	1922.....	102	43	86	105	2	—	—	—
French Guinea	1922.....	389	8	91	96	3	—	1	—
Upper Volta.....	1922.....	372	—	545	427	32	—	64	—
Mauritania.....	1921.....	219	—	2,106	—	—	—	—	¹² 39
Niger.....	1922.....	563	—	527	676	44	—	79	¹² 32
Senegal.....	1922.....	427	5	215	259	30	—	43	¹² 4
French Sudan.....	1922.....	1,025	¹² 28	2,030	1,592	44	—	82	¹² 2
Germany.....	Dec. 1, 1913 ¹⁰	20,994	25,659	5,521	3,548	24,523	¹² 2	—	¹² 1
	Oct. 1, 1923...	16,653	17,226	6,064	4,659	22,351	¹² 26	—	¹² 5
Gold Coast (Brit- ish)	1913..... 1921.....	50 —	11 —	250 352	— —	2 3	(²) (²)	8 9	— —
Grenada (British).	1911.....	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Greece.....	1918..... 1914 ¹⁰	1 325 —	227 —	3,547 —	2,638 —	149 —	80 —	133 —	— —
	1920.....	1 668	416	5,811	3,418	201	364	—	—
Guadelope.....	1923.....	20	51	12	17	6	4	4	—
Guatemala.....	1913..... July, 1922.....	557 310	188 96	514 185	11 17	64 86	33 —	— —	— —
Honduras, Repub- lic of.....	1913-14..... 1918.....	459 466	180 —	5 —	23 —	68 —	20 —	4 —	— —
Hongkong (Brit- ish)	1913..... 1922.....	1 2	— —	(²) (²)	(²) (²)	(²) (²)	— —	— —	— —
Hungary.....	Apr. 30, 1913 ¹⁰	1 6,207	6,825	6,560	269	2,005	1	16	—
	Apr., 1922.....	1,828	2,473	1,352	1	717	—	—	—
Iceland.....	1918..... 1921.....	27 24	— —	635 554	1 2	47 49	— —	— —	— —
India (British) ..	1913-14..... 1920-21.....	1 143,179 1 145,103	— —	23,081 22,075	30,064 24,264	1,644 1,667	79 76	1,508 1,371	¹² 498 ¹² 410
India (Native States)	1913-14.....	1 14,046	—	8,326	—	176	182	—	¹² 54
	1920-21.....	1 23,398	—	12,499	6,276	501	6	339	¹² 118
Italy.....	Mar. 19, 1908.	1 6,218	2,608	11,165	2,715	666	383	850	—
	Apr. 6, 1918.....	1 6,864	2,359	11,754	3,085	697	497	849	—
Jamaica.....	1913..... 1922.....	116 141	21 32	19 7	17 14	53 50	— —	— —	17 —

¹ Buffaloes are included with cattle for countries giving estimates for buffaloes. These are indicated by note (1); otherwise the figures are for cattle only.

² Less than 500.

¹⁰ Former boundaries.

¹² Camels.

¹³ Animals owned by Europeans.

¹⁴ Number of reindeer in 1921.

¹⁵ Data for preceding year.

¹⁶ Army horses excluded. According to the Ministry for National Defense they numbered 40,289 in 1922.

¹⁷ Year 1917.

TABLE 588.—*Livestock in undermentioned countries—Continued.*

Country.	Date	Cattle. ¹	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
		Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Japan.....	Dec. 31, 1913..	1,389	310	3	89	1,582			
	Dec. 31, 1921..	1,487	499	10	142	1,511			
Chosen (Korea)...	Dec. 31, 1913..	1,211	761	(¹)	10	51	1	18	
	Dec. 31, 1920..	1,490	977	1	21	65	2	10	
Formosa (Taiwan)	Dec. 31, 1913..	1	1,322	(¹)	129	(¹)			13 418
	Dec. 31, 1921..	3	1,281	(¹)	102	(¹)			13 419
Karafuto (Japan- ese).....	Dec. 31, 1913..	1	1			2			
	Dec. 30, 1920..	2	2			5			
Kwangtung (leased Province of Japan):									
Within the leased pro- vince.....	Dec. 31, 1913..	31	60	2	12	2	12	27	
	Dec. 31, 1921..	33	90	(¹)	8	4	15	28	
Outside the leased pro- vince.....	Dec. 31, 1913..	(¹)	6	(¹)	(¹)	1	1	(¹)	
	Dec. 31, 1921..	1	6	1	(¹)	2	1	1	
Kenya Colony and Protectorate (British East Africa).....	Mar. 31, 1913..	780	3	6,500	4,020	1			
	Mar., 1922..	2,814	16	2,464	3,368		2	36	13 120
Latvia.....	1913 ¹¹	912	557	950	104	320			
	Aug., 1923..	899	484	1,401		338			
Lithuania.....	1913 ¹¹	671	403	514	17	323			
	1921..	950	1,500	750		440			
Luxemburg.....	Dec. 1, 1913..	178	137	5	10	19			
	Dec. 31, 1922..	83	89	4	10	17			
Madagascar.....	1915..	6,606	666	299	173	3			
	1922..	8,500	400	175	150	13 3			
Malta.....	Mar. 31, 1913..	4	4	15	14	3	3	3	
	Mar. 31, 1922..	6	6	25	32	3	4	5	
Mauritius ¹²	1913..	22	8	1	22 6	1	(¹)	(¹)	
	1922..	17	4	2	7		1		
Mexico.....	June 30, 1902..	5,142	616	3,424	4,206	859	534	288	
	1921..	2,304	1,913	17 293	17 1,254	635	133	108	
French Morocco....	1915..	676	16	3,175	1,062	123		226	13 59
	1922..	1,558	78	6,319	2,060	150	61	449	13 100
Mozambique (Portu- guese East Africa).....	1913..	25	15	10	29				
	1916..	38	24	10	34				
Netherlands.....	June, 1913..	2,097	1,350	842	232	334			
	May - June, 1921..	2,063	1,519	668	272	364			
Newfoundland.....	1911..	82	19	75	15	13			
	1921..	88	14	86	14	16			
New Zealand.....	Apr., 1911..	2,080	549	23,996	6	404	(¹)		
	Jan. 31, 1923..	3,481	401	23,081	17	331	(¹)		
Nigeria (British)...	1921..	2,824	44	1,009	4,007	174		484	13 4
Norway ¹³	Dec. 31, 1907..	1,022	158	960	222	162			
	Dec. 31, 1920..	1,095	127	957	178	216			
Nyasaland Protec- torate.....	Mar. 31, 1913..	63	22	23	138	(¹)	(¹)		
	Mar. 31, 1921..	114	28	58	180	(¹)	(¹)		
Palestine.....	1922..	110	1	262	482	13 7	13 4	23 33	13 27 18
Panama.....	1910..	200	30		5	15	2		

¹ Buffaloes are included with cattle for countries giving estimates for buffaloes. These are indicated by note (1); otherwise the figures are for cattle only.

² Less than 500.

¹¹ Camels.

¹² Preliminary estimate for numbers within present boundaries in 1913.

¹³ Animals owned by Europeans.

¹⁴ Data for preceding year.

¹⁵ Zebus.

¹⁶ Animals on sugar estates only.

¹⁷ In addition there were 216,400 designated as "sheep and goats."

¹⁸ Apr. 30, 1923.

¹⁹ In rural districts only. The numbers in cities on Jan. 1, 1918, compared with Dec. 31, 1907, in parentheses, were as follows: Cattle, 3,751 (5,133); swine, 4,478 (5,772); sheep, 1,479 (1,650); goats, 843 (500); horses, 7,945 (8,580).

TABLE 588.—Livestock in undermentioned countries—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Cattle. ¹	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Papua (Territory of British).....	1913.....	2	(¹)	(¹)	1	(¹)		(¹)	
	1921.....	2	1	1	1				
Paraguay.....	1915.....	5,249	61	600	87	478	19	18	
	Dec. 31, 1918.....	5,500	87	600	93	490	19	20	
Peru.....	Apr. 1, 1922.....	1,293	429	11,084	73,886	119			¹¹ 2,200
Philippine Islands.....	Dec. 31, 1913.....	418	2,017	104	529	179			¹⁰ 1,047
	1920.....	761	3,639	196	822	269			¹⁰ 1,464
Poland ¹²	Summer, 1913.....	1,953	455	614	9	1,067			
	Sept. 30, 1921.....	7,896	5,171	5,173		3,801			
Portugal.....	Oct., 1906.....	708	1,114	5,073	1,034	88	68	144	
	Mar., 1920.....	741	921	3,851	1,463				
Rhodesia.....	1912.....	855	¹⁰ 2	¹² 300	¹² 602	¹¹ 20			
	Dec. 31, 1922.....	1,801	¹⁰ 22	317	¹⁰ 21	¹⁰ 3	¹⁰ 2	¹⁰ 9	
Rumania.....	1910-11 ¹¹	¹ 3,185	1,496	6,611	213	1,256	4		
	1922.....	¹ 5,933	3,147	12,321	552	1,802	3	10	
Russia:									
European, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasasia.....	1913 ¹³	30,736	11,569	42,400	1,163	22,437			
	1922.....	27,747	6,722	32,476	758	14,851			
Asiatic.....	1913 ¹³	15,609	2,037	33,237	4,442	10,239			
	1922 ¹³	7,278	1,038	9,314	1,745	5,456			
Salvador.....	1906.....	284	423	21		74			
St. Helena (British).....	1911.....	1	(¹)	4	1	(¹)	(¹)	1	
	1921.....	1	(¹)	5	1	(¹)			
St. Lucia (British).....	1914.....					1			
	1922.....					1			
Serbia.....	Dec. 31, 1910.....	¹ 994	869	5,819	631	153	1		
Shetland Islands.....	1919.....	14	(¹)	141		6			
Seychelles Islands (British).....	1913.....	1	6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		(¹)	
	1921.....	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)			
Siam.....	Mar. 31, 1913.....	¹ 4,501	749			81			
	Mar. 31, 1923.....	¹ 6,137	¹¹ 864			156			¹¹ 7
Sierra Leone (British).....	1910.....	2	(¹)	1		(¹)			
	1921.....	21		1					
Somaland (Italian).....	Feb. 1, 1920.....	1,246	1,666			11			¹¹ 2,101
Spain.....	1913.....	2,879	2,710	16,441	3,394	542	948	849	¹¹ 5
	1922.....	3,297	4,229	19,377	3,971	594	1,069	1,014	¹¹ 5
Straits Settlements and Labuan.....	1913.....	46	158			2			
	1919.....	67	267			2			
Swaziland (British).....	1913.....	73	9	170		1	(¹)	2	
	1922.....	225	9	38	123	1	(¹)	3	
Sweden.....	Estimated average, 1913-14.....	3,069	1,023	1,205	119	660			
	1920.....	2,736	1,011	1,568	113	728			
Switzerland.....	Apr. 21, 1911.....	1,443	570	161	241	144	3	2	
	Apr. 21, 1921.....	1,425	640	245	330	134	4	1	
Syria.....	1922.....	293		1,092	1,316				¹¹ 35

¹ Buffaloes are included with cattle for countries giving estimates for buffaloes. These are indicated by note (1); otherwise the figures are for cattle only.

² Less than 500.

³ Camels.

⁴ Llamas and alpacas.

⁵ Preliminary estimate for numbers within present boundaries in 1913.

⁶ Animals owned by Europeans.

⁷ Data for preceding year.

⁸ Carabao.

⁹ Former Kingdom of Bessarabia. The number in 1911, excluding Bessarabia, was as follows: Cattle and buffaloes, 2,667,000; swine, 1,021,000; sheep, 5,269,000; goats, 187,000; horses, 825,000; mules and asses, 4,000.

¹⁰ The 1920 census figures for Turkestan and Azerbaijan have been included in the 1922 figures for Asiatic Russia, as estimates for these republics were not included in the 1922 estimate.

¹¹ Elephants.

TABLE 588.—*Livestock in undermentioned countries—Continued.*

Country.	Date.	Cattle. ¹	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
		Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.	Thous- sands.
Tanganyika Territory (former German East Africa).....	1911.....	1,489	1	2,793					
	1921.....	3,147	2	3,405		(²)	(²)		11
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Mar. 31, 1913.....	14	8	2	6	5			
	1920.....	10	9	3	(²)				
Tunis.....	Dec. 31, 1918.....	217	17	729	505	87	23	85	
	1922.....	482	15	2,820	1,002	75	24	187	¹⁰ 124
Turkey, European and Asiatic.....	1907 and 1909 ¹¹	18,190	225	27,105	18,924	1,263	249	1,745	¹⁰ 327
	1919 ¹²	4,118		11,900	2,065	636	88	825	¹⁰ 95
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	1913.....	1	(²)	(²)		(²)			
	1919.....	1	(²)	(²)		(²)			
Uganda Protectorate.....	May 31, 1914.....	775		537		(²)			
	1922.....	920	(²)	267	838	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Union of South Africa.....	Dec. 31, 1911.....	5,797	1,082	30,657	11,765	719	94	537	
	Apr. 30, 1922 ¹³	8,919	895	31,501	8,267	923	115	743	
United Kingdom: England and Wales.....	June 4, 1913.....	5,717	2,102	17,130		1,402			
	June 4, 1922.....	5,823	2,612	13,836		1,281			
Scotland.....	June 4, 1913.....	1,247	132	6,901		204			
	June 4, 1922.....	1,190	185	6,763		203			
Ireland.....	June 4, 1913.....	4,933	1,060	3,621	22	614	30	260	
	June 4, 1922.....	5,157	1,037	3,567	250	544	29	232	
Uruguay.....	1908.....	8,193	1,30	96,286	40	556	22		
	Apr. 20, 1916.....	7,802	304	11,473	12	555	14	8	
Venezuela.....	1912.....	2,004	1,618	177	1,667	191	89	313	
	1920.....	2,778	512	113	2,158	166	55	200	
	1922.....	4,090	4,867	8,462	1,044		15	86	
Grand total: ¹⁴									
Pre-war.....		536,823	259,402	¹⁵ 588,939 ¹⁶	¹⁵ 125,163 ¹⁶	¹⁰ 115,968 ¹¹	¹⁰ 115,968 ¹¹	¹⁰ 12,634 ¹¹	
Recent.....		579,929	221,967	¹⁵ 499,579 ¹⁶	¹⁵ 99,727 ¹⁶	¹⁰ 97,572 ¹¹	¹⁰ 11,500 ¹¹	¹⁰ 11,902 ¹¹	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. In order to secure comparable totals, that pre-war estimate nearest to 1913 giving statistics for each class of animal, is compared with the latest estimate available. Census returns are in italics, other returns are in roman.

¹ Buffaloes are included with cattle for countries giving estimates for buffaloes. These are indicated by note (1); otherwise the figures are for cattle only.

² Less than 500.

³ Unofficial.

⁴ Camels.

⁵ Comprised of the 1907 estimate for European Turkey and the 1909 estimate for Asiatic Turkey.

⁶ As no estimate for the numbers of livestock in native locations and reserves was included in the 1922 estimate, the 1921 census figures for the numbers in these regions have been added to the 1922 estimate. They are as follows: Cattle, 2,355,678; swine, 353,968; sheep, 3,005,572; goats, 2,736,071; horses, 155,853; mules, 1,619; asses, 123,200.

¹⁰ Year 1922.

¹¹ Pre-war and postwar totals are for approximately the same territory. Rough pre-war estimates have been included for former Russian territory according to 1923 boundaries, i. e., European and Asiatic Russia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, Bessarabia being added to the pre-war Rumania estimate. Figures for Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are included in the total of recent estimates, since they were included in the pre-war estimates of the countries to which they formerly belonged.

¹² 13,124,000 designated as "sheep and goats" included with sheep.

¹³ 5,574,000 designated as "sheep and goats" included with sheep.

¹⁴ 219,000 designated as "horses, mules, and asses" and "horses and mules" included with horses.

¹⁵ 278,000 designated as "horses, mules, and asses" and "horses and mules" included with horses.

¹⁶ 3,428,000 designated as "mules and asses" included with mules.

¹⁷ 2,220,000 designated as "mules and asses" included with mules.

POULTRY.

TABLE 589.—*Poultry and chickens on farms, and chicken eggs produced, United States, 1919-1924.*

Calendar year.	On hand, Jan. 1.				Production.			
	All poultry.		Chickens.		Chickens.		Chicken eggs.	
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.
	Thous- sands.	Thousand dollars.	Thous- sands.	Thousand dollars.	Thous- sands.	Thousand dollars.	Thous- sands.	Thousand dollars.
1919 (census).....	572,825	1,373,364	1,380,567	1,249,609	473,303	386,240	1,654,043	676,137
1920.....	370,600		357,700	319,415	474,760	413,734	1,647,043	725,128
1921.....	423,409		408,000	330,615	540,700	392,334	1,888,318	552,618
1922.....	439,900		424,830	318,940	579,060	378,450	1,970,755	506,582
1923.....	491,000	376,781	474,500	351,302	654,390	436,481	2,196,194	598,961
1924.....								

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Census.

TABLE 590.—Poultry: In undermentioned countries.¹

Country.	Date.	Chick- ens.	Tur- keys.	Ducks.	Geese.	Guinea fowls, pigeons, and un- designated poultry.	Total.
		Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
United States:							
Continental United States.....	Apr. 15, 1910.	380,241	3,685	2,807	4,438	4,496	395,667
	Jan. 1, 1920.	369,637	3,687	2,818	2,839	3,904	379,885
	Jan. 1, 1921.	357,700					370,000
	Jan. 1, 1922.	406,600					423,400
	Jan. 1, 1923.	424,800					439,900
	Jan. 1, 1924.	474,500					491,000
Alaska.....	Apr. 15, 1910.	5		(²)	(²)		5
	Jan. 1, 1920.	5		(²)	(²)	(²)	5
Hawaii.....	Apr. 15, 1910.	64	9	26	(²)	4	96
	Jan. 1, 1920.	68	8	9	(²)	8	79
Porto Rico.....	Apr. 15, 1910.	599	14	9		28	649
	Jan. 1, 1920.	599	12	8	2	57	673
Samoa, American.....	Jan. 1, 1920.	13		(²)			13
Austria.....	1900.	23,114		518	1,771	1,269	26,672
	Dec. 31, 1910.	31,743		647	1,890	1,601	35,881
	1922.	* 7,000					* 7,000
Belgium.....	Dec. 31, 1900.	4,045	800	154	873		4,759
	1914.	650					650
Costa Rica.....	Mar. 31, 1901.	16,661	536	291	599		17,087
Canada.....	June 1, 1911.	25,773	323	527	650		31,783
	Jan. 15, 1913.	31,335	1,062	884	870		34,150
	June 15, 1919.	31,783	329	777	963		34,852
	June 15, 1920.	28,287	304	651	762		30,904
	June 15, 1921.	34,340	1,200	762	880		37,182
	June 15, 1922.	39,928	1,590	958	947		43,423
	June 15, 1923.	44,336	2,185	1,046	961		48,488
Denmark.....	July 15, 1903.	11,355					11,355
	July 15, 1909.	11,816		792	119		12,727
	July 15, 1914.	15,140	49	1,022	162		16,373
	July 15, 1918.	9,784					9,784
	July 15, 1919.	12,134					12,134
	July 15, 1920.	* 14,395					* 14,395
	July 15, 1921.	* 17,808					* 17,808
	July 15, 1922.	* 19,184					* 19,184
	July 15, 1923.	* 20,009	* 51	* 793	* 283		21,127
Finland.....	Sept. 1, 1920.	969				10	979
French Indo-China.....	1921.					18,982	18,982
Germany.....	Dec. 1, 1900.	58,306				9,057	67,363
	Dec. 1, 1907.	66,908				10,196	77,104
	Dec. 1, 1912.	73,374				9,328	82,702
	Dec. 1, 1915.	58,953				6,225	65,178
	Dec. 1, 1919.	44,282		2,332	4,408		51,022
	Dec. 1, 1920.	53,057		2,371	5,525		60,953
	Dec. 1, 1921.	60,165		2,016	5,579		67,760
	Dec. 1, 1922.	58,145		1,663	5,392		65,200
Greece.....	1917.					3,794	3,794
	1918.					4,463	4,463
	1920.					5,073	5,073
Japanese Empire:							
Japan.....	1910.	20,412		375			20,787
	1911.	20,640		405			21,045
	1912.	20,255		371			20,626
	1913.	19,523		337			19,860
	1914.	19,123		333			19,456
	1915.	39,246		335			39,581
	1916.	22,848		372			23,220
	1917.	25,050		390			25,440
	1918.	26,022		374			26,396
	1919.	25,727		406			26,133
	1920.	24,994		410			25,404
	1921.	27,731		406			28,137

¹ Census returns in italics; other returns in roman. No data available for Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Tunis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

² Less than 500.

³ Estimate of Doctor Thalmayer of the Austrian Department of Agriculture.

⁴ Includes South Jutland where the number of chickens amounted to 408,000 in 1920; 518,000 in 1921; 795,000 in 1922 and 900,000 in 1923; turkeys 3,000; ducks 14,000; geese 13,000.

⁵ New boundaries for 1919 and subsequent years. The number of poultry for present boundaries in 1913 was 71,679,000.

TABLE 590.—Poultry: In undermentioned countries¹—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Chick- ens.	Tur- keys.	Ducks.	Geese.	Guinea fowls, pigeons, and un- desig- nated poultry.	Total.
		Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Japanese Empire—Continued.							
Chosen (Korea).....	1910.....					2,795	2,795
	1911.....					3,421	3,421
	1912.....					3,932	3,932
	1913.....					4,194	4,194
	1914.....					4,110	4,110
	1915.....					4,278	4,278
	1916.....					4,400	4,400
	1917.....					4,567	4,567
	1918.....					4,913	4,913
	1919.....					4,998	4,998
	1920.....					5,972	5,972
Karafuto.....	1910.....	8	(9)	(9)			8
	1911.....	12	(9)	(9)			12
	1912.....	12	(9)	(9)			12
	1913.....	17	(9)	(9)			17
	1914.....	18	(9)	(9)			18
	1915.....	14	(9)	(9)			14
	1916.....	21	(9)	(9)			21
	1917.....	24	(9)	(9)			24
	1918.....	23	(9)	(9)			23
	1919.....	25	(9)	(9)			25
	1920.....	30	(9)	(9)			30
Kenya Colony (British East Africa Protectorate).....	1920.....					29	29
	1921.....					34	34
	1922.....					34	34
Luxemburg.....	Dec. 31, 1922.....	428					428
Netherlands.....	May-June 1904.....	4,835					4,835
	May-June 1910.....	5,778					5,778
	May-June 1921.....	5,601					5,601
New Zealand.....	1906.....	2,784	77	253	44	4	3,161
	1911.....	3,615	68	329	13	4	3,693
	Jan. 31, 1918.....	3,141	67	291	17	8	3,463
	Jan. 31, 1921.....	3,492	73	380	46		3,891
Norway.....	Sept. 30, 1907 ²	1,391	3	8	10		1,412
	Sept. 30, 1917 ³	1,860	5	6	12		1,883
	Jan. 1, 1918.....	1,668	3	4	5		1,680
	June 20, 1918 ⁴					1,676	1,676
	June 20, 1918.....					1,736	1,736
Rhodesia ⁵	Dec. 31, 1921.....					159	159
	Dec. 31, 1922.....					133	133
Russia, European including Ukraine and Northern Caucasus.....	1920.....	65,778	809	1,801	4,889		70,717
Russia, Asiatic.....	1920.....	15,979	80	987	2,419		16,411
Spain.....	1921.....					25,103	25,103
Sweden.....	June 1, 1917.....	6,085	5	22	17		6,089
	June 1, 1918.....	4,775	4	15	18		4,812
	June 1, 1919.....	4,829	4	17	21		4,871
Switzerland.....	1918.....	2,386			19		2,405
	Apr. 21, 1921.....	3,847			49		3,896
Turkey (Asiatic).....	1909.....					35,068	35,068
Union of South Africa.....	1911.....	5,881	209	818	878		10,554
	May 5, 1918.....	8,486	495	271	218		9,450
	Apr. 30, 1919 ⁶	7,811	282	303	386		8,782
	Apr. 30, 1920 ⁷	7,138	181	318	210		7,847
	Apr. 30, 1921.....	6,419	256	357	216		10,258
	Apr. 30, 1922 ⁸	7,513	244	349	193		8,299
United Kingdom:							
England and Wales ¹⁰	June 4, 1908.....	23,249	628	2,669	686		32,232
	June 4, 1913.....	20,026	652	2,188	577		32,443
	June 4, 1921.....	24,816	445	2,391	517		28,169
Scotland.....	June 4, 1913.....	4,054	57	209	21		4,341
	June 4, 1921.....	4,216	70	240	23		4,549
	June 4, 1922.....	4,276	67	243	22		4,603

¹Census returns in italics; other returns in roman. No data available for Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Tunis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

²Less than 500.

³Rural communities only.

⁴Owned by Europeans only.

⁵The numbers in native locations, reserves, etc., on April 30, 1918 have been added to the 1919 and 1920 estimates. The numbers thus added were as follows, in thousands: Chickens, 2,943; turkeys, 18; ducks, 83; geese, 18.

⁶The members in native locations reserves, etc., on April 30, 1921, have been added to the 1922 estimate. The members thus added were as follows, in thousands: Chickens 3,090; turkeys 12; ducks 46; geese 18.

¹⁰The agricultural schedule for 1921 included an inquiry as to the number of poultry on farms on June 4. Similar inquiries were made in 1908 and 1913.

TABLE 590.—Poultry: In undermentioned countries¹—Continued.

Country.	Date.	Chick- ens.	Tur- keys.	Ducks.	Geese.	Guinea fowls, pigeons, and un- desig- nated poultry.	Total.
		Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
United Kingdom—Continued.							
Ireland ²	June 4, 1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 105	24, 105
	June 4, 1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 339	24, 339
	June 4, 1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 448	25, 448
	June 4, 1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 526	25, 526
	June 4, 1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 701	25, 701
	June 4, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26, 919	26, 919
	June 4, 1915.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26, 089	26, 089
	June 4, 1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26, 473	26, 473
	June 4, 1917.....	22, 245	22, 245
	June 4, 1918.....	24, 424	24, 424
Yugoslavia.....	Jan. 31, 1921.....	15, 175	15, 175

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¹ Census returns in Italian; other returns in roman. No data available for Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Tunis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

² It was found impracticable to make an estimate of the number of poultry in 1919 and 1920 but the returns indicated an increase.

TABLE 591.—Poultry, dressed: Monthly receipts at four markets, 1920-1923.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Boston:													
1920.....	8,934	1,749	1,597	1,037	1,464	2,221	1,853	1,696	2,096	2,628	5,911	7,895	34,086
1921.....	3,377	2,229	1,466	1,707	1,795	2,086	1,499	2,437	2,482	3,581	7,472	9,791	39,921
1922.....	4,175	2,765	2,478	1,705	2,551	2,853	2,091	2,198	2,479	3,306	7,488	10,444	44,563
1923.....	7,090	3,735	2,117	1,946	2,439	2,778	2,427	2,661	2,674	4,418	10,752	11,526	56,013
New York:													
1920.....	11,217	7,557	9,228	1,367	5,460	5,292	6,129	4,428	6,273	8,053	17,651	23,718	101,093
1921.....	11,441	7,006	5,190	5,021	4,883	6,150	5,314	8,992	10,277	11,887	21,182	27,208	124,551
1922.....	10,783	6,909	6,371	6,399	7,896	8,822	6,788	7,768	9,116	12,594	22,332	32,538	138,212
1923.....	21,730	12,335	8,590	6,916	6,804	8,589	9,414	9,497	9,653	16,509	26,822	27,289	163,948
Philadelphia:													
1920.....	1,553	1,881	1,906	918	1,496	1,286	1,019	1,215	1,044	1,588	2,348	5,382	21,606
1921.....	1,498	1,071	1,411	1,005	1,303	1,555	1,223	1,419	1,587	2,020	2,852	5,905	22,892
1922.....	1,947	1,790	1,077	664	1,182	1,304	1,237	1,217	1,227	1,366	2,658	5,655	21,819
1923.....	2,206	1,530	1,388	1,042	1,055	1,509	1,343	1,618	1,348	1,749	3,281	6,542	24,611
Chicago:													
1920.....	6,648	2,687	980	816	1,512	2,369	2,379	2,659	3,370	4,001	10,752	19,153	57,324
1921.....	6,343	3,328	2,794	2,104	2,421	2,524	2,097	2,615	3,804	4,157	15,723	17,083	64,962
1922.....	5,345	3,042	3,394	2,744	2,744	3,597	3,590	4,250	4,290	4,178	13,167	23,320	73,661
1923.....	11,497	5,306	4,057	2,532	2,912	3,329	3,679	4,018	4,724	5,411	15,163	27,743	90,273
Total four mar- kets:													
1920.....	23,350	13,574	8,411	4,138	9,922	11,168	11,385	9,996	12,783	16,270	36,662	56,148	214,100
1921.....	22,658	13,634	10,860	9,837	10,402	12,325	10,186	15,463	18,150	21,645	47,259	59,986	252,356
1922.....	22,250	14,506	13,320	11,512	14,873	16,606	13,703	15,433	17,121	21,434	45,540	71,957	277,755
1923.....	49,123	22,858	16,752	12,436	13,210	16,205	16,863	17,794	18,399	28,087	56,018	73,100	334,845

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.
Gross weight.

TABLE 592.—Poultry, frozen: Cold-storage holdings in United States, 1917-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1917.....	32,184	35,601	27,796	25,988	67,242	64,286	60,194	54,133	56,093	46,737	51,743	49,561
1918.....	64,557	68,238	66,960	44,115	26,523	18,929	17,652	18,756	23,034	20,798	44,433	71,238
1919.....	108,722	119,675	109,627	92,897	71,162	55,616	49,212	40,573	32,918	30,492	33,189	54,749
1920.....	87,512	92,252	78,421	61,436	40,525	30,535	24,790	22,364	21,391	22,953	31,070	49,046
1921.....	79,026	81,096	79,001	62,815	47,651	35,408	27,268	21,188	20,084	25,602	34,876	65,167
1922.....	103,697	108,340	88,709	68,471	50,840	38,602	34,837	30,659	27,071	25,984	30,238	51,781
1923.....	100,170	121,632	113,503	94,872	74,562	67,274	49,100	41,250	34,131	33,142	40,363	68,274

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1040 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 592.—Poultry, dressed: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923.

BOSTON.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Canada.....	85	2				30					40	13	120
Chicago.....	183	70	196	70	55	65	27	111	97	117	207	107	1,261
Illinois.....	3,073	1,650	1,150	1,015	1,376	1,488	1,269	1,498	1,260	2,229	2,592	3,417	23,027
Indiana.....	1,031	379	361	225	330	396	423	427	567	536	590	694	6,558
Iowa.....	1,417	741	393	136	118	116	309	337	428	563	1,360	1,223	7,131
Kansas.....	355	95	236	141	29	87	104	38	77	97	465	340	2,114
Kentucky.....	47	44	23	62	96	21				20	265	265	1,330
Maine.....	47	49	14	5		26	20	28	48	143	209	118	791
Maryland.....	18	2	1			1				7	37		59
Massachusetts.....	16	6	6	11	42	19	15	23	24	31	48	116	357
Michigan.....	103	46	37	1					3	52	122	160	527
Minnesota.....	327	88	50	3	2					121	654	977	2,222
Missouri.....	100	54	48	43	79	125	53	42	36	40	216	250	1,080
Montana.....											49	45	94
Nebraska.....	89	81	93	26	29	52	41	3	5	22	174	67	632
New Hampshire.....	5	2	2		1		1	2	1	8	18	7	47
New York.....	87	201	68	11	22	96	44	19	26	29	479	240	1,378
New York City.....	39	3	27	68	47	71	24	78	49	2	7	78	472
North Dakota.....	1	2	1								171	119	294
Ohio.....	189	97	14	8	58	66	44	37	36	49	319	230	1,141
Oklahoma.....	68	116	80	131	88	57					229	274	1,043
Pennsylvania.....	2		2	1		36	1		1	1	3	2	49
Philadelphia.....				2	21								23
South Dakota.....	4	1		2							25	91	121
Tennessee.....											35	4	39
Vermont.....	8	4	1		6				5	9	94	22	149
Wisconsin.....	27	3				32		19		1	29	180	291
Other States.....	462	44	36	1	44	14	48	3	3	49	1,453	2,440	4,588

NEW YORK.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Arkansas.....	87								22	50	124	43	326
California.....	8	6	210	209	96	122	104	126	2	2	169	6	1,061
Canada.....	6	184	141			1	50			2	19	149	532
Delaware.....	13	5	2	1		1	9	3	3	5	12	16	64
Georgia.....	6	2	1				1					1	15
Illinois.....	5,779	3,776	2,334	2,761	2,768	3,260	3,097	3,151	3,072	4,443	6,470	7,336	48,267
Indiana.....	2,438	1,376	822	651	623	893	1,116	1,242	1,071	1,738	1,840	1,994	15,814
Iowa.....	4,108	2,001	510	430	390	611	696	412	568	2,148	3,268	4,543	19,520
Kansas.....	2,011	1,007	1,522	588	523	1,034	1,034	974	1,076	1,812	1,961	1,009	15,151
Kentucky.....	396	196	345	576	764	553	300	359	328	587	580	601	5,524
Maryland.....	139	32	12	6	34	11	31	54	30	46	191	281	860
Massachusetts.....	10	10	16	59	26	58	145	69	38	87	92	22	632
Michigan.....	150	20	96	58	33	149	137	29	80	254	309	326	1,683
Minnesota.....	817	546	324	108	144	145	396	328	306	548	1,402	1,532	6,382
Missouri.....	2,135	559	507	400	335	614	806	932	1,349	1,817	2,300	2,677	14,630
Nebraska.....	216	262	195	367	58	84	142	112	134	449	476	641	3,036
New Jersey.....	479	234	73	17	24	29	23	37	32	106	236	274	1,552
New York.....	202	198	434	254	394	414	254	224	75	280	161	172	3,062
North Carolina.....	6	3		2	1	1	27	11			1	2	54
North Dakota.....	22	7	3								264	274	769
Ohio.....	694	342	40	52	124	99	271	213	223	611	675	887	4,131
Oklahoma.....	186	73	268	141	324	45	46	191	153	303	693	482	2,704
Oregon.....			31				37	25			31	28	163
Pennsylvania.....	107	62	44	45	102	83	78	93	102	66	141	161	1,085
South Dakota.....	276	133			1		73	68	89	114	87	334	1,140
Tennessee.....	211	151	206	249	181	187	185	392	363	490	548	362	3,445
Texas.....	1,006	402	140	45		48	40	39	22		3,113	2,349	7,206
Utah.....			10								157	24	200
Virginia.....	124	36	9	2	42	81	306	294	208	263	471	248	1,956
Washington.....		32	61		6	20	58	13			2	40	238
West Virginia.....	2	2				2		4		3	10		33
Wisconsin.....	142	90	102	1	4	50	49	154	222	366	824	354	2,364
Other States.....	10	3	28			3	3	34			126	148	339

TABLE 592.—Poultry, dressed: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Delaware	11	12	7	9	5	7	3	1	2	13	68	138	
Illinois	724	769	653	506	426	456	724	616	628	459	1,223	2,300	9,407
Indiana	184	53	115	93	155	171	133	141	117	173	268	152	1,762
Iowa	143	118	40	4	17	47	110	87	66	239	262	1,124	
Kansas	43	50	10	45	119	12	66	23	81	111	98	665	
Kentucky	4	2	2	27	1	27	1	21	5	6	6	68	
Maryland	2	4	6	5	1	12	2	40	26	46	109	265	
Michigan	1	1	28	28	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	36
Minnesota	378	125	32	13	53	45	110	106	426	355	716	2,389	
Missouri	166	54	56	29	27	82	6	10	14	1	84	44	522
Nebraska	1	42	72	65	44	6	14	20	7	33	296		
New Jersey	5	8	5	1	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	71
New York	4	3	57	21	13	37	23	81	2	25	97	368	
North Carolina	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	66
North Dakota	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60
Ohio	55	67	18	20	8	73	52	29	23	48	171	256	820
Oklahoma	43	76	18	18	8	40	108	39	118	4	446		
Pennsylvania	86	59	69	87	58	80	82	69	81	182	265	1,200	
South Dakota	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Tennessee	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Texas	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120
Virginia	152	130	134	109	111	189	101	97	107	157	253	1,066	2,586
West Virginia	67	70	63	54	49	52	42	84	33	47	92	354	957
Wisconsin	93	2	3	3	3	38	24	111	22	32	46	40	406
Other States						43					3	21	67

CHICAGO.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Alabama	21	52	52	64	43	25	13	5	25	5	13	54	372
Arkansas	26	3	1	1	5						8	73	30
Canada	25								1				26
Colorado													40
Georgia	25												40
Idaho	2,142	1,190	1,057	815	1,204	978	1,184	1,462	1,454	1,280	2,027	2,676	17,497
Illinois	115	96	47	50	60	50	24	43	52	43	79	143	818
Indiana	3,372	1,124	860	463	689	801	744	675	1,021	1,137	2,599	5,220	18,644
Iowa	617	171	123	69	25	217	189	170	361	511	561	608	3,602
Kansas	104	78	174	94	72	41	82	64	42	57	81	48	937
Kentucky	40	44	26	3	18	9	9	11	29	18	41	28	276
Michigan	1,462	944	392	365	207	107	277	248	240	531	1,832	4,169	10,704
Minnesota	11	6	9	9	8	9	2	4	15	8	8	8	94
Mississippi	787	190	202	184	228	338	337	354	565	623	1,115	1,308	6,231
Missouri	11	31	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	94
Montana	469	115	113	81	2	32	70	5	60	92	262	532	1,813
Nebraska													29
New Jersey	57	39	1	2	26	41	20	66	56	22	5	5	335
New York	304	231	194	23	7	33	10	7	14	15	2,901	3,865	7,594
North Dakota		14	1	1	2			19	2	3			41
Pennsylvania	3	1	20	20	2	2	2	6			1	4	46
Ohio	336	116	54	24	109	70	112	139	201	312	290	454	2,217
Oklahoma	434	242	230	64	38	128	85	121	117	164	751	2,136	4,509
South Dakota	13	52	104	86	59	17	76	133	99	39	110	30	810
Tennessee	248	33	4	23	21	56	72			1	362	3,587	4,507
Texas	501	436	367	123	133	380	393	449	378	574	1,039	1,022	7,872
Wisconsin											8	31	39
Wyoming											19	1	30
Other States													

SAN FRANCISCO.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
California	635	612	83	44	57	99	106	48	32	45	944	1,361	4,178
Idaho		7			37	24	66	36	27	3	51	189	218
Illinois	80	31	24	56	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	265
Kansas	8	9	24	56	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	249
Nevada	24	43	21	1	58	13	13	13	13	17	39	28	175
Oregon	36	46	49	30	4	30		8	40	32	23	42	339
Washington	24			20									71
Other States													

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 594.—*Poultry (live): International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.¹*

Country.	Average, 1909-1913		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	2,453	4,114						
Austria-Hungary*.....	8,435	16,617						
Canada.....	15	(¹)	141	705	249		415	609
China.....	15	2,462	14	3,291	36	3,571	31	3,743
Finland.....	17	30	(¹)		(¹)	(¹)		
Italy*.....	2,010	9,606	6	724	786	2,185	3,967	2,575
Netherlands.....	(¹)	(¹)	3	22	24	129	63	339
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Belgium*.....	1,797	685	82	10	763	383	1,296	1,442
Denmark.....	26	2	1	2	2	(¹)		
France*.....	8,967	795	2,771	110	11,345	118	17,504	294
Germany:								
Geese.....	8,111	32	237	3	293	1	54	1
Other poultry*.....	29,329	278	18	9	159	55	339	76
Switzerland*.....	1,382	28	398	2	1,144	4	879	4
United Kingdom.....	877	50	2	5	61	8	224	14
Total reported in number.....	11,514	6,690	398	4,025	665	4,866	790	4,706
Total reported in pounds*.....	52,420	28,009	3,275	855	14,197	2,745	23,925	4,391

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

¹ Items carrying an asterisk (*) in the stub were reported in pounds and are shown in thousands of pounds.² Expressed only in value.³ Less than 500.⁴ Not separately stated.TABLE 595.—*Poultry (dead): International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.*

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	371	9,854		8				290
Belgium.....	232	1,649	160		149	89	163	1,989
China.....	(¹)	1,211	(¹)	6,155	(¹)	1,644	(¹)	1,989
Finland.....	373	1,162	86	756		876		797
France.....	2,920	12,296	1,442	3,610	1,997	5,334	3,659	6,627
Italy.....	288	6,019	28	1,464	867	2,335	1,029	3,786
Netherlands.....	(¹)	(¹)	4	181	37	502	44	933
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....			1,541	109	3,012	288		
Cuba.....	76		350					
Denmark.....	1,765	10	7	41	418	25		
Germany.....	18,675	535	451	36	146	151	65	69
Norway.....	63		21	24	2			
Sweden.....	349	12	103	4	227	4		
Switzerland.....	8,319	13	3,546	1	4,196	2	4,245	4
United Kingdom.....	10,994	127	8,125	91	8,818	185	18,676	272
Total 15 countries.....	44,625	32,888	15,873	12,476	19,882	11,337	27,871	14,767

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

¹ Not separately stated.² Eight months, May-December.

TABLE 596.—*Chickens: Farm price per pound, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning July 1.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Weighted average.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1910-11.....	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0
1911-12.....	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.4
1912-13.....	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.2
1913-14.....	13.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	11.4	11.3	11.5	12.0	12.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.0
Av. 1910-1913..	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.2
1914-15.....	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.0	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.5
1915-16.....	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.0	12.0
1916-17.....	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.9	13.6	14.1	15.1	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.7	14.6
1917-18.....	17.4	16.7	18.4	18.5	17.0	17.5	18.4	20.3	20.2	20.7	20.6	21.3	18.4
1918-19.....	23.2	23.4	23.6	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.1	21.8	23.4	25.7	26.7	26.4	23.0
1919-20.....	26.8	26.1	25.0	23.3	22.0	22.0	23.3	25.7	26.9	28.4	28.0	27.4	24.2
1920-21.....	28.4	26.6	26.9	24.6	22.9	20.7	21.7	22.3	22.8	22.2	21.8	21.5	22.8
Av. 1914-1920..	19.4	18.9	19.0	18.1	17.2	16.9	17.4	18.4	19.0	19.9	20.0	20.1	18.1
1921-22.....	21.7	21.4	20.2	19.1	18.6	18.2	18.9	19.0	19.4	20.0	20.2	20.6	19.8
1922-23.....	20.7	18.9	18.6	18.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	18.6	18.8	19.4	20.1	20.3	18.2
1923-24.....	20.6	19.8	19.7	19.0	17.7	16.6							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 597.—*Turkeys: Farm price per pound, 15th of month, United States, 1912-1923.*

Year beginning Oct. 1.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Year beginning Oct. 1.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1912-13.....	13.6	14.4	14.8	14.9	1918-19.....	23.9	25.7	27.0	27.3
1913-14.....	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.5	1919-20.....	26.6	28.3	31.1	32.0
1914-15.....	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.5	1920-21.....	30.0	31.8	33.1	33.0
1915-16.....	13.7	14.8	15.5	15.6	1921-22.....	25.7	28.2	32.5	30.7
1916-17.....	17.0	18.6	19.6	19.5	1922-23.....	25.1	29.5	32.3	29.7
1917-18.....	20.0	21.0	23.0	22.9	1923-24.....	26.6	27.9	24.5	

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

EGGS.

TABLE 598.—*Eggs: Monthly receipts, at five markets, 1917-1923.*

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>	<i>1,000 cases.</i>
Boston:													
1917.....	56	75	171	323	318	193	113	87	84	80	43	30	1,502
1918.....	31	69	192	309	305	171	133	119	91	96	46	52	1,904
1919.....	67	116	184	327	235	189	148	128	80	97	48	40	1,659
1920.....	72	113	149	253	334	204	119	110	95	66	49	84	1,648
1921.....	84	188	206	359	294	183	187	130	100	88	52	52	1,823
1922.....	101	133	214	403	312	224	143	105	85	106	74	70	1,970
1923.....	99	106	244	285	381	219	128	131	101	108	73	69	1,944
New York:													
1917.....	143	139	405	747	738	565	395	337	333	284	169	102	4,357
1918.....	106	155	712	908	681	551	483	460	333	288	183	177	5,027
1919.....	214	496	667	1,026	911	669	532	438	377	318	192	178	6,008
1920.....	297	315	618	563	697	725	470	370	334	272	209	211	4,991
1921.....	314	476	909	1,012	742	681	525	517	440	362	251	260	6,579
1922.....	335	424	919	1,178	994	784	574	427	381	327	226	242	6,821
1923.....	386	447	981	924	1,163	796	596	528	416	377	270	272	7,186
Philadelphia:													
1918.....			112	164	190	164	147	107	103	112	63	56	1,217
1919.....	64	100	174	301	271	185	129	115	107	119	76	63	1,704
1920.....	76	81	120	164	242	180	107	116	118	81	57	54	1,306
1921.....	64	120	202	237	235	188	121	145	124	100	66	70	1,663
1922.....	109	113	192	316	273	142	126	134	108	76	60	64	1,703
1923.....	104	111	179	187	278	196	131	128	141	110	74	88	1,737

TABLE 598.—Eggs: Monthly receipts, at five markets, 1917-1923—Continued.

Market, and calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.
Chicago:													
1917	118	86	876	927	1,200	897	680	450	361	295	193	150	5,679
1918	108	29	415	1,027	928	753	564	469	385	240	124	86	5,050
1919	101	253	458	1,094	815	767	401	275	320	123	51	27	4,017
1920	-109	251	458	840	800	620	360	260	217	132	47	40	4,154
1921	133	354	679	750	684	460	267	258	201	127	86	114	4,155
1922	210	296	525	837	898	695	389	300	191	140	82	71	4,684
1923	198	308	619	775	943	768	424	332	276	191	84	96	6,009
San Francisco:													
1917	50	76	94	91	92	79	52	45	35	37	28	37	716
1918	53	81	80	93	83	71	51	39	34	27	26	29	667
1919	48	59	73	83	93	80	66	62	42	32	27	33	608
1920	44	55	102	114	80	76	67	55	42	43	30	43	757
1921	58	71	123	109	106	79	62	57	44	40	33	35	811
1922	54	59	102	118	106	81	72	63	51	45	42	45	886
1923	55	80	95	97	87	92	70	61	54	58	54	62	855

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 599.—Eggs: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923.

BOSTON.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.
Chicago	13	14	18	1	3		2			2	2	1	51
Illinois	28	39	103	137	168	101	55	61	38	43	12	10	795
Indiana	6	9	21	47	66	27	13	9	13	10	7	5	233
Iowa	3	7	19	19	32	15	11	13	9	8	6	4	146
Kansas	9	9	24	4			1	2	1	2	4	5	61
Maine	9	8	9	9	13	14	11	10	10	11	9	9	122
Massachusetts	2	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	4	6	21
Michigan	2	1	1	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	1	1	43
Minnesota	2		3	15	34	18	6	9	6	9	4	3	109
Missouri	8	4	21	7	7	4	3	2	4	5	6	7	78
Nebraska	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1			2	3	19
New Hampshire	6	4	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	44
New York	2	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	4	32
Ohio	3	3	6	17	20	13	5	6	5	4	3	2	87
Vermont	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	2	3	2	2	36
Wisconsin	1			2	2	3	2	1	1	1			12
Other States	2	2	9	12	11	3	2	3		3	3	3	63

NEW YORK.

California	26	53	94	27	35	14	31	36	31	21	33	29	430
Delaware	3	4	9	9	9	7	5	6	3	3	2	4	63
Illinois	63	75	184	196	210	160	115	95	78	74	50	42	1,342
Indiana	18	23	63	88	115	87	47	47	33	27	15	12	575
Iowa	20	20	54	106	183	151	124	95	67	60	24	18	934
Kansas	18	31	52	25	21	16	12	19	13	19	6	10	242
Kentucky	8	10	29	22	16	6	2	2	2	2	2	3	104
Maryland	7	8	18	18	18	11	16	7	6	6	4	5	124
Massachusetts	2	3			1			1	3	1			12
Michigan	3	3	7	12	25	20	8	8	8	7	3	3	107
Minnesota	6	5	12	26	58	38	38	26	24	18	9	4	284
Missouri	39	40	98	51	66	23	21	26	25	31	21	18	453
Nebraska	3	4	16	2	9	4	1	8	3	2	1	3	55
New Jersey	16	14	24	27	30	30	14	12	10	8	8	16	199
New York	37	34	55	90	135	87	88	39	31	25	23	31	645
Ohio	14	18	43	67	87	75	34	29	28	24	7	8	436
Oregon	2	4	4	3		2	1	7	3	1	6	3	35
Pennsylvania	14	16	25	35	36	28	24	19	14	9	7	11	238
South Dakota			1	2	4	4	2	4	3	2	1		23
Tennessee	30	29	78	44	34	5	4	2	3	3	7	10	249
Texas	2	7	22	6	4								41
Utah	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	30
Virginia	6	7	24	31	18	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	99
Washington	37	36	32	36	14	14	32	22	16	16	26	29	371
Wisconsin	2	2	2	6	14	5	7	2	6	7	2	1	54
World port	3	3	6	3	7	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	58
Other States	5	6	38	10	10	7	1	1	1	5	4	2	85

TABLE 599.—Eggs: Receipts at five markets, by States of origin, 1923—Contd.

PHILADELPHIA.

State.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.
Delaware.....	3	4	9	9	9	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	58
Illinois.....	28	15	19	20	57	25	55	22	29	24	19	21	512
Indiana.....	4	6	10	16	27	20	11	12	9	6	2	2	125
Iowa.....	1	2	4	10	11	11	6	8	14	7	5	1	80
Kansas.....	7	17	18	1	2	6	2	4	8	2		3	70
Kentucky.....	1	1	2	1	2	1							8
Maryland.....	4	5	11	11	13	5	5	8	2	2	2	3	66
Michigan.....			4	16	50	32	16	18	16	10	1		163
Minnesota.....	1	3	6	8	6	8	5	10	11	12	4	2	75
Missouri.....	20	9	11	9	6	16	12	13	18	12	5	17	148
Nebraska.....	2	10	11	3	4	1			2	1	1	1	36
New York.....	3		1	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	8	8	35
Ohio.....	4	4	5	14	24	15	7	7	9	7	2	2	100
Pennsylvania.....	12	16	24	25	25	19	12	10	6	8	7	10	174
South Dakota.....			1	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1		16
Tennessee.....	1	3	7	6	6	1						1	25
Texas.....	1	1	7	2									11
Virginia.....	7	9	18	23	20	19	12	9	7	8	6	11	149
West Virginia.....	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	26
Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	2	7	3	2	4	4	2	5	2	34
Other States.....	2	2	8	4	2	1						1	20

CHICAGO.

Arkansas.....	1	4	6	5	3				1				20
Illinois.....	12	12	29	42	59	45	19	15	8		3	4	256
Indiana.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1				1	11
Iowa.....	30	57	101	159	204	178	83	63	49	31	16	25	996
Kansas.....	33	60	110	64	85	38	25	32	26	16	5	7	501
Michigan.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	1		1	18
Minnesota.....	12	13	36	76	116	129	72	53	48	27	15	13	610
Missouri.....	36	53	97	196	173	117	53	40	43	41	16	15	890
Nebraska.....	22	46	55	43	49	36	28	23	21	14	10	12	359
North Dakota.....			1	6	8	8	2	3	3	2			33
Oklahoma.....	17	22	46	8	5		1		1			1	101
South Dakota.....	8	19	55	74	92	93	72	50	41	30	8	9	551
Tennessee.....	1	1	2	4	1					1	1		11
Texas.....	4	2	27	10	4						2		49
Wisconsin.....	16	14	45	79	132	112	65	61	34	21	7	8	594
Other States.....	3	3	7	5	8	1			1				28

SAN FRANCISCO.

California.....	63	60	94	96	85	89	66	57	49	54	53	50	825
Idaho.....					1	2	1	1	1				6
Oregon.....	2			1	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	13
Washington.....						1	1	1	2	2	1	2	10

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products.

TABLE 600.—Eggs, case: Cold-storage holdings in United States, 1916-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.	1,000 cases.
1916.....	1,506	455	35	264	2,327	4,593	5,374	6,080	5,000	4,868	3,965	2,146
1917.....	920	149	7	190	2,105	4,922	6,617	6,595	6,436	5,337	4,638	2,645
1918.....	1,300	200	20	344	2,857	5,490	6,554	6,568	6,255	5,369	5,812	2,071
1919.....	740	130	26	320	2,378	6,088	7,659	7,850	7,685	6,858	6,067	1,824
1920.....	1,542	342	20	122	2,135	5,143	6,747	6,872	6,372	5,295	3,838	1,824
1921.....	408	43	35	1,926	4,900	6,844	7,534	7,605	7,210	6,280	4,360	2,403
1922.....	889	179	18	950	4,648	8,066	9,811	10,161	9,608	7,924	5,726	3,257
1923.....	1,311	213	13	453	3,737	7,890	10,222	10,509	9,883	8,737	6,645	4,028

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

TABLE 601.—*Eggs in the shell: International trade, 1909-1922.*

Country.	Calendar years.							
	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>	<i>1,000 dozens.</i>
Argentina.....	2, 351		(¹)	1, 883		6, 358		3, 557
Austria.....			3, 866		5, 417			
Austria-Hungary.....	91, 561	177, 103						
China.....	270	25, 542	183	53, 892	139	98, 393	234	98, 498
Denmark.....	2, 248	34, 340	95	45, 517	86	54, 007	682	60, 840
Finland.....	2, 889	8	(¹)		(¹)	571		324
Italy.....	4, 104	33, 482	39	346	316	292	2, 534	13, 363
Netherlands.....	19, 542	29, 360	61	651	1, 047	9, 738	1, 892	13, 087
United States.....	¹ 1, 701	12, 108	1, 709	26, 842	3, 063	33, 291	1, 019	34, 620
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Belgium.....	19, 148	11, 521	521	60	4, 394	137	9, 473	1, 179
Canada.....	6, 341	148	6, 516	6, 323	6, 583	5, 444	8, 141	3, 619
Cuba.....	4, 732		9, 925					
France.....	37, 215	8, 920	11, 370	1, 216	11, 847	1, 451	26, 711	6, 588
Germany.....	228, 279	675	2, 452	100	¹ 1, 422	¹ 913	194	1, 060
Japan.....	6, 867		23, 534		53, 277			
Norway.....	387	4	4, 519	3	4, 069	2	4, 521	
Sweden.....	4, 207	3, 781	2, 190	823	2, 047	989	2, 519	828
Switzerland.....	19, 747	48	7, 950	(¹)	14, 685	(¹)	14, 633	(¹)
United Kingdom.....	190, 015		70, 598	10	105, 305	28	136, 617	
Total 19 countries.....	641, 600	337, 005	145, 523	137, 066	214, 317	212, 014	208, 670	237, 572

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

¹ Less than 500 dozen.² One year only.³ Eight months, May-December.TABLE 602.—*Eggs not in the shell: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.*

Country.	Average 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
China.....		17, 217		99, 442		64, 545		94, 455
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria-Hungary.....	1, 100	188						
Denmark.....	536	¹ 6	629	1	291	9		
France.....	1, 967	426	3, 740	19	2, 037	26	3, 860	15
Germany.....	11, 214	3, 225	5, 707	412	² 6, 105	³ 556	9, 717	1, 362
Italy.....	381	4	1, 839		202	27	1, 056	6
Netherlands.....			2, 050	268	3, 014	486	487	796
Sweden.....	¹ 255	(¹)	251	89				
United Kingdom.....	(¹)	(¹)	45, 284	445	42, 609	453	41, 863	
United States.....			33, 134	(¹)	22, 537	(¹)	24, 809	718
Total ten countries.....	15, 443	21, 066	97, 634	100, 666	76, 795	66, 102	81, 792	97, 359

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.

¹ Three-year average.² Two-year average.³ Not separately stated.⁴ Eight months, May-December.⁵ Less than 500 pounds.⁶ Expressed only in value.

TABLE 603.—*Eggs: Farm price per dozen, 15th of month, United States, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Apr. 1.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Weight- ed av.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1910-11.....	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.5	20.9	23.8	27.2	29.7	26.2	19.3	15.7	19.3
1911-12.....	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.8	16.4	18.7	21.8	26.1	29.1	29.3	26.8	21.2	18.2
1912-13.....	17.4	16.9	16.7	17.0	18.2	20.6	24.0	27.8	28.2	24.8	21.1	17.9	18.9
1913-14.....	15.9	16.5	16.8	16.4	17.7	21.3	23.9	31.3	32.9	29.8	25.3	22.2	19.8
Av. 1910-1913.....	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	17.7	20.4	23.0	28.1	30.0	27.5	23.1	19.2	19.0
1914-15.....	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.5	19.1	22.5	23.7	28.2	31.9	31.7	23.7	16.5	19.3
1915-16.....	16.6	16.5	16.1	16.3	17.3	20.6	24.6	29.4	31.1	28.8	24.2	18.2	19.0
1916-17.....	17.7	18.5	18.9	19.9	21.0	25.3	30.4	34.9	38.3	38.1	35.7	25.3	23.3
1917-18.....	28.5	30.2	29.9	29.0	30.5	35.8	38.5	41.2	45.9	48.9	45.8	30.9	33.0
1918-19.....	30.4	30.6	29.5	33.0	35.2	39.1	44.9	51.7	59.3	55.3	34.8	33.9	34.9
1919-20.....	36.0	38.9	36.1	37.9	40.6	43.1	51.0	59.1	69.6	60.9	48.5	40.5	41.8
1920-21.....	36.6	37.5	35.9	37.8	42.5	48.6	54.6	62.9	67.1	54.5	31.0	26.8	39.3
Av. 1914-1920.....	26.0	27.0	26.2	27.3	29.5	33.6	38.2	43.9	49.0	45.5	34.8	27.4	30.1
1921-22.....	20.5	19.4	20.1	24.8	28.9	30.9	39.4	50.0	51.1	51.7	31.4	19.5	25.3
1922-23.....	20.0	20.9	20.2	20.8	20.6	27.3	34.6	43.6	47.2	37.8	28.9	25.4	24.7
1923-24.....	21.6	21.8	20.9	21.3	23.6	29.8	34.6	45.6	45.5				

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

TABLE 604.—*Eggs: Average price per dozen at certain cities, 1910-1923.*

WESTERN FIRSTS, AT BOSTON.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910.....	\$0.32	\$0.27	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.21	\$0.20	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.30	\$0.32	\$0.25
1911.....	.27	.19	.17	.17	.17	.16	.18	.18	.20	.25	.29	.33	.21
1912.....	.33	.34	.22	.21	.20	.19	.20	.21	.25	.28	.31	.30	.26
1913.....	.26	.24	.20	.20	.21	.20	.18	.23	.28	.30	.40	.36	.26
1914.....	.33	.30	.25	.20	.21	.20	.21	.23	.25	.26	.34	.38	.26
1915.....	.36	.27	.20	.21	.20	.19	.19	.20	.25	.28	.32	.34	.25
1916.....	.31	.27	.23	.22	.23	.23	.24	.27	.31	.34	.40	.46	.29
1917.....	.45	.43	.31	.34	.36	.33	.34	.37	.41	.41	.49	.56	.40
1918.....	.63	.57	.38	.35	.35	.35	.41	.42	.46	.54	.65	.68	.48
1919.....	.63	.45	.42	.44	.47	.43	.45	.46	.47	.61	.67	.80	.52
1920.....	.71	.60	.48	.45	.45	.43	.45	.50	.55	.62	.76	.80	.57
Av. 1914-1920.....	.49	.41	.32	.32	.32	.31	.33	.35	.39	.44	.52	.57	.40
1921.....	.68	.43	.31	.27	.25	.26	.32	.34	.38	.49	.60	.54	.41
1922.....	.42	.40	.26	.26	.27	.25	.24	.25	.38	.44	.53	.55	.35
1923.....	.43	.38	.31	.28	.27	.25	.25	.28	.33	.40	.55	.48	.35

FRESH FIRSTS, AT NEW YORK.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910.....	\$0.38	\$0.27	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.21	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.31	\$0.34	\$0.25
1911.....	.28	.19	.17	.17	.17	.15	.17	.18	.21	.24	.32	.35	.22
1912.....	.34	.36	.22	.20	.19	.19	.20	.21	.24	.26	.31	.29	.25
1913.....	.24	.22	.19	.19	.20	.19	.19	.23	.27	.29	.39	.36	.25
1914.....	.33	.29	.26	.20	.20	.21	.21	.24	.26	.27	.35	.38	.27
1915.....	.38	.26	.30	.21	.20	.20	.20	.22	.26	.30	.35	.34	.26
1916.....	.31	.26	.22	.22	.22	.23	.25	.29	.33	.34	.41	.46	.30
1917.....	.46	.45	.31	.34	.35	.33	.34	.38	.41	.41	.49	.57	.40
1918.....	.65	.58	.38	.35	.35	.36	.41	.43	.47	.53	.65	.67	.49
1919.....	.62	.44	.44	.43	.46	.44	.46	.48	.51	.62	.69	.79	.53
1920.....	.71	.59	.48	.44	.44	.43	.47	.51	.57	.64	.77	.78	.57
Av. 1914-1920.....	.49	.41	.33	.31	.32	.31	.33	.36	.40	.44	.53	.57	.40
1921.....	.67	.42	.31	.27	.25	.27	.33	.35	.39	.49	.58	.54	.41
1922.....	.41	.38	.25	.26	.27	.25	.24	.26	.39	.43	.53	.53	.35
1923.....	.42	.37	.31	.27	.27	.24	.25	.29	.35	.39	.53	.47	.35

1046 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 604.—Eggs: Average price per dozen at certain cities, 1910-1923—
Continued.

WESTERN EXTRA FIRSTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Calendar year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910.....	\$0.38	\$0.29	\$0.28	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.29	\$0.33	\$0.37	\$0.27
1911.....	.28	.21	.18	.18	.18	.17	.18	.20	.23	.27	.34	.33	.28
1912.....	.34	.36	.23	.21	.22	.21	.22	.23	.26	.30	.34	.31	.27
1913.....	.26	.23	.19	.19	.21	.21	.22	.27	.30	.33	.39	.37	.26
1914.....	.24	.28	.27	.30	.21	.22	.22	.30	.28	.30	.35	.40	.28
1915.....	.29	.27	.30	.21	.20	.20	.20	.23	.27	.32	.39	.36	.27
1916.....	.31	.28	.23	.22	.23	.24	.26	.29	.33	.36	.41	.45	.30
1917.....	.47	.45	.31	.35	.36	.35	.36	.39	.42	.42	.48	.36	.41
1918.....	.62	.61	.37	.37	.36	.39	.43	.46	.50	.56	.67	.69	.50
1919.....	.63	.44	.41	.44	.47	.46	.51	.62	.54	.65	.73	.80	.53
1920.....	.73	.62	.48	.44	.45	.47	.50	.64	.60	.67	.81	.90	.59
Av. 1914-1920.....	.50	.42	.32	.32	.33	.33	.35	.38	.42	.47	.55	.68	.41
1921.....	.66	.42	.32	.28	.25	.26	.35	.39	.41	.53	.64	.67	.43
1922.....	.42	.40	.36	.27	.27	.27	.26	.27	.39	.48	.59	.65	.37
1923.....	.43	.38	.31	.28	.29	.27	.29	.33	.42	.43	.62	.52	.38

FRESH FIRSTS AT CHICAGO.

1910.....	\$0.34	\$0.26	\$0.21	\$0.20	\$0.19	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.24	\$0.28	\$0.30	\$0.23
1911.....	.26	.18	.16	.15	.15	.13	.14	.16	.18	.21	.28	.29	.19
1912.....	.33	.32	.21	.19	.18	.17	.18	.19	.22	.24	.26	.25	.23
1913.....	.24	.21	.18	.18	.18	.18	.17	.21	.24	.26	.33	.33	.23
1914.....	.32	.27	.22	.18	.19	.18	.19	.21	.22	.23	.28	.32	.23
1915.....	.34	.25	.18	.19	.18	.17	.17	.19	.23	.26	.29	.29	.23
1916.....	.29	.24	.19	.20	.21	.21	.22	.24	.26	.31	.36	.39	.26
1917.....	.41	.42	.38	.32	.34	.31	.32	.34	.37	.37	.43	.43	.37
1918.....	.58	.51	.35	.38	.32	.32	.37	.38	.43	.50	.61	.62	.44
1919.....	.58	.38	.39	.40	.43	.40	.42	.42	.46	.57	.63	.73	.48
1920.....	.65	.52	.45	.41	.41	.39	.42	.47	.53	.67	.68	.71	.52
Av. 1914-1920.....	.45	.37	.39	.29	.30	.28	.30	.32	.36	.40	.47	.51	.36
1921.....	.60	.35	.27	.24	.22	.24	.23	.0	.53	.44	.52	.51	.36
1922.....	.37	.32	.23	.23	.24	.22	.21	.22	.29	.35	.48	.48	.30
1923.....	.38	.33	.26	.25	.24	.23	.23	.26	.31	.35	.48	.42	.31

FRESH EXTRAS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

1910.....	\$0.34	\$0.26	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.41	\$0.47	\$0.54	\$0.40	\$0.34
1911.....	.31	.25	.19	.19	.21	.21	.26	.31	.38	.46	.51	.40	.31
1912.....	.33	.24	.20	.21	.21	.22	.25	.29	.38	.44	.48	.34	.30
1913.....	.28	.21	.18	.19	.20	.24	.27	.32	.39	.50	.57	.47	.32
1914.....	.40	.27	.20	.22	.23	.24	.28	.33	.40	.47	.48	.46	.33
1915.....	.31	.23	.21	.22	.23	.23	.25	.31	.36	.46	.51	.41	.31
1916.....	.38	.26	.20	.22	.23	.25	.27	.33	.39	.47	.50	.40	.32
1917.....	.38	.32	.36	.31	.34	.31	.35	.43	.46	.53	.57	.52	.40
1918.....	.63	.49	.39	.40	.40	.43	.48	.55	.62	.75	.82	.80	.56
1919.....	.61	.41	.42	.48	.52	.52	.54	.59	.69	.78	.87	.78	.60
1920.....	.64	.49	.44	.44	.46	.47	.57	.69	.72	.83	.87	.78	.61
Av. 1914-1920.....	.47	.35	.30	.33	.34	.35	.39	.45	.52	.61	.66	.69	.45
1921.....	.69	.37	.33	.29	.26	.29	.41	.45	.52	.65	.68	.67	.45
1922.....	.39	.30	.26	.28	.27	.28	.29	.33	.48	.64	.61	.62	.39
1923.....	.38	.28	.24	.27	.27	.28	.27	.34	.38	.44	.43	.43	.33

SILK.

TABLE 605.—Silk, Japanese, filatures, Kansai No. 1: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1890-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1890.....	\$5.117	\$5.456	\$5.385	\$5.335	\$5.335	\$5.335	\$5.141	\$5.141	\$5.141	\$5.092	(1)	(1)	-----
1891.....	(1)	(1)	3.941	4.135	4.135	4.135	4.026	4.026	4.026	3.807	\$3.856	\$4.020	-----
1892.....	4.026	4.026	4.026	4.026	4.122	4.026	4.026	4.074	4.080	5.093	4.996	4.802	\$4.327
1893.....	4.802	4.971	5.153	5.274	5.153	4.971	4.669	4.244	4.001	3.890	3.759	3.613	4.541
1894.....	3.590	3.516	3.419	3.322	3.298	3.201	3.250	3.298	3.468	3.371	3.322	3.298	3.363
1895.....	3.346	3.540	3.371	(1)	(1)	3.518	4.001	3.759	4.122	4.123	4.123	3.953	-----
1896.....	3.856	3.656	3.590	3.444	2.116	(1)	2.177	3.759	3.250	3.419	3.516	3.274	-----
1897.....	3.250	3.250	3.274	3.246	3.456	3.246	3.444	3.456	3.613	3.759	3.759	3.613	3.464
1898.....	3.690	3.759	3.710	3.622	3.563	3.710	3.563	3.613	3.710	3.563	3.563	3.541	3.638
1899.....	3.601	3.928	4.074	4.365	4.559	4.462	4.559	4.341	4.486	4.389	4.680	5.456	4.408
1900.....	5.311	5.092	4.808	4.802	4.365	3.807	3.953	3.832	3.928	3.779	3.468	3.395	4.169
1901.....	3.334	3.298	3.371	3.346	3.322	3.395	3.563	3.613	3.832	3.157	3.699	3.638	3.513
1902.....	3.638	3.734	3.832	3.759	3.734	3.759	3.783	3.783	3.807	4.039	4.001	4.001	3.932
1903.....	4.207	4.286	4.268	4.171	4.122	4.207	4.171	4.147	4.159	4.171	4.001	3.735	4.135
1904.....	3.789	3.807	3.618	3.540	3.565	3.541	3.492	3.638	3.606	3.001	3.734	3.794	3.642
1905.....	4.074	3.928	3.832	3.771	3.771	3.856	4.026	4.098	4.268	4.268	4.098	3.904	3.901
1906.....	3.977	3.953	4.053	4.171	4.147	4.050	4.026	4.050	4.195	4.195	4.411	4.802	4.163
1907.....	5.117	5.020	5.214	5.480	5.002	5.286	5.044	4.753	5.311	4.874	4.747	4.244	5.095
1908.....	4.050	4.050	3.759	3.565	3.468	3.565	4.001	4.001	4.050	4.050	4.026	4.098	3.890
1909.....	4.098	4.195	4.244	4.195	3.807	3.759	3.856	3.662	3.662	3.662	3.516	3.419	3.840
1910.....	3.516	3.408	3.322	3.419	3.516	3.419	3.419	3.371	3.419	3.613	3.856	3.933	3.524
1911.....	3.795	3.795	3.659	3.480	3.407	3.407	3.359	3.310	3.419	3.419	3.274	(1)	-----
1912.....	3.322	3.346	3.444	3.444	3.444	3.365	3.322	3.444	3.589	3.686	3.492	3.414	3.445
1913.....	3.408	3.492	3.395	3.492	3.444	3.613	3.613	4.050	4.026	3.759	3.656	3.608	3.640
Av. 1909-1913.....	3.640	3.659	3.613	3.606	3.624	3.519	3.514	3.567	3.623	3.599	3.565	3.606	3.612
1914.....	3.872	3.977	4.026	3.977	4.074	4.074	3.977	3.953	3.468	3.201	2.910	2.862	3.694
1915.....	2.910	3.177	3.031	3.201	3.201	3.201	3.007	3.080	3.322	3.322	3.783	4.583	3.318
1916.....	4.462	4.996	5.432	4.777	4.462	4.363	4.537	4.874	4.704	4.996	5.432	5.364	4.867
1917.....	5.335	5.141	4.947	5.384	5.287	5.675	5.675	6.645	6.068	5.432	5.432	5.098	5.509
1918.....	5.384	5.481	5.481	5.772	6.160	6.160	6.888	6.790	6.887	6.742	6.984	6.548	6.273
1919.....	5.673	5.772	6.063	6.645	7.063	9.609	9.749	8.827	9.509	11.058	12.369	13.029	8.830
1920.....	10.973	14.065	12.998	9.509	6.305	6.451	4.608	4.705	6.321	5.978	5.782	5.635	8.277
Av. 1914-1920.....	6.359	6.087	5.907	5.609	5.807	5.847	5.733	5.490	5.978	5.818	6.099	6.248	6.831
1921.....	5.782	5.733	5.880	5.782	5.635	5.733	5.733	5.390	5.978	6.027	7.154	7.595	6.035
1922.....	6.762	6.596	6.027	6.517	7.208	7.801	7.056	7.105	7.644	8.330	7.849	8.232	7.219
1923.....	8.183	8.771	8.624	9.310	8.428	7.693	7.154	7.350	9.800	7.840	7.840	7.742	8.226

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

1 No quotations.

—TABLE 606.—Raw silk: Production in undermentioned countries, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
WESTERN EUROPE.								
Italy.....	8,524	7,903	6,317	5,942	4,079	7,330	7,154	8,284
France.....	992	485	462	539	408	551	430	437
Spain.....	182	198	164	165	184	177	132	170
Total.....	9,698	8,646	6,823	6,636	4,641	8,058	7,716	8,841
Eastern Europe, Levant, and Central Asia 1	6,611	2,623	2,624	2,624	2,039	1,658	1,313	1,548
FAR EAST.								
China:								
Exports from Shanghai.....	12,576	10,340	10,097	10,251	8,596	7,900	8,840	10,646
Exports from Canton.....	5,146	5,346	5,170	4,134	5,071	4,167	5,688	7,000
Japan: Exports from Yokohama.....	21,998	20,431	34,050	31,416	32,188	24,008	40,984	41,546
British India: Exports from Bengal and Cashmere.....	428	254	232	242	220	176	187	165
Indo-China: Exports from Saigon, Haiphong, etc.....	133	7	11	11	11	33	44	55
Total.....	40,680	45,378	49,560	46,064	46,098	36,244	55,743	59,414
Grand total.....	56,389	56,647	59,007	55,314	52,768	45,955	64,473	69,788

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistique de la Production de la Soie, Silk Merchants Union, Lyon, France.

1 Includes Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Salonika, Adrianople, Crete, the Caucasus, Anatolia, Turkestan, Central Asia, Syria, Cyprus, and Persia.

2 For years 1911-1913.

FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

TABLE 607.—Forest areas, United States.

Region.	Original forest areas.		Present forest areas.							
			Total. ¹		Saw timber.		Cord-wood.	Not re-stock-ing.	Conif-ers.	Hard-woods.
					Virgin.	Second growth.				
	1,000 acres.	Per cent.	1,000 acres.	Per cent.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.
New England.....	38,908	4.7	25,708	5.5	2,000	9,261	8,872	5,575	16,308	9,500
Middle Atlantic.....	69,610	8.5	28,678	6.1	1,896	9,559	10,798	6,430	11,550	17,128
Lake.....	103,680	12.6	57,100	12.2	10,100	13,930	12,570	20,500	28,150	28,950
Central.....	170,560	20.7	60,182	12.8	7,000	24,301	26,011	2,270	3,220	56,962
South Atlantic and East Gulf.....	170,240	20.7	99,000	21.1	18,300	27,900	32,080	20,720	71,700	27,300
Lower Mississippi Valley.....	128,400	15.6	78,865	16.8	20,835	20,200	24,075	13,785	42,664	36,201
Rocky Mountain.....	63,720	7.8	60,842	12.9	37,746	3,313	14,533	5,250	60,842	-----
Pacific ²	77,120	9.4	59,100	12.6	39,083	5,292	7,425	6,700	59,100	-----
United States.....	822,238	100.0	469,475	100.0	138,180	113,756	136,359	81,200	293,484	176,041

¹ Forest Service. Compiled from report on Senate Resolution 311 and "Forest Resources of the World."

² The areas given in this table refer only to land capable of producing saw timber or pulp timber in commercial quantities, and do not include the open woodland and chaparral of the Southwest.

³ Alaskan areas are not tabulated because so little is known of the interior forests that the best estimates are only approximations. The figures now commonly used indicate 65,000,000 acres of coniferous forest and 5,000,000 acres of hardwoods. The bulk of the merchantable timber is confined to a belt along the coast of the southeastern part of the Territory, containing approximately 6,000,000 acres of forest.

TABLE 608.—National forests, State forests and parks, and municipal forests, areas 1923.¹

State.	Aggregate.	National forests (net area). ¹	State forest lands.				Municipal and county forest land.
			Total. ²	State forests.	State parks.	Other State forest land.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama.....	291,430	97,198	175,000	-----	-----	175,000	19,232
Arizona.....	11,235,434	11,204,304	31,130	-----	-----	31,130	-----
Arkansas.....	957,247	957,247	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	19,211,472	19,147,587	56,245	-----	17,400	44,845	7,640
Colorado.....	13,426,668	13,277,038	120,000	-----	-----	120,000	29,680
Connecticut.....	28,472	-----	14,150	6,529	5,121	2,500	14,322
District of Columbia.....	1,632	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,632
Florida.....	339,858	337,938	1,920	-----	1,920	-----	-----
Georgia.....	153,457	153,457	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	19,984,185	19,056,871	927,164	685,000	14,814	227,340	100
Illinois.....	25,040	-----	40	-----	40	-----	25,000
Indiana.....	4,351	-----	4,351	2,851	1,500	-----	-----
Iowa.....	4,500	-----	4,500	-----	4,500	-----	-----
Kansas.....	455	-----	255	-----	255	-----	200
Maine.....	418,059	32,256	385,000	-----	-----	385,000	803

¹ Few if any of the public forests are entirely covered with saw timber. They contain lakes, rocky mountain tops and other barrens, open grazing land and natural meadows, unproductive burns, brushlands, and scrub timber useful chiefly for fuel, posts, and similar small material. These are usually inseparable parts of the administrative units.

² National forest areas are corrected to June 30, 1923. These figures do not of course include the forested land within Indian reservations, national parks, national monuments, military reservations, and the unreserved public domain. The State and municipal forests are as of July 1, 1923.

TABLE 608.—National forests, State forests and parks, and municipal forests, areas 1923—Continued.

State.	Aggregate.	National forest (net area).	State forest lands.				Municipal and county forest land.
			Total.	State forests.	State parks.	Other State forest land.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Maryland.....	13, 235	.....	5, 835	3, 835	.....	2, 000	7, 400
Massachusetts.....	129, 513	.....	83, 353	50, 353	13, 000	20, 000	46, 160
Michigan.....	773, 117	124, 082	648, 000	338, 000	10, 000	300, 000	1, 035
Minnesota.....	1, 784, 069	1, 047, 941	738, 068	381, 000	• 5, 068	350, 000	60
Missouri.....	50, 000	.....	50, 000	.....	.....	50, 000	.....
Montana.....	16, 447, 715	15, 831, 715	566, 000	460, 000	.....	106, 000	.....
Nebraska.....	205, 986	205, 944	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Nevada.....	4, 976, 513	4, 976, 513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	431, 961	404, 945	18, 950	18, 000	.....	950	8, 056
New Jersey.....	53, 104	.....	17, 064	16, 504	560	.....	26, 100
New Mexico.....	8, 705, 984	8, 535, 984	170, 000	.....	.....	170, 000	.....
New York.....	2, 215, 853	.....	2, 046, 853	1, 992, 516	33, 992	20, 375	169, 000
North Carolina.....	390, 279	359, 690	3, 725	300	1, 225	2, 200	26, 864
North Dakota.....	250	.....	250	.....	250	.....	.....
Ohio.....	54, 948	.....	43, 471	20, 371	200	22, 900	11, 477
Oklahoma.....	61, 480	61, 480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	13, 217, 047	13, 137, 447	74, 800	.....	800	74, 000	4, 800
Pennsylvania.....	1, 193, 134	.....	1, 174, 401	1, 126, 237	1, 410	46, 754	18, 733
Rhode Island.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
South Carolina.....	18, 558	18, 558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1, 145, 587	1, 057, 747	87, 840	61, 440	.....	26, 400	.....
Tennessee.....	206, 210	241, 210	25, 000	.....	.....	25, 000	.....
Texas.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
Utah.....	7, 455, 110	7, 453, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 710
Vermont.....	43, 945	.....	42, 100	29, 300	800	12, 000	1, 845
Virginia.....	443, 301	431, 513	2, 088	588	.....	1, 500	9, 700
Washington.....	10, 776, 433	9, 900, 862	863, 600	58, 000	5, 600	800, 000	11, 964
West Virginia.....	132, 108	132, 108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	300, 065	.....	300, 055	300, 000	55	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	8, 417, 773	8, 417, 773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	20, 571, 549	20, 571, 549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	12, 443	12, 443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	166, 369, 984	157, 236, 807	8, 670, 198	5, 550, 824	112, 480	3, 015, 894	453, 979

Forest Service.

TABLE 609.—Forest areas of the world, by principal divisions and countries.

Division and country.	Forest area.	Division and country.	Forest area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Asiatic Russia.....	1, 136, 153, 150	Belgian Congo.....	180, 000, 000
India.....	260, 139, 520	Rhodesia.....	170, 304, 000
China.....	190, 000, 000	Nigeria.....	139, 776, 000
Dutch East Indies.....	154, 339, 000	French Congo.....	80, 000, 000
Japan.....	90, 484, 640	Cameroon.....	35, 000, 000
Other Asia.....	264, 898, 280	Ivory Coast.....	30, 000, 000
Asia.....	2, 090, 014, 590	Other Africa.....	162, 378, 000
Brazil.....	1, 000, 000, 000	Africa.....	797, 458, 000
Argentina.....	264, 000, 000	Russia.....	440, 000, 000
Peru.....	224, 000, 000	Sweden.....	55, 550, 000
Colombia.....	150, 000, 000	Finland.....	49, 410, 000
Bolivia.....	128, 000, 000	Germany.....	30, 905, 840
Venezuela.....	103, 840, 000	France.....	25, 508, 420
Other South America.....	222, 850, 000	Other Europe.....	172, 744, 200
South America.....	2, 092, 690, 000	Europe.....	774, 118, 460
Canada.....	596, 746, 000	New Guinea.....	160, 020, 000
United States ¹	550, 000, 000	Australian Commonwealth.....	90, 291, 500
Alaska.....	95, 000, 000	New Zealand.....	17, 073, 920
Mexico.....	74, 100, 000	Other Oceania.....	16, 073, 300
Other North America.....	128, 111, 000	Australia and Oceania.....	283, 458, 720
North America.....	1, 443, 957, 000	Total world divisions.....	7, 487, 696, 770

Forest Service. Compiled from "Forest Resources of the World."

¹ Includes approximately 80,000,000 acres incapable of producing saw timber on a commercial scale. The figures for many other countries also include areas of low grade forest land.

1052 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 610.—Woodland and timberland on farms, area by States and lumber regions, 1919.

States and regions.	Total. ¹	Woodland.	Timberland. ²
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	8,301,177	5,790,880	2,501,297
Arizona.....	523,048	409,136	54,512
Arkansas.....	7,390,028	5,036,550	2,359,478
California.....	4,252,287	3,680,248	172,039
Colorado.....	1,415,420	1,272,491	142,929
Connecticut.....	683,719	611,089	72,630
Delaware.....	222,658	170,471	46,187
District of Columbia.....	828	779	49
Florida.....	2,780,700	2,231,932	548,868
Georgia.....	10,491,848	7,708,508	2,698,340
Idaho.....	820,876	647,027	173,849
Illinois.....	3,102,579	2,644,115	458,464
Indiana.....	3,141,042	2,381,215	809,821
Iowa.....	2,295,274	2,142,832	152,442
Kansas.....	1,313,063	1,271,729	41,304
Kentucky.....	6,018,280	4,196,708	1,821,572
Louisiana.....	3,014,040	2,030,557	983,483
Maine.....	2,447,597	1,803,696	643,901
Maryland.....	1,327,221	1,021,463	306,758
Massachusetts.....	1,030,386	782,043	248,343
Michigan.....	2,217,000	2,774,353	442,647
Minnesota.....	4,492,450	3,953,264	539,392
Mississippi.....	7,014,898	6,417,649	1,597,249
Missouri.....	8,553,857	6,414,327	2,139,530
Montana.....	1,646,462	1,496,980	149,482
Nebraska.....	900,933	870,396	30,537
Nevada.....	28,637	26,622	2,015
New Hampshire.....	1,290,838	872,723	417,115
New Jersey.....	454,768	380,015	74,753
New Mexico.....	1,817,460	1,750,297	67,163
New York.....	4,180,567	3,132,709	1,027,768
North Carolina.....	10,299,547	8,192,526	2,107,021
North Dakota.....	679,836	671,077	8,759
Ohio.....	3,198,929	2,338,085	860,844
Oklahoma.....	4,206,171	3,976,690	229,472
Oregon.....	2,309,596	1,550,132	759,464
Pennsylvania.....	4,043,002	2,847,766	1,196,136
Rhode Island.....	130,462	100,243	30,219
South Carolina.....	5,302,575	4,018,413	1,284,162
South Dakota.....	536,183	521,839	14,344
Tennessee.....	7,080,169	4,896,948	2,213,221
Texas.....	14,532,913	13,406,924	1,065,989
Utah.....	212,762	204,354	8,408
Vermont.....	1,428,309	954,592	473,717
Virginia.....	7,907,352	5,767,322	2,150,030
Washington.....	1,813,061	1,475,510	337,551
West Virginia.....	3,409,444	2,334,658	1,134,789
Wisconsin.....	5,401,910	4,868,406	543,504
Wyoming.....	421,806	386,876	34,930
United States.....	167,730,794	132,460,267	35,270,527
LUMBER REGIONS.			
Northeastern.....	17,230,255	12,683,670	4,546,576
Lake.....	13,101,666	11,586,023	1,515,543
Central.....	34,664,300	25,126,059	9,438,211
North Carolina pine.....	23,609,474	17,968,261	5,541,213
Southern.....	58,337,865	46,658,099	11,679,160
North Pacific.....	4,122,657	3,025,642	1,097,015
South Pacific.....	4,280,924	3,700,870	574,054
North Rockies.....	2,467,338	2,144,007	323,331
South Rockies.....	4,391,096	4,088,154	807,943
Prairie.....	5,725,310	5,477,878	247,440

Forest Service. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census.

¹ The total embraces all land on farms covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce or later may produce firewood or other forest products.

² Timberland is that part of the total forested area on farms which is covered with trees mostly of sawlog sizes.

TABLE 611.—Total stand and saw timber of the United States and Alaska, 1920.

Region.	Total stand.				Saw timber.		
	Total.	Per cent.	On saw timber areas.	On oord-wood areas.	Total.	Soft-woods.	Hard-woods.
	<i>Million cubic feet.</i>		<i>Million cubic feet.</i>	<i>Million cubic feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>
New England.....	20,850	3	15,492	5,358	49,799	38,480	11,319
Middle Atlantic.....	24,897	3	17,126	7,771	44,857	15,353	29,504
Lake.....	50,584	7	41,584	9,050	110,110	40,760	69,350
Central.....	85,118	11	61,319	23,799	144,470	11,318	133,152
South Atlantic and East Gulf.....	95,158	13	73,060	22,098	220,577	136,827	83,750
Lower Mississippi Valley.....	119,394	10	95,232	23,112	260,008	148,306	111,600
Rocky Mountain.....	61,893	8	53,755	8,138	223,141	223,141	(1)
Pacific coast.....	287,724	39	274,574	12,850	1,141,081	1,141,081	(1)
United States.....	745,588	100	632,412	113,176	2,214,893	1,755,218	459,675
Alaska.....	(2)	---	(3)	(2)	2 102,000	2 100,000	2 2,000
United States and Alaska.....	745,588	100	632,412	113,176	2,316,893	1,855,218	461,675

Forest Service. Compiled from "Forest Resources of the World" and other sources.

¹ Relatively small quantities of hardwoods. No estimates available.² No estimate.³ Figures only approximations, due to the lack of knowledge, particularly of the forests of interior Alaska.

TABLE 612.—Saw timber stand in the United States by species and regions, 1920.

Species.	Total.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	Lake.	Central.	South Atlantic and East Gulf.	Lower Mississippi.
	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>	<i>Million board feet.</i>
Oak.....	157,372	1,510	5,500	8,301	64,712	27,880	49,460
Birch, beech, and maple.....	90,784	8,143	16,897	36,076	20,505	4,522	4,641
Red gum.....	44,222	---	176	---	3,726	18,400	26,918
Chestnut.....	19,319	960	3,754	---	7,989	6,616	---
Hickory.....	15,784	40	412	187	6,791	3,183	5,171
Cottonwood and aspen.....	10,824	374	13	999	2,121	1,240	5,967
Ash.....	9,688	215	513	1,898	2,929	1,256	3,182
Yellow poplar.....	9,611	---	126	7	5,193	4,020	205
Others.....	101,771	77	2,113	21,887	19,174	21,524	36,996
Eastern hardwoods.....	459,675	11,319	29,504	69,350	133,152	83,750	132,600
Southern yellow pine.....	257,091	---	---	---	365	121,442	135,884
Hemlock.....	30,896	1,804	5,066	18,301	3,910	1,845	---
Spruce and fir.....	31,572	23,971	2,949	3,772	---	881	---
Cypress.....	22,921	---	---	---	---	11,208	11,713
White and Norway pine.....	23,457	9,816	4,037	8,000	515	1,069	---
Others.....	24,509	2,889	1 3,332	10,687	1 6,528	362	711
Eastern softwoods.....	391,046	38,460	15,353	40,760	11,318	136,827	148,306
		Rocky Mountain.	Pacific coast.				
Douglas fir.....	505,505	36,934	555,571	---	---	---	---
Western yellow pine and Jeffrey pine.....	249,578	66,125	183,453	---	---	---	---
Western hemlock.....	95,092	1,002	94,000	---	---	---	---
True firs.....	91,349	8,870	82,479	---	---	---	---
Redwood.....	72,208	---	72,208	---	---	---	---
Western white pine and sugar pine.....	57,071	18,586	38,485	---	---	---	---
Western red cedar.....	53,348	4,348	49,000	---	---	---	---
Lodgepole pine.....	43,919	39,353	4,566	---	---	---	---
Spruce.....	39,822	26,467	13,355	---	---	---	---
Others.....	66,280	21,306	44,914	---	---	---	---
Western softwoods.....	1,364,172	223,141	1,141,031	---	---	---	---

Forest service.

¹ Includes small amounts of various species of yellow pine.

TABLE 613.—*National forests: Estimated quantities of standing timber June 30, 1922.*

District and forest.	Saw timber.	Cordwood.	District and forest.	Saw timber.	Cordwood.
DISTRICT 1.¹	<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	DISTRICT 3—continued.	<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>
Absaroka.....	1,769,000	.....	Manzano.....	340,000	1,200,000
Beartooth.....	592,525	.....	Prescott.....	180,000	2,105,000
Beaverhead.....	4,183,000	.....	Santa Fe.....	2,672,037	1,486,638
Bitterroot.....	4,887,000	.....	Sitgreaves.....	4,257,775	922,000
Blackfoot.....	2,797,200	.....	Tonto.....	593,368	1,068,608
Cabinet.....	990,000	.....	Tusayan.....	770,795	1,045,556
Clearwater.....	6,558,684	.....	Total, district 3....	23,119,302	22,378,153
Coeur d'Alene.....	4,131,585	.....	DISTRICT 4.⁴		
Custer.....	458,136	.....	Ashley.....	1,194,130	396,800
Deerlodge.....	1,119,500	.....	Boise.....	3,396,980	.....
Flathead.....	4,777,685	.....	Bridger.....	585,791	428,183
Gallatin.....	1,272,476	.....	Cache.....	156,495	574,758
Helena.....	613,062	.....	Caribou.....	169,800	560,000
Jefferson.....	1,711,696	.....	Challis.....	1,690,731	.....
Kaniksi.....	1,667,826	.....	Diez-Sevier.....	425,649	1,730,764
Kootenai.....	3,515,000	.....	Pillmore.....	240,428	988,362
Lewis & Clark.....	304,600	.....	Fishlake.....	102,115	925,420
Lolo.....	1,810,000	.....	Humboldt.....	12,131	341,451
Madison.....	873,000	.....	Idaho.....	8,379,781	3,916,748
Missoula.....	3,560,000	.....	Knab.....	1,718,919	532,800
Nezperce.....	6,258,918	.....	La Sol.....	104,565	804,998
Pend Oreille.....	1,221,200	.....	Lemhi.....	598,875	315,085
St. Joe.....	4,184,000	.....	Manti.....	270,518	1,276,102
Selway.....	4,514,304	.....	Minidoka.....	50,753	545,000
Total, district 1....	63,730,397	.....	Nevada.....	22,250	1,610,000
DISTRICT 2.²			Payette.....	5,304,748	56,500
Arapaho.....	2,341,981	52,510	Powell.....	1,559,600	985,080
Battlement.....	750,000	100,000	Salmon.....	3,363,009	.....
Bighorn.....	1,500,569	2,461,000	Sawtooth.....	696,000	61,500
Black Hills.....	1,510,080	718,000	Targhee.....	1,726,523	256,320
Cochetopa.....	1,632,346	60,000	Teton.....	2,699,500	400,000
Colorado.....	1,196,300	357,000	Toiyabe.....	.....	2,811,000
Gunnison.....	729,700	397,600	Uinta.....	1,048,210	.....
Harney.....	1,374,420	458,000	Wasatch.....	474,792	259,670
Hayden.....	789,275	297,800	Weiser.....	1,525,910	.....
Holy Cross.....	1,533,030	1,533,000	Wyoming.....	690,863	589,728
Leadville.....	326,077	131,710	Total, district 4....	38,218,056	20,364,369
Medicine Bow.....	3,132,868	1,865,000	DISTRICT 5.⁵		
Michigan.....	4,265	18,580	Angeles.....	1,204,238	1,437,749
Minnesota.....	295,000	505,000	California.....	4,040,600	200,000
Montezuma.....	1,755,250	1,285,600	Cleveland.....	227,300	210,250
Pike.....	1,100,000	965,000	Eldorado.....	4,841,862	698,250
Rio Grande.....	1,561,905	1,258,852	Inyo.....	681,000	3,166,000
Routt.....	1,662,600	882,000	Klamath.....	12,485,162	3,280,000
San Isabel.....	811,227	34,924	Lassen.....	6,884,350	84,640
San Juan.....	3,013,322	301,806	Modoc.....	2,799,256	747,000
Shoshone.....	1,622,551	81,125	Mono.....	1,080,834	1,209,205
Superior.....	229,500	1,447,000	Plumas.....	10,145,689	200,000
Uncompahgre.....	594,700	1,263,000	Santa Barbara.....	598,000	1,785,000
Washakie.....	1,455,600	675,000	Sequoia.....	7,454,724	547,526
White River.....	1,797,595	1,797,595	Shasta.....	4,000,000	200,000
Total, district 2....	32,710,109	18,936,902	Sierra.....	13,101,000	2,875,000
DISTRICT 3.³			Stanislaus.....	9,219,798	4,204,000
Apache.....	2,419,269	327,569	Tahoe.....	6,708,000	187,000
Carson.....	1,152,125	984,782	Trinity.....	10,980,000	5,868,120
Cocconino.....	3,893,231	1,400,000	Total, district 5....	96,515,813	26,414,739
Coronado.....	290,000	3,748,000			
Crook.....	376,000	449,000			
Datil.....	3,330,000	4,850,000			
Gila.....	2,180,000	875,000			
Lincoln.....	598,702	1,898,000			

¹ Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern South Dakota.² Colorado, Wyoming (except western Wyoming), South Dakota, Nebraska, northern Michigan, and northern Minnesota.³ Arizona (except north of Grand Canyon) and New Mexico.⁴ Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern and central Nevada, and northwestern Arizona.⁵ California and southwestern Nevada.

TABLE 613.—National forests: Estimated quantities of standing timber June 30, 1922—Continued.

District and forest.	Saw timber.	Cordwood.	District and forest	Saw timber.	Cordwood.
DISTRICT 6. ¹	<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	DISTRICT 7. ¹	<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>
Cascade.....	23, 589, 613	.....	Alabama.....	94, 489	30, 000
Chelan.....	4, 548, 126	.....	Arkansas.....	1, 281, 380	.....
Columbia.....	11, 011, 571	.....	Cherokee.....	346, 709	407, 423
Colville.....	2, 681, 508	.....	Florida.....	182, 250	1, 287, 785
Crater.....	8, 860, 128	.....	Luquillo.....	.....	.....
Deschutes.....	7, 317, 000	.....	Monongahela.....	22, 015	10, 700
Premont.....	6, 597, 280	.....	Nantahala.....	282, 381	617, 600
Malheur.....	6, 560, 000	.....	Natural Bridge.....	152, 314	251, 768
Ochoco.....	7, 675, 000	.....	Ozark.....	416, 750	.....
Olympic.....	30, 000, 000	.....	Pisgah.....	289, 030	2, 280, 000
Oregon.....	14, 105, 053	.....	Shenandoah.....	140, 172	226, 671
Rainier.....	7, 232, 280	.....	Unaka.....	152, 732	515, 024
Santiam.....	12, 023, 499	.....	White Mountain.....	923, 764	.....
Siskiyou.....	11, 980, 343	.....	Wichita.....	.....	.....
Siuslaw.....	5, 913, 080	.....	Total, district 7.....	4, 283, 986	5, 626, 971
Snoqualmie.....	8, 936, 786	.....	DISTRICT 8. ²	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	4, 528, 795	.....	Chugach.....	6, 589, 950	.....
Umpqua.....	23, 594, 201	.....	Tongass.....	73, 538, 000	.....
Wallowa.....	1, 800, 130	.....	Total, district 8.....	80, 127, 950	.....
Washington.....	10, 437, 269	.....	Total, all districts.....	557, 571, 143	93, 721, 134
Wenatchee.....	3, 608, 500	.....		
Whitman.....	5, 864, 758	.....		
Total, district 6.....	218, 865, 530	.....		

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Saw timber.	Cordwood.	State.	Saw timber.	Cordwood.
<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>M feet b. m.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>		
Alabama.....	94, 489	30, 000	New Hampshire.....	856, 039	.....
Alaska.....	80, 127, 950	.....	New Mexico.....	10, 262, 864	11, 484, 430
Arizona.....	14, 575, 357	11, 426, 533	North Carolina.....	454, 917	2, 662, 531
Arkansas.....	1, 689, 130	.....	Oklahoma.....	.....	.....
California.....	99, 591, 705	25, 430, 728	Oregon.....	130, 066, 751	.....
Colorado.....	21, 177, 413	10, 659, 397	Porto Rico.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	182, 250	1, 287, 785	South Carolina.....	24, 064	52, 636
Georgia.....	259, 695	390, 730	South Dakota.....	2, 641, 931	896, 000
Idaho.....	54, 223, 550	6, 017, 207	Tennessee.....	295, 008	588, 816
Maine.....	67, 725	.....	Utah.....	5, 364, 881	6, 669, 716
Michigan.....	4, 295	18, 580	Virginia.....	309, 746	570, 004
Minnesota.....	524, 500	1, 952, 000	Washington.....	80, 461, 018	.....
Montana.....	35, 189, 369	.....	West Virginia.....	41, 923	44, 469
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	Wyoming.....	12, 876, 222	6, 971, 836
Nevada.....	169, 351	6, 567, 746	Total.....	557, 571, 143	93, 721, 134

Forest Service.

¹ Washington (except northeastern Washington) and Oregon.² Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine, Porto Rico.³ Alaska.

NOTE.—In round numbers the total estimated stand, including cordwood converted to board feet, is 580,000,000 M feet b. m.

TABLE 614.—National forests: Estimated quantities of saw timber, by species, June 30, 1922.

Species.	Thousands of board feet.							Total.
	District 1.	District 2.	District 3.	District 4.	District 5.	District 6.	District 8.	
Douglas fir.....	12, 554, 153	1, 549, 301	2, 195, 112	8, 830, 525	16, 476, 048	100, 960, 800	-----	142, 565, 945
Western yellow pine.....	5, 450, 232	5, 081, 374	19, 658, 268	11, 286, 392	31, 192, 012	33, 122, 435	-----	105, 190, 793
Western hemlock.....	51, 661	-----	-----	-----	-----	29, 693, 309	32, 633, 428	82, 378, 398
Lodgepole pine.....	17, 604, 352	10, 109, 010	-----	8, 507, 930	2, 834, 906	4, 737, 351	-----	43, 593, 552
Alpine species.....	1, 808, 340	1, 789, 138	120, 301	2, 320, 992	75, 211	25, 345, 812	-----	31, 468, 292
Cedar.....	2, 738, 161	5, 275	-----	-----	4, 404, 971	8, 573, 908	8, 104, 406	23, 520, 721
Engelmann spruce.....	5, 448, 782	12, 303, 529	754, 297	3, 796, 926	-----	1, 396, 774	-----	23, 760, 358
White fir.....	13, 246, 189	48, 064	739, 027	132, 622	14, 461, 408	5, 129, 352	-----	23, 756, 037
Sitka spruce.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 555, 005	18, 510, 753	20, 065, 758
Sugar pine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	11, 655, 089	1, 729, 437	-----	13, 384, 526
Red fir.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 934, 782	-----	-----	12, 934, 782
Larch.....	6, 852, 121	-----	-----	499, 639	-----	4, 312, 438	-----	11, 664, 198
White pine.....	0, 045, 523	40, 200	-----	-----	151, 681	1, 247, 365	-----	7, 494, 709
Jeffrey pine.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 925, 605	-----	-----	1, 925, 605
Hardwoods.....	2, 600	1, 225, 305	-----	505, 049	-----	33, 376	122, 703	1, 889, 933
Black and white spruce.....	-----	117, 020	-----	-----	-----	-----	756, 600	873, 690
Redwood.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	258, 147	78, 150	-----	336, 297
Blue spruce.....	-----	96, 000	-----	104, 400	-----	-----	-----	200, 400
Jack pine.....	-----	182, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	182, 300
Norway pine.....	-----	76, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	76, 000
Juniper.....	3, 500	8, 000	-----	43, 330	-----	-----	-----	54, 830
Miscellaneous.....	* 1, 924, 789	* 19, 695	* 243, 277	* 2, 189, 351	* 345, 998	950, 509	-----	5, 673, 473
Total, all species, district 7.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 283, 996
Total.....	63, 730, 397	32, 710, 109	23, 119, 302	38, 218, 050	96, 515, 813	218, 865, 530	80, 127, 950	557, 571, 143

DISTRICT

Species.	M feet b. m.	Species.	M feet b. m.	Species.	M feet b. m.
Yellow pine *	1, 228, 368	Gum.....	82, 031	Spanish Oak.....	2, 660
Spruce and fir.....	508, 717	White pine.....	67, 901	Walnut.....	976
White oak.....	482, 336	Beech.....	62, 920	Locust.....	909
Chestnut.....	317, 149	Hickory.....	51, 911	Cherry.....	875
Longleaf pine.....	179, 456	Mixed oak.....	33, 446	Cypress.....	80
Red oak.....	169, 085	Basawood.....	17, 934	Pond pine.....	75
Hemlock.....	142, 927	Aspen.....	14, 340	Juniper.....	10
Chestnut oak.....	137, 499	Ash.....	10, 105	Miscellaneous.....	76, 096
Maple.....	127, 823	Scarlet oak.....	8, 882	Tie timber.....	123, 569
Yellow birch.....	101, 819	Buckeye.....	6, 017	Total.....	4, 283, 996
Black oak.....	108, 351	Birch.....	4, 742		
Yellow poplar.....	105, 234	Cucumber.....	2, 958		
Paper birch.....	95, 971	Slash pine.....	2, 620		

Forest Service.

* Includes some hemlock.

* Includes balsam, white fir, hemlock, and others.

* Includes piñon pine, tamarack, hemlock.

* Includes Mexican white pine, cork bark fir, foxtail pine, Chihuahua pine, cypress, etc.

* Includes balsam, dead, and other species not specified.

* Includes Coulter pine, big cone spruce, and miscellaneous.

* Presented separately due to difference in species.

* Includes shortleaf, Virginia scrub, table-mountain, and pitch pine.

TABLE 615.—Forest planting.

AREAS PLANTED PRIOR TO JANUARY, 1923.

Class of owner.	Total.	State group.									Per cent planted by each class of owner.
		New England. ¹	Middle Atlantic. ²	Central hardwoods. ³	Lake. ⁴	South Atlantic. ⁵	Gulf Coast. ⁶	Plains and prairies. ⁷	Rocky Mountain. ⁸	Pacific Coast. ⁹	
United States.....	Acres. 179,789	18		773	10,972	1,112	18	20,132	97,562	49,202	12.4
States.....	86,104	15,000	53,626	455	16,810	23	30	100	60		6.0
Municipalities.....	33,715	10,700	20,575	1,060		1,000	300		80		2.3
Farmers and estate owners.....	1,065,687	32,400	32,775	24,169	172,850	5,043	2,825	780,900	14,725	40,000	75.0
Large timberland owners and operators, and wood-using industries.....	20,275	12,600		5	2,470	360	4,860	50		50	1.4
Railroads.....	15,007	62	9,950	918	9	58	1,300	1,510		1,300	1.0
Pulp companies.....	8,600	1,650	5,000	500		300				1,150	.6
Mining companies.....	3,375		2,000	1,245	125	5					.2
Others.....	15,478	1,800	3,100		100	458		20		10,000	1.1
All classes.....	1,448,030	74,230	127,026	29,125	203,336	8,299	9,273	782,612	112,467	101,662	100.0
Per cent planted by each State group.....	100.0	5.1	8.8	2.0	14.0	.6	.6	54.1	7.8	7.0	-----

AREAS PLANTED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

United States.....	7,073				2,379	22		948	2,400	1,324	20.0
States.....	7,052	1,925	3,410	40	1,650	2			25		20.0
Municipalities.....	1,375	650	600	25		100					3.9
Farmers and estate owners.....	13,791	2,085	4,880	435	700	69	310	3,800	342	1,500	39.0
Large timberland owners and operators, and wood-using industries.....	1,678	1,150				25	500	3			4.7
Railroads.....	1,010		1,000	4				6			2.9
Pulp companies.....	1,241	241	1,000								3.5
Mining companies.....	426		400	29							1.2
Others.....	1,700	200	1,500								4.8
All classes.....	35,346	6,251	12,780	530	4,729	218	810	4,457	2,767	2,824	100.0
Per cent planted by each State group.....	100.0	17.7	36.1	1.5	13.4	.6	2.3	12.6	7.8	8.0	-----

Forest Service. Includes relatively small areas sown with forest seeds.

¹ New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.² Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.³ Central hardwoods: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri.⁴ Lake: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.⁵ South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.⁶ Gulf Coast: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas.⁷ Plains and prairie: North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma.⁸ Rocky Mountain: Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.⁹ Pacific Coast: Washington, Oregon, California.

TABLE 616.—*National forest: Construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and trails.*

State.	Year ending June 30, 1923.		Total prior to June 30, 1923.				Expenditures prior to June 30, 1923.		
	Miles constructed.		Miles constructed.		Miles maintained.		Federal funds.	Cooperative funds.	Total funds.
	Roads.	Trails.	Roads.	Trails.	Roads.	Trails.			
Alabama.....	10.0	.....	10.0	.....	10.0	19.0	\$5,738.74	.....	\$5,738.74
Alaska.....	19.1	40.6	90.2	96.7	133.2	96.7	895,613.19	\$171,243.56	1,066,856.75
Arizona.....	138.7	313.8	465.6	993.8	578.1	504.9	1,305,519.38	600,725.20	1,906,244.58
Arkansas.....	29.6	62.3	108.5	133.4	66.8	297.3	302,644.32	24,184.63	326,829.25
California.....	140.5	463.5	402.7	1,211.2	1,540.7	5,029.4	3,478,506.08	978,348.99	4,456,855.07
Colorado.....	122.5	175.9	597.2	807.1	371.1	1,383.5	2,180,422.56	517,220.17	2,697,642.73
Florida.....	4.0	.....	42.4	.....	23.7	36.5	85,281.88	63,347.39	148,629.27
Georgia.....	5.0	34.0	13.5	69.4	10.0	114.6	127,583.32	.....	127,583.32
Idaho.....	206.7	647.4	968.1	1,946.7	380.6	5,071.0	3,431,191.47	891,895.01	4,323,086.48
Kansas.....	.....	.....	3.4	.....	.....	.....	2,111.51	.....	2,111.51
Maine.....	4.3	.....	4.3	30.0	7.1	32.3	10,344.08	.....	10,344.08
Michigan.....	.....	.....	40.4	.....	27.0	.....	6,318.98	186.95	6,505.93
Minnesota.....	25.0	3	70.5	39.0	30.0	18.0	158,371.88	92,189.48	250,561.36
Montana.....	41.2	380.5	388.8	683.7	512.8	5,315.8	1,893,354.73	354,786.57	2,248,141.30
Nebraska.....	10.5	.....	24.0	.....	2.0	.....	18,043.86	.....	18,043.86
Nevada.....	3.0	143.3	299.3	340.8	142.7	82.0	261,411.65	98,163.46	359,575.11
New Hampshire.....	6.6	22.1	11.1	258.1	31.7	237.3	39,351.68	220.25	39,571.93
New Mexico.....	59.2	403.8	293.9	870.7	220.3	880.8	1,191,822.38	101,294.71	1,883,087.09
North Carolina.....	11.0	70.8	61.9	110.9	41.5	347.1	202,727.60	34,056.37	236,783.97
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	65.75	.....	65.75
Oklahoma.....	3.0	.....	6.0	.....	10.0	.....	14,488.95	1,937.36	16,426.31
Oregon.....	395.4	354.3	1,147.4	944.6	1,341.3	3,507.0	3,421,702.02	2,080,006.66	5,501,707.68
Porto Rico.....	14.0	.....	.....	.....	30.3	.....	8,672.64	.....	8,672.64
South Carolina.....	2.0	4.0	5.1	4.0	22.8	.....	50,432.32	11,900.00	62,332.32
South Dakota.....	34.4	.....	132.1	20.6	74.6	3.3	293,330.71	114,201.31	407,532.02
Tennessee.....	.....	105.2	12.2	151.7	11.0	281.2	103,872.97	80,050.00	183,922.97
Utah.....	472.6	279.0	801.1	740.0	485.7	651.0	1,216,473.65	624,202.31	1,840,735.96
Virginia.....	17.4	102.2	24.5	158.9	130.8	364.7	136,828.07	10,759.91	147,587.98
Washington.....	127.6	335.3	367.6	674.8	380.4	3,762.0	2,339,951.03	912,105.45	3,252,056.48
West Virginia.....	.....	20.5	.....	20.5	36.6	143.5	4,913.25	500.00	5,413.25
Wyoming.....	136.9	150.7	430.3	338.4	611.5	197.5	1,371,808.42	242,285.04	1,614,153.46
Total.....	2,024.2	4,123.5	6,873.7	10,675.3	7,242.9	29,078.6	24,559,019.07	8,155,843.08	32,714,862.15

Forest Service.

TABLE 617.—*Forest fires: Number, damage, and area, United States, 1916-1922.*

Group and State.	Number of fires by size.					Damage caused by fires.			Area burned.	
	Calendar year.	Total.	Under 1/2 acre.	1-10 acres.	Over 10 acres.	Total.	Damage to timber.	Other damage.	Forest land.	Total.
United States.....	1916	41,003	11,787	14,347	14,869	\$10,379,791	\$8,839,719	\$1,540,072	8,222,617	12,699,485
	1917	38,308	8,006	13,591	16,646	11,822,818	10,102,911	1,719,907	13,029,512	18,710,751
	1918	36,101	4,965	8,357	12,839	40,751,534	13,649,811	27,001,623	7,085,623	10,842,329
	1919	27,005	6,412	9,414	11,179	14,483,544	11,821,291	2,662,253	5,725,290	8,250,355
	1920	28,153	7,689	10,910	10,910	8,905,140	6,965,453	1,939,687	3,564,757	6,111,958
	1921	38,435	14,983	14,763	11,963	15,152	10,692,591	1,870,861	4,737,408	8,295,567
	1922	51,891	11,204	20,752	19,935	16,078,485	13,365,451	3,313,034	8,194,189	11,541,977
Adjusted average of seven-year period ¹.....	.....	36,112	8,396	13,152	14,564	16,463,241	10,738,738	5,724,503	7,243,652	10,954,137
1922.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern group:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Softwood sub-group—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	216	22	93	101	114,770	106,001	8,775	19,198	21,388
New Hampshire.....	.....	584	115	374	95	69,294	57,412	11,882	8,967	10,126
Vermont.....	.....	160	18	97	45	9,709	7,550	2,159	1,181	3,368
New York.....	.....	655	146	259	250	78,245	67,090	11,155	29,830	76,265

¹ Includes office estimates for a few States which did not report in certain years.

TABLE 617.—Forest fires: Number, damage, and area, United States, 1916-1922—Continued.

Group and State.	Number of fires by size.					Damage caused by fires.			Area burned.	
	Cal-endar year.	Total.	Under 1/2 acre.	1-10 acres.	Over 10 acres.	Total.	Damage to timber.	Other damage.	Forest land.	Total.
1922.										
Northeastern group—Contd.										
Hardwood sub-group—										
Massachusetts.....	4,099	756	3,091	252	\$501,648	\$431,422	\$70,226	Acres, 45,282	Acres, 85,241	
Rhode Island.....	106	87	52	54	86,082	82,857	3,225	10,281	11,906	
Connecticut.....	1,137	508	542		436,226	425,083	11,143	75,159	83,120	
New Jersey.....	1,097	111	520	406	569,679	533,916	35,763	108,417	110,909	
Appalachian group:										
Pennsylvania.....	3,634	144	1,851	1,639	670,134	532,109	138,025	327,035	332,324	
Delaware.....	44	(3)	(18)	(23)	37,660	36,810	850	2,530	5,410	
Maryland.....	405	13	142	250	127,956	121,793	6,163	44,898	45,198	
Virginia.....	1,019	54	281	684	495,386	454,361	41,025	159,984	219,156	
West Virginia.....	647	203	64	380	203,689	200,000	3,689	159,182	164,403	
Southeastern group:										
North Carolina.....	1,272	217	320	735	638,243	610,266	27,977	192,722	193,739	
South Carolina.....	1,471	(318)	(589)	(506)	637,589	571,304	66,285	281,117	303,757	
Georgia.....	3,638	(786)	(1,455)	(1,397)	545,672	476,552	69,120	504,962	600,562	
Florida.....	3,946	(852)	(1,579)	(1,515)	1,618,781	1,284,007	234,174	2,163,167	2,808,271	
Alabama.....	3,382	(780)	(1,353)	(1,290)	1,407,909	1,264,658	203,332	835,125	1,044,280	
Mississippi.....	2,226	(31)	(890)	(855)	919,194	713,826	205,368	527,968	842,799	
East Mississippi group:										
Ohio.....	117	22	39	56	39,156	35,400	3,750	17,215	21,535	
Indiana.....	86	(19)	(347)	(33)	21,458	7,524	13,934	2,834	3,412	
Illinois.....	(85)	(18)	(34)	(33)	(21,105)	(7,432)	(13,763)	(2,799)	(3,370)	
Kentucky.....	779	(168)	(312)	(299)	218,352	202,010	16,342	104,735	118,572	
Tennessee.....	400	28	51	321	167,735	160,791	6,944	83,141	86,415	
West Mississippi group:										
Missouri.....	2,429	(525)	(971)	(933)	483,450	349,587	133,863	233,444	281,995	
Arkansas.....	3,120	(674)	(1,248)	(1,198)	1,071,286	946,007	125,279	774,374	974,907	
Oklahoma.....	277	(90)	(111)	(106)	75,828	55,300	20,528	65,330	85,311	
Louisiana.....	1,544	28	276	1,240	198,175	190,005	5,170	62,525	452,369	
Texas.....	1,967	192	614	1,161	130,968	107,385	23,583	241,829	357,614	
Lake States group:										
Michigan.....	538	16	225	297	35,265	25,410	9,855	13,636	38,483	
Wisconsin.....	188	4	48	136	31,676	27,230	4,448	2,724	33,158	
Minnesota.....	1,293	396	379	518	1,132,516	809,679	322,837	316,868	511,753	
Prairie group:										
North Dakota.....	31	16	14	1	88	88		155	343	
South Dakota.....	5	1	1	3	33	33			1,352	
Nebraska.....										
Kansas.....										
Iowa.....										
Rocky Mountain group:										
Northern sub-group—										
Montana.....	703	459	182	62	30,344	30,344		12,647	13,995	
Idaho.....	1,709	1,111	394	204	776,684	725,212	51,472	60,490	83,135	
Wyoming.....	62	53	6	3	691	691		250	306	
Southern sub-group—										
Colorado.....	158	81	59	18	1,375	1,375		1,054	1,899	
New Mexico.....	371	149	149	73	33,202	33,186	16	75,829	110,034	
Arizona.....	532	319	173	40	2,413	2,406	7	1,567	2,755	
Utah.....	23	9	10	4	94	69	25	69	327	
Nevada.....	7	3	4		1	1			17	
Pacific group:										
Washington.....	1,624	621	474	529	1,951,900	988,956	962,944	319,500	451,534	
Oregon.....	2,127	631	765	731	490,891	223,151	257,740	190,995	208,958	
California.....	1,978	545	644	789	648,780	458,562	190,198	108,174	653,272	
Summary by groups.										
Northeastern—										
Softwood sub-group.....	1,618	301	823	491	272,024	238,053	33,971	59,176	111,147	
Hardwood sub-group.....	6,439	954	4,171	1,314	1,593,635	1,473,278	120,357	239,189	291,176	
Appalachian.....	5,749	417	2,356	2,976	1,534,825	1,345,073	189,752	693,629	766,491	
Southeastern.....	15,935	3,384	6,185	6,368	5,727,469	4,921,213	806,256	4,515,061	5,833,418	
East Mississippi.....	1,467	255	470	742	467,890	413,187	54,703	210,794	253,304	

TABLE 617.—*Forest fires: Number, damage, and area, United States, 1916-1922—Continued.*

Group and State.	Number of fires by size.					Damage caused by fires.			Area burned.	
	Cal-endar year.	To-tal.	Un-der 1 acre.	1-10 acres.	Over 10 acres.	Total.	Damage to timber.	Other damage	Forest land.	Total.
1922.										
Summary by groups—Contd.										
West Missis-sippi.....	9,337	1,479	3,220	4,688	\$1,956,707	\$1,648,284	\$308,428	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake States.....	2,019	418	952	951	1,199,459	862,819	337,146	1,377,502	2,175,120	
Prairie States.....	38	17	15	4	121	121		838,228	583,394	
Rocky Moun-tain—								158	1,685	
Northern subgroup.....	2,474	1,623	582	289	807,719	756,247	51,472	73,887	97,436	
Southern subgroup.....	1,091	561	395	135	27,065	37,087	48	78,519	115,032	
Pacific.....	5,729	1,797	1,883	2,049	3,081,551	1,670,669	1,410,882	613,609	1,313,764	

Forest Service. Compiled from Federal and State sources. Figures in parentheses indicate office estimates.

TABLE 618.—*Forest fires: Causes, United States, 1916-1922.*

Group and State.	Cal-endar year.	Total num-ber.	Number of fires by causes.								
			Light-ning.	Rail-roads.	Camp fires. ¹	Smok-ers.	Brush burn-ing.	Incen-diary.	Lum-ber-ing.	Miscel-lane-ous.	Un-known.
United States.....	1916	41,002	3,434	4,599	2,951	-----	6,623	6,112	2,764	2,191	11,329
	1917	38,369	2,523	6,309	5,182	-----	5,698	5,416	2,594	2,185	8,551
	1918	26,161	3,056	4,407	3,441	-----	3,256	2,317	1,406	1,959	6,249
	1919	27,008	2,721	3,820	4,041	-----	3,106	3,125	1,435	2,039	6,718
	1920	28,153	3,046	4,616	3,679	-----	3,168	3,078	1,724	1,781	6,529
	1921	38,435	2,188	5,515	7,638	-----	4,358	5,336	1,826	2,404	8,770
	1922	51,894	3,983	7,139	5,272	5,694	7,492	10,201	2,694	4,074	8,362
Adjusted average of seven-year period ²		30,112	3,135	5,287	5,591	-----	4,865	5,103	2,074	2,373	7,684
1922											
Northeastern group:											
Softwood sub-group:											
Maine.....		216	7	27	61	-----	32	4	13	17	55
New Hamp-shire.....		584	2	306	194	-----	57	-----	7	24	82
Vermont.....		160	1	27	21	8	40	1	5	7	41
New York.....		655	7	104	185	198	96	21	7	81	-----
Hardwood sub-group:											
Massachusetts.....		4,099	1	1,511	30	668	545	131	4	285	926
Rhode Island.....		106	-----	21	9	-----	17	3	-----	2	53
Connecticut.....		1,137	-----	237	62	28	147	8	4	99	74
New Jersey.....		1,097	-----	339	-----	74	164	-----	-----	59	530
Appalachian group:											
Pennsylvania.....		2,634	8	1,071	206	1,013	244	291	50	161	796
Delaware.....		44	8	12	5	5	10	-----	2	-----	-----
Maryland.....		405	-----	61	79	-----	65	111	10	6	70
Virginia.....		1,019	1	82	110	97	225	159	94	79	172
West Virginia.....		647	-----	71	71	-----	25	81	-----	6	338
Southeastern group:											
North Carolina.....		1,272	10	188	166	56	182	102	61	193	404
South Carolina.....		1,471	32	195	74	112	443	330	104	181	-----
Georgia.....		3,038	102	280	328	246	876	1,212	410	184	-----
Florida.....		3,946	61	275	251	256	387	2,254	244	218	-----
Alabama.....		3,382	63	346	322	240	740	1,220	234	237	-----
Mississippi.....		2,236	94	239	177	186	665	563	187	145	-----

¹ Includes smokers, 1916-1921.

² Includes office estimates for a few States which did not report in certain years.

³ Includes smokers, 1916-1922.

TABLE 618.—Forest fires: Causes, United States, 1916-1922—Continued.

Group and State.	Cal- endar year.	Total num- ber.	Number of fires by causes.								
			Light- ning.	Rail- roads.	Camp fires. ¹	Smok- ers.	Brush burn- ing.	Incen- diary.	Lum- ber- ing.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Un- known.
1922.											
East Mississippi group:											
Ohio.....		117		28	23	7	19	17	5	3	15
Indiana.....		86		20	2	17	28	17		2	—
Illinois.....		(85)		(20)	(2)	(17)	(27)	(17)		(2)	—
Kentucky.....		779	458	53	45	28	70	55	40	30	—
Tennessee.....		400		58	66	20	29	123	37	14	53
West Mississippi group:											
Missouri.....		2,429	246	98	251	235	610	481	71	437	—
Arkansas.....		3,129	58	199	368	211	379	1,424	131	350	—
Oklahoma.....		277		37	48	17	122	32	9	12	—
Louisiana.....		1,544	4	192	204	92	112	156	128	220	436
Texas.....		1,967	11	83	198	295	130	470	421	223	136
Lake State group:											
Michigan.....		538	8	125	139	110	99	22	23	12	—
Wisconsin.....		188		10	16	2	22	2		2	134
Minnesota.....		1,293	2	297	107	80	151	10	10	240	396
Prairie group:											
North Dakota.....											
South Dakota.....		31	16	1	1	8	1	1		3	—
Nebraska.....		5	3			1				1	—
Kansas.....											
Iowa.....											
Rocky Mountain group:											
Northern sub-group:											
Montana.....		703	231	74	99	98	43	108	15	16	19
Idaho.....		1,709	1,003	103	181	135	75	29	63	19	101
Wyoming.....		62	13	4	30	12	2			1	—
Southern sub-group:											
Colorado.....		158	47	20	48	35	4	1		3	—
New Mexico.....		371	205	1	48	71	14	10	9	13	—
Arizona.....		532	361	23	29	81	10	4	7	17	—
Utah.....		33	6		8	4	4			1	—
Nevada.....		7			4	1	1			1	—
Pacific group:											
Washington.....		1,624	134	164	523	218	227	89	166	105	—
Oregon.....		2,127	465	47	284	237	196	436	98	362	—
California.....		1,978	270	92	308	483	203	206	55	147	214
Summary:											
Northeastern group:											
Softwood sub-group.....		1,615	17	471	371	204	237	26	32	79	178
Hardwood sub-group.....		6,439	1	2,099	101	706	813	142	8	437	2,072
Appalachian group.....		5,749	12	1,297	470	1,115	569	642	156	254	1,234
Southeastern group.....		15,935	362	1,523	1,298	1,096	3,293	5,681	1,210	1,068	4,404
East Mississippi group.....		1,467	458	179	138	99	173	229	82	51	68
West Mississippi group.....		9,337	319	609	1,069	830	1,353	2,563	760	1,242	572
Lake States group.....		2,019	10	432	262	192	272	34	33	254	530
Prairie group.....		36	19	1	1	9	1	1		4	—
Rocky Mountain group:											
Northern sub-group.....		2,474	1,247	181	316	245	120	137	78	36	120
Southern sub-group.....		1,091	619	44	137	192	33	15	16	35	—
Pacific group.....		5,729	869	303	1,115	998	628	731	319	614	214

Forest service. Compiled from Federal and State sources. Figures in parentheses indicate office estimates.

¹ Includes smokers, 1916-1921.

TABLE 619.—*Grazing in the national forests: Number of permits issued and stock grazed, 1905-1922.*

Year ending June 30.	Cattle, horses, and hogs.				Sheep and goats.		
	Number of permits.	Number grazed.			Number of permits.	Number grazed.	
		Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.		Sheep.	Goats.
1904-5.....	7,981	632,793	89,331	-----	(¹)	1,709,987	-----
1905-6.....	14,093	1,015,148	(¹)	-----	2,800	5,702,200	(²)
1906-7.....	17,979	1,200,168	(¹)	-----	3,809	6,657,063	(²)
1907-8.....	19,845	1,304,142	76,003	2,076	4,282	6,960,919	126,192
1908-9.....	22,163	1,491,385	90,019	4,601	5,074	7,670,698	139,896
1909-10.....	20,692	1,409,873	84,552	3,145	4,995	7,558,650	90,800
1910-11.....	20,490	1,351,922	91,516	4,500	5,105	7,371,747	77,068
1911-12.....	21,188	1,403,025	95,343	4,330	5,313	7,467,890	83,849
1912-13.....	22,032	1,455,922	97,919	3,277	5,434	7,790,953	70,898
1913-14.....	23,757	1,517,045	99,835	3,361	5,188	7,560,186	58,616
1914-15.....	25,641	1,627,321	96,931	2,792	4,969	7,232,276	51,400
1915-16.....	28,052	1,758,704	98,903	2,968	5,276	7,843,205	43,268
1916-17.....	31,136	1,953,198	98,880	2,306	5,502	7,586,034	49,039
1917-18.....	32,600	2,137,854	102,156	3,371	6,513	8,454,240	57,968
1918-19.....	32,528	2,135,527	93,251	5,154	6,624	7,935,174	60,789
1919-20.....	31,301	2,033,800	83,015	4,066	6,199	7,271,136	53,685
1920 (last 6 months).....	2,146	68,599	6,444	1,010	652	553,293	5,346
1921 (calendar year).....	31,027	1,969,680	78,115	2,433	6,214	6,936,377	43,674
1922 (calendar year).....	30,148	1,915,113	69,640	1,898	5,811	6,851,090	39,889

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¹ Included with cattle.² Included in number of permits for cattle.³ Included with sheep.TABLE 620.—*Timber sales from national forests, 1905-1922.*

Year ending June 30.	Number of sales.			Amount cut in board feet (000 omitted).			Value of timber cut.			Other timber products. ³
	Total.	Com- mer- cial.	"Cost" sales. ¹	Total.	Com- mer- cial sales.	"Cost" sales. ¹	Total.	Com- mercial sales.	"Cost" sales. ¹	
1904-5.....	411	411		68,475	68,475		\$85,597	\$85,597		
1905-6.....	1,023	1,023		138,665	138,665		203,333	203,333		
1906-7.....	1,508	1,508		104,872	194,872		337,952	337,952		
1907-8.....	5,062	5,062		302,792	392,792		794,252	794,252		
1908-9.....	4,980	4,980		352,434	352,434		677,784	677,784		
1909-10.....	5,398	5,398		379,616	379,616		906,308	906,308		
1910-11.....	5,653	5,653		374,678	374,678		842,993	842,993		
1911-12.....	5,772	5,772		431,492	431,492		942,819	942,819		
1912-13.....	6,182	6,091	91	495,668	494,950	718	1,075,185	1,074,682	\$503	
1913-14.....	8,298	5,957	2,341	626,306	616,601	9,645	1,271,060	1,264,490	6,570	
1914-15.....	10,905	6,343	4,562	565,754	546,508	19,246	1,179,448	1,165,268	14,180	
1915-16.....	10,840	6,407	4,433	595,022	575,552	19,470	1,255,098	1,241,105	14,593	
1916-17.....	11,007	6,921	4,086	727,416	706,536	20,880	1,596,909	1,490,814	10,095	\$394
1917-18.....	13,037	7,130	5,907	727,983	706,342	21,641	1,525,421	1,507,121	10,300	4,837
1918-19.....	12,592	6,570	6,022	704,769	685,172	19,597	1,512,373	1,497,702	14,671	7,779
1919-20.....	13,272	7,690	5,582	806,131	783,947	22,184	1,770,401	1,754,600	15,801	10,381
1920 (last 6 months).....	6,653	3,608	3,045	504,113	499,841	14,272	1,178,759	1,168,885	9,874	7,562
1921 (calendar year).....	13,690	7,069	6,621	687,922	666,191	21,731	1,663,182	1,646,818	16,364	4,511
1922 (calendar year).....	12,926	7,200	5,720	876,973	856,147	20,829	2,235,497	2,218,165	17,332	8,096

Forest service.

¹ "Cost" sales are special sales made to farmers and settlers who are entitled by law to purchase for domestic use mature or dend national forest timber at the cost of making and administering the sale.² Value of other timber products, not convertible into board feet, taken from the national forests.³ Estimated.TABLE 621.—*Timber granted without charge from national forests, to local residents, under "free use" regulations, 1907-1922.*

Year ending June 30.	Num- ber of users.	Amount cut, M board feet.	Esti- mated value.	Year ending June 30.	Num- ber of users.	Amount cut, M board feet.	Esti- mated value.
1906-7.....	17,399	86,818	\$100,362	1915-16.....	42,070	119,488	\$184,720
1907-8.....	30,377	131,977	169,320	1916-17.....	41,427	113,073	149,803
1908-9.....	33,431	105,205	169,081	1917-18.....	38,073	96,616	127,688
1909-10.....	35,364	104,796	176,167	1918-19.....	34,617	90,798	118,117
1910-11.....	40,660	123,488	196,930	1919-20.....	37,336	88,060	113,000
1911-12.....	38,749	123,283	196,335	1920 (last 6 months).....	21,168	56,813	60,891
1912-13.....	38,264	121,760	191,826	1921 (calendar year).....	40,535	123,245	117,064
1913-14.....	39,468	120,875	183,228	1922 (calendar year).....	37,188	89,510	96,843
1914-15.....	40,049	123,259	206,597				

Forest Service.

TABLE 622.—Lumber: Production by States, calendar years, 1870–1922.

State.	1870		1880		1890		1899		1904	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Alabama.....		97, 102	20	251, 851	10	589, 480	12	1, 101, 386	11	1, 243, 988
Arizona.....		1, 200		10, 715		5, 320		36, 182		55, 601
Arkansas.....		78, 692		172, 503	14	537, 884	5	1, 023, 987	8	1, 680, 536
California.....	10	318, 817	17	304, 795	15	517, 781	22	737, 035	13	1, 077, 499
Colorado.....		13, 625		63, 792		79, 951		133, 746		141, 914
Connecticut.....		56, 482		64, 427		48, 957		108, 093		69, 376
Delaware.....		18, 858		31, 572		23, 466		35, 955		30, 410
Florida.....	19	158, 524	21	247, 627	22	411, 869	18	790, 373	18	812, 663
Georgia.....	13	245, 141	9	451, 785	11	576, 162	7	1, 311, 917	12	1, 135, 910
Idaho.....		1, 490		18, 204		27, 800		65, 363		211, 447
Illinois.....	12	245, 910	12	334, 244		221, 810		388, 469		211, 545
Indiana.....	5	656, 400	5	915, 943	8	755, 407	13	1, 036, 999	23	503, 853
Iowa.....	9	325, 285	10	412, 578	12	571, 166		352, 411		281, 521
Kansas.....		74, 163		45, 281		4, 037		10, 665		2, 120
Kentucky.....	15	214, 074	16	305, 684	20	423, 185	21	774, 651	21	586, 371
Louisiana.....		76, 459		133, 472	25	303, 726	11	1, 115, 366	3	2, 450, 327
Maine.....	6	639, 167	7	566, 050	9	597, 481	19	784, 647	16	863, 860
Maryland.....		96, 165		127, 336		82, 119		183, 711		166, 469
Massachusetts.....	17	197, 377	23	205, 244		211, 568		344, 190		262, 467
Michigan.....	1	2, 251, 613	1	4, 172, 572	1	4, 300, 172	2	3, 018, 338	4	2, 006, 070
Minnesota.....	14	242, 390	8	563, 974	4	1, 084, 377	3	2, 342, 338	5	1, 942, 248
Mississippi.....	18	100, 584		168, 747	18	455, 417	10	1, 206, 265	7	1, 727, 391
Missouri.....	8	329, 676	11	399, 744	23	402, 052	24	723, 754	24	553, 940
Montana.....		12, 571		21, 420		89, 511		255, 685		236, 430
Nebraska.....		13, 824		13, 585		8, 561		4, 655		1, 862
Nevada.....		35, 025		21, 545				725		(¹)
New Hampshire.....	11	253, 434	19	292, 267		277, 063	25	572, 447	25	491, 591
New Jersey.....	24	101, 829		109, 079		34, 052		74, 118		44, 058
New Mexico.....		6, 909		11, 195		26, 112		30, 980		51, 113
New York.....	3	1, 310, 066	4	1, 184, 220	6	925, 417	17	878, 448	22	551, 076
North Carolina.....	22	124, 938	22	141, 822	16	514, 692	8	1, 286, 638	10	1, 318, 411
Ohio.....	7	597, 237	6	910, 832	13	565, 315	14	990, 497		1, 020, 905
Oklahoma.....				2, 552		2, 552		22, 104		(²)
Oregon.....		75, 193		177, 171	19	446, 483	23	734, 538	14	987, 107
Pennsylvania.....	2	1, 629, 631	2	1, 733, 844	3	2, 133, 316	4	2, 333, 278	6	1, 738, 972
Rhode Island.....		12, 732		8, 469		7, 633		18, 528		15, 398
South Carolina.....		95, 098	24	185, 772		198, 764		466, 429	20	609, 796
South Dakota.....		3, 894		29, 286		28, 233		33, 734		13, 705
Tennessee.....	16	204, 751	18	302, 673	17	460, 261	16	950, 958	19	775, 885
Texas.....	23	106, 897	13	328, 968	7	842, 648	9	1, 232, 404	9	1, 406, 473
Utah.....		19, 741		25, 709		14, 320		17, 548		12, 630
Vermont.....	15	241, 687	14	322, 942	24	394, 476		375, 809		337, 238
Virginia.....	20	144, 225	15	315, 939	21	415, 512	15	950, 119	15	949, 797
Washington.....	21	128, 743		160, 176	5	1, 063, 584	6	1, 420, 032	2	2, 485, 628
West Virginia.....		76, 375	25	180, 112		301, 958	20	778, 051	17	855, 889
Wisconsin.....	4	1, 098, 199	3	1, 542, 021	2	2, 866, 153	1	3, 389, 166	1	2, 623, 157
Wyoming.....		3, 260		2, 960		6, 417		16, 963		7, 990
All other.....						2, 816		4, 571		51, 993
United States.....		12, 765, 543		18, 091, 356		23, 845, 916		35, 084, 166		54, 135, 139
State groups:										
Northeastern.....	1	4, 557, 428	2	4, 642, 656	2	4, 725, 568	3	5, 709, 224	3	4, 601, 821
Central.....	3	2, 284, 423	3	3, 349, 232	4	3, 129, 988	4	5, 643, 379	4	3, 908, 388
Southern.....	4	923, 489	4	1, 754, 956	3	3, 717, 728	2	8, 403, 802	1	10, 468, 318
North Carolina pine	6	364, 261	5	743, 533	6	1, 128, 068	5	2, 712, 186	6	2, 877, 977
Lake.....	2	3, 562, 202	1	6, 278, 567	1	8, 250, 702	1	8, 749, 842	2	6, 572, 075
North Pacific.....	8	203, 936	7	337, 347	5	1, 510, 067	6	2, 183, 570	5	3, 472, 735
South Pacific.....	7	358, 842	8	328, 340	8	517, 781	7	737, 760	7	1, 077, 499
N. Rocky Mountain	10	14, 061	10	39, 624	10	117, 311	9	321, 048	8	447, 877
S. Rocky Mountain	9	44, 735	9	114, 371	9	132, 120	10	235, 319	10	399, 245
Prairie.....	5	417, 166	6	504, 780	7	614, 813	8	408, 036	9	351, 201

¹ Includes cut of District of Columbia.² Included in "All other."³ Includes cut of North Dakota.⁴ Reported as the cut of Alaska.⁵ Includes cut of Alaska, Nevada, and Oklahoma.⁶ Excludes custom mills (sawing 3,196,527 M ft. in 1890).⁷ Includes both merchant and custom sawing.⁸ Includes "All other."

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TABLE 622.—Lumber: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Contd.

State.	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Alabama.....	13	848,897	15	1,006,783	15	1,224,967	12	1,182,079	11	1,691,091
Arizona.....		(¹)		50,900		72,134		43,287		62,731
Arkansas.....	6	1,486,689	6	1,830,368	6	1,988,504	4	1,650,991	5	2,111,390
California.....	11	1,064,608	11	1,348,559	14	1,345,943	15	906,115	18	1,148,507
Colorado.....		56,758		110,212		184,289		117,036		141,710
Connecticut.....		60,845		124,880		140,011		137,855		168,371
Delaware.....		12,200		44,457		50,892		41,184		55,440
Florida.....	19	658,007	17	888,187	21	889,068	20	730,906	17	1,201,734
Georgia.....	17	712,604	18	831,675	19	863,697	17	904,608	15	1,342,249
Idaho.....		212,726		418,944		513,788	24	518,625	25	645,800
Illinois.....		119,065		141,874		141,317		123,319		170,181
Indiana.....	24	352,302	25	447,808		504,790		411,868		556,418
Iowa.....		124,472		163,747		144,271		97,242		132,021
Kansas.....		1,272		(¹)		(¹)		(¹)		4,716
Kentucky.....	22	464,676	20	601,299	17	912,908	21	658,539	21	860,712
Louisiana.....	3	2,293,909	2	2,796,395	2	2,972,119	2	2,722,421	2	3,551,918
Maine.....	15	745,705	13	1,088,747	16	1,103,808	10	929,350	19	1,111,635
Maryland.....		168,749		219,086		213,780		164,534		267,939
Massachusetts.....		252,804		354,483		364,231		284,526		361,200
Michigan.....	5	1,719,687	4	2,094,279	7	1,827,685	7	1,478,252	10	1,880,724
Minnesota.....	4	1,925,804	7	1,794,144	9	1,660,716	9	1,286,122	12	1,561,506
Mississippi.....	8	1,291,390	5	1,840,250	4	2,094,465	3	1,861,016	3	2,672,608
Missouri.....	23	362,217	24	567,084	24	548,774		458,038	23	660,159
Montana.....		189,201		328,727		343,814		811,533		209,582
Nebraska.....		(²)								(¹)
Nevada.....		(¹)				(¹)				(¹)
New Hampshire.....	25	340,727	23	539,259	22	754,023	22	606,760	24	649,666
New Jersey.....		17,704		36,253		30,942		31,930		61,620
New Mexico.....		(¹)		103,079		113,204		79,439		91,987
New York.....	14	750,280	19	810,949	20	848,894	19	781,391	22	681,440
North Carolina.....	10	1,060,602	12	1,222,874	11	1,622,387	13	1,136,796	4	2,177,715
Ohio.....		331,532		438,775		529,087	25	459,259		642,904
Oklahoma.....		11,697		44,694		140,015		158,766		225,730
Oregon.....	9	1,262,610	10	1,604,894	10	1,635,553	8	1,468,158	9	1,594,065
Pennsylvania.....	7	1,397,164	9	1,620,681	8	1,754,729	10	1,203,044	14	1,462,771
Rhode Island.....		14,054		21,528		32,855		30,528		25,499
South Carolina.....	21	466,478	22	606,928	23	649,058	23	560,888	20	597,690
South Dakota.....		11,502		22,634		34,841		25,839		31,057
Tennessee.....	20	540,920	21	634,687	18	894,968	18	790,642	16	1,223,840
Texas.....	12	929,863	8	1,741,473	3	2,229,680	6	1,524,008	7	2,099,130
Utah.....		3,615		7,768		14,090		15,059		12,638
Vermont.....		296,676		329,422		373,660		304,017		351,571
Virginia.....	16	716,197	14	1,063,241	12	1,412,477	11	1,198,725	6	2,101,716
Washington.....	1	3,917,166	1	4,306,053	1	3,777,606	1	2,915,928	1	3,662,946
West Virginia.....	18	672,902	16	976,173	13	1,395,979	14	1,097,015	13	1,472,942
Wisconsin.....	2	2,543,503	3	2,331,305	5	2,003,279	5	1,913,315	8	2,025,038
Wyoming.....		4,390		13,213		17,479		18,822		28,602
All other.....		88,825		61,213		5,891		710,627		11,220
United States.....		30,502,961		37,550,736		40,256,164		33,224,369		44,509,761
State groups:										
Northeastern.....	4	4,030,968	4	5,189,987	2	5,056,831	2	4,622,116	5	5,197,012
Central.....	5	2,843,694	5	3,807,100	5	4,927,823	5	3,999,580	3	5,487,165
Southwestern.....	1	8,226,159	1	10,947,081	1	12,342,435	1	10,710,845	1	14,796,731
N. C. pine.....	6	2,262,277	6	2,853,143	6	3,083,922	6	2,898,409	6	5,177,091
Lake.....	2	6,188,994	2	6,210,728	3	5,491,068	4	4,377,689	4	5,470,270
North Pacific.....	3	5,179,776	3	5,909,947	4	5,413,169	3	4,384,066	2	5,761,911
South Pacific.....	7	1,061,608	7	1,348,569	7	1,345,943	7	996,115	7	1,143,507
N. Rocky Mt.....	8	402,016	8	747,671	8	857,602	8	890,158	8	964,382
S. Rocky Mt.....	10	64,731	9	291,232	9	361,748	9	273,643	9	387,006
Prairie.....	9	242,788	10	236,288	10	185,003	10	133,728	10	179,024

¹Included in "All other."

²Includes cut of Nebraska.

³Included with Kansas.

⁴Reported as cut of Indian Territory.

⁵Includes cut of Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico.

⁶Includes cut of Kansas, and a part of Oklahoma.

⁷Includes cut of Kansas and Nevada.

⁸Includes cut of Nebraska and Nevada.

⁹Includes "All other."

TABLE 622.—Lumber: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Contd.

State.	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Alabama.....	11	1,465,623	13	1,226,212	12	1,378,151	8	1,523,936	8	1,494,732
Arizona.....	---	72,055	---	73,139	---	76,287	---	77,363	---	78,067
Arkansas.....	7	1,844,446	6	1,777,303	7	1,821,811	7	1,911,647	6	1,796,780
California.....	14	1,254,820	14	1,207,561	14	1,203,039	13	1,183,380	12	1,303,183
Colorado.....	---	121,398	---	95,908	---	86,451	---	74,602	---	102,117
Connecticut.....	---	126,463	---	124,661	---	109,251	---	93,730	---	81,883
Delaware.....	---	46,642	---	29,853	---	25,285	---	18,039	---	25,517
Florida.....	18	992,001	16	993,824	16	1,007,525	15	1,055,047	15	1,078,821
Georgia.....	16	1,041,617	19	801,611	17	941,201	17	844,264	16	1,026,191
Idaho.....	21	745,964	20	765,670	21	713,575	21	652,016	20	765,508
Illinois.....	---	113,506	---	96,651	---	122,528	---	102,902	---	66,227
Indiana.....	---	422,963	---	260,613	---	401,017	---	332,963	---	298,571
Iowa.....	---	75,446	---	59,974	---	46,593	---	21,676	---	11,443
Kansas.....	---	639	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
Kentucky.....	20	753,566	21	632,415	22	641,206	22	541,531	22	556,392
Louisiana.....	2	3,733,900	2	3,606,456	2	3,876,211	2	4,161,560	1	3,954,434
Maine.....	19	860,273	18	826,417	19	882,128	18	834,673	17	992,594
Maryland.....	---	154,554	---	144,078	---	174,320	---	140,469	---	162,097
Massachusetts.....	---	229,206	---	273,317	---	250,329	---	224,580	---	143,064
Michigan.....	9	1,681,081	10	1,466,754	10	1,498,827	12	1,222,963	13	1,214,435
Minnesota.....	12	1,457,734	9	1,485,015	11	1,436,726	14	1,149,704	11	1,312,239
Mississippi.....	3	2,122,205	3	2,041,615	3	2,381,893	3	2,010,581	2	2,280,966
Missouri.....	24	501,691	25	418,586	---	422,470	24	416,698	25	370,571
Montana.....	---	319,069	---	226,416	---	272,174	---	357,974	---	317,848
Nebraska.....	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
Nevada.....	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
New Hampshire.....	---	443,907	---	368,619	25	470,499	---	309,424	24	482,744
New Jersey.....	---	38,542	---	26,639	---	34,810	---	27,248	---	48,748
New Mexico.....	---	83,544	---	83,728	---	82,650	---	65,818	---	57,167
New York.....	23	500,074	23	526,283	23	502,351	23	457,720	23	486,195
North Carolina.....	8	1,824,722	5	1,798,724	4	2,193,308	6	1,957,258	4	2,227,851
Ohio.....	25	490,039	24	427,161	24	499,831	25	414,943	---	286,063
Oklahoma.....	---	164,663	---	143,809	---	169,806	---	140,284	---	200,594
Oregon.....	4	2,084,623	4	1,893,998	5	1,916,160	4	2,098,467	5	1,817,675
Pennsylvania.....	15	1,241,199	15	1,048,606	16	992,180	19	781,547	19	864,710
Rhode Island.....	---	14,392	---	9,016	---	14,421	---	14,984	---	15,902
South Carolina.....	22	706,831	22	584,872	20	816,930	20	752,184	21	791,540
South Dakota.....	---	16,340	---	13,046	---	20,986	---	19,103	---	18,744
Tennessee.....	17	1,016,475	17	914,579	18	932,572	16	872,311	18	885,035
Texas.....	6	1,884,134	8	1,681,080	6	1,902,201	5	2,081,471	7	1,554,005
Utah.....	---	11,786	---	10,573	---	9,055	---	5,403	---	8,686
Vermont.....	---	264,815	---	229,254	---	225,983	---	104,647	---	266,608
Virginia.....	10	1,652,192	12	1,359,790	8	1,569,997	10	1,273,953	9	1,488,070
Washington.....	1	4,097,492	1	4,064,754	1	4,098,775	1	4,592,053	2	3,946,189
West Virginia.....	13	1,370,737	11	1,387,786	13	1,318,732	11	1,249,559	14	1,118,490
Wisconsin.....	5	1,801,294	7	1,761,980	9	1,498,876	9	1,493,333	10	1,391,001
Wyoming.....	---	30,931	---	33,309	---	13,560	---	12,940	---	11,852
All other.....	---	* 11,965	---	* 11,786	---	* 22,525	---	* 19,461	---	* 15,672
United States.....	---	* 40,018,282	---	* 37,003,207	---	* 39,158,414	---	* 38,387,009	---	* 37,346,023
State groups:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Northeastern.....	4	3,954,067	6	3,634,743	6	3,712,557	6	3,097,061	6	3,563,092
Central.....	6	4,674,967	4	4,267,791	5	4,338,449	4	3,930,847	5	3,621,330
Southern.....	1	13,348,679	1	12,221,970	1	13,337,894	1	14,328,810	1	13,283,223
N. C. pine.....	5	5,169,745	3	3,743,380	3	4,890,235	3	3,983,395	3	4,417,040
Lake.....	3	6,030,106	5	4,713,755	4	4,424,429	5	3,896,040	4	3,917,696
North Pacific.....	2	6,182,125	2	5,898,453	2	6,015,935	2	6,690,520	2	5,764,064
South Pacific.....	7	1,254,896	7	1,207,561	7	1,303,039	7	1,188,380	7	1,308,183
N. Rocky Mt.....	8	1,065,073	8	994,086	8	965,749	8	1,010,590	8	1,081,350
S. Rocky Mt.....	9	820,314	9	286,657	9	277,063	9	236,126	9	258,483
Prairie.....	10	* 104,380	10	* 84,806	10	* 90,104	10	* 60,240	10	* 45,859

* Included in "All other."

* Includes cut of Nebraska.

* Includes cut of Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

* Mills cutting less than 50 M feet each year excluded.

* Excludes custom mills (sawing 3,196,527 M feet in 1890).

* Includes "All other."

TABLE 622.—Lumber: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Contd.

State.	1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Rank.	Quantity. (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Alabama	8	1,500,000	8	1,720,000	7	1,555,000	9	1,270,000
Arizona		75,915		93,270		79,022		83,661
Arkansas	5	1,800,000	7	1,910,000	5	1,765,000	5	1,470,000
California	11	1,130,000	11	1,420,000	9	1,417,068	7	1,277,084
Colorado		74,500		77,580		71,500		56,882
Connecticut		60,000		75,000		64,000		64,000
Delaware		25,000		12,000		8,500		6,000
Florida	12	1,110,000	10	1,425,000	11	1,230,000	12	950,000
Georgia	17	1,000,000	16	1,000,000	19	740,000	21	515,000
Idaho	21	777,000	19	849,600	17	700,000	15	802,529
Illinois		110,000		60,000		45,000		42,000
Indiana		350,000		270,000		240,000		250,000
Iowa		35,000		20,000		13,436		14,200
Kansas		(¹)		534		4,255		8,401
Kentucky	22	500,000	22	525,000	23	360,000	23	840,000
Louisiana	2	3,900,000	2	4,200,000	2	4,210,000	2	3,450,000
Maine	16	1,000,000	17	935,000	16	770,000	17	650,000
Maryland		165,000		90,227		68,000		71,000
Massachusetts		250,000		210,000		155,000		175,000
Michigan	13	1,100,000	13	1,230,000	13	1,065,000	13	940,000
Minnesota	14	1,100,000	15	1,220,000	12	1,075,000	11	1,005,000
Mississippi	3	2,300,000	3	2,730,000	4	2,425,000	4	1,935,000
Missouri		350,000		260,000		275,000		273,000
Montana		328,000	25	393,900	24	350,000	24	340,000
Nebraska		(²)		(³)				(⁴)
Nevada		(⁵)		(⁵)		(⁵)		(⁵)
New Hampshire	23	500,000	24	385,000	25	290,000	22	350,000
New Jersey		45,000		40,000		25,000		19,500
New Mexico		65,787		91,600		93,000		68,915
New York	24	475,000	23	400,000	22	360,000	25	335,000
North Carolina	4	2,090,000	5	2,100,000	8	1,460,000	10	1,240,000
Ohio	25	400,000		280,000		225,000		235,000
Oklahoma		230,000		240,000		240,000		195,000
Oregon	7	1,690,000	4	2,222,000	3	2,585,000	3	2,710,250
Pennsylvania	18	950,000	20	750,000	21	595,000	20	530,000
Rhode Island		15,000		18,000		10,646		13,100
South Carolina	19	800,000	18	857,000	18	745,000	19	645,000
South Dakota		22,562		29,650		29,045		29,533
Tennessee	20	800,000	21	700,000	20	630,000	18	630,000
Texas	6	1,750,000	6	2,100,000	6	1,735,000	6	1,350,000
Utah		10,892		9,385		8,567		9,815
Vermont		260,000		200,000		170,000		160,000
Virginia	9	1,500,000	12	1,335,000	14	1,090,000	14	855,000
Washington	1	3,960,000	1	4,494,000	1	4,568,500	1	4,603,123
West Virginia	15	1,100,000	14	1,220,000	15	890,000	16	720,000
Wisconsin	10	1,210,000	9	1,600,000	10	1,385,000	8	1,275,000
Wyoming		17,000		18,495		8,700		7,501
All other		(⁶)		(⁷)				
United States		37,011,656		39,807,251		35,831,239		31,890,494
State groups:								
Northeastern	4	3,775,000	6	3,115,237	6	2,488,146	6	2,373,600
Central	5	3,670,000	5	3,315,000	5	2,665,000	5	2,490,000
Southern	1	13,590,000	1	15,325,000	1	13,900,000	1	11,135,000
N. C. pine	3	4,390,000	3	4,292,000	4	3,265,000	4	2,640,000
Lake	6	3,410,000	4	4,050,000	3	3,526,000	3	2,230,000
North Pacific	2	5,640,000	2	6,716,000	2	7,153,500	2	7,313,373
South Pacific	7	1,130,000	7	1,420,000	7	1,417,068	7	1,377,084
N. Rocky Mt.	8	1,105,000	8	1,233,500	8	1,110,000	8	1,142,539
S. Rocky Mt.	9	244,094	9	290,330	9	260,789	9	246,774
Prairie	10	57,562	10	50,184	10	46,736	10	52,134

¹ Includes cut of Nevada.² Mills cutting less than 50 M feet each per year.³ Includes cut of Nebraska.⁴ Included with Kansas.⁵ Included with California.

TABLE 622.—Lumber: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Contd.

State.	1919		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Alabama.....	5	1,798,746	7	1,439,200	6	1,386,426	7	1,457,608
Arizona.....		73,655		121,160		46,418		88,800
Arkansas.....	6	1,772,157	6	1,452,200	8	1,301,005	8	1,382,032
California.....	9	1,256,363	5	1,513,000	7	1,350,438	5	1,720,556
Colorado.....		64,864		70,000		41,076		38,917
Connecticut.....		86,708		71,600		64,841		53,198
Delaware.....		27,437		19,800		20,839		14,139
Florida.....	10	1,137,432	12	1,000,900	10	922,332	9	980,014
Georgia.....	13	893,965	15	761,800	12	792,579	13	809,391
Idaho.....	16	765,388	13	970,000	16	542,620	11	857,581
Illinois.....		64,628		56,900		42,531		24,387
Indiana.....		282,487		258,300		138,397		148,569
Iowa.....		18,493		14,300		5,372		6,131
Kansas.....		2,840		4,600		(¹)		3,657
Kentucky.....	22	512,078	22	421,100	24	255,922	24	210,360
Louisiana.....	2	3,163,871	3	3,120,000	2	3,215,110	2	3,386,000
Maine.....	21	596,116	21	505,600	19	421,536	20	362,224
Maryland.....		113,362		85,600		71,169		54,358
Massachusetts.....		166,841		139,200		136,736		94,656
Michigan.....	14	875,891	16	749,800	15	571,387	15	656,952
Minnesota.....	18	699,639	19	576,300	20	412,145	18	511,744
Mississippi.....	4	2,390,135	4	2,224,000	3	2,081,520	4	2,267,695
Missouri.....	25	321,383	25	274,200		158,418	25	201,849
Montana.....		287,378	24	410,000	25	213,989	22	303,458
Nebraska.....		505		(¹)		(¹)		(¹)
Nevada.....		20,335		(¹)		(²)		(²)
New Hampshire.....	24	338,777		248,600	23	261,999		180,706
New Jersey.....		36,888		23,300		23,860		9,553
New Mexico.....		86,808		112,240		94,520		126,449
New York.....	23	357,764	23	410,900	22	283,863	23	222,257
North Carolina.....	7	1,654,435	9	1,246,700	9	931,015	10	936,248
Ohio.....		280,076		247,400		133,218		136,877
Oklahoma.....		168,403		163,400		120,371		149,323
Oregon.....	3	2,577,403	2	3,317,000	4	2,022,219	8	3,023,798
Pennsylvania.....	19	630,471	20	520,000	21	368,102	21	333,239
Rhode Island.....		11,030		8,900		4,946		3,030
South Carolina.....	20	621,679	18	610,500	13	684,333	12	854,799
South Dakota.....		42,970		45,100		27,062		35,395
Tennessee.....	15	792,132	14	779,800	18	451,937	19	435,979
Texas.....	8	1,379,774	8	1,328,800	5	1,502,333	6	1,542,708
Utah.....		11,917		7,750		7,689		6,827
Vermont.....		218,479		164,500		139,183		95,967
Virginia.....	12	1,088,038	11	1,014,400	14	592,979	16	617,493
Washington.....	1	4,961,220	1	5,525,000	1	3,831,800	1	5,836,277
West Virginia.....	17	763,103	17	697,600	17	467,002	17	554,277
Wisconsin.....	11	1,116,338	10	1,059,900	11	800,477	14	775,540
Wyoming.....		8,674		7,550		5,750		7,850
All other.....						13,310		45,183
United States.....		7,345,522,076		7,337,798,800		10,265,960,864		7,315,588,888
State groups:								
Northeastern.....	6	2,683,873	6	2,198,000	4	1,797,074	7	1,423,277
Central.....	4	3,015,887	4	2,735,300	5	1,784,009	5	1,762,398
Southern.....	1	12,704,483	1	11,490,300	1	11,321,766	1	11,974,771
N. Carolina pine.....	3	3,374,152	3	2,871,600	3	2,206,327	3	2,408,540
Lake.....	5	2,691,868	5	2,386,000	6	1,647,425	4	1,944,236
North Pacific.....	2	7,638,623	2	8,842,000	2	5,854,019	2	8,880,045
South Pacific.....	7	1,279,698	7	1,513,000	7	1,350,438	6	1,720,556
N. Rocky Mt.....	8	1,062,766	8	1,280,000	8	756,609	8	1,161,039
S. Rocky Mt.....	9	245,918	9	318,700	9	195,453	9	298,843
Prairie.....	10	64,808	10	63,900	10	45,744	10	45,183

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports. Figures 1915-1918 and for 1920 include estimates for firms not reporting.

Northeastern: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Central: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Southern: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas

North Carolina Pine: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.

Lake: Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

North Pacific: Oregon, Washington.

South Pacific: California, Nevada.

North Rocky Mountain: Idaho, Montana.

South Rocky Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Prairie: Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota.

¹ Includes cut of Nevada.

² Includes cut of Nebraska.

³ Includes in "All other."

⁴ Includes with Kansas.

⁵ Includes with California.

⁶ Includes cut of Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

⁷ Includes both merchant and custom sawing.

⁸ Includes 2,656 mills cutting less than 50 M feet each per year.

⁹ Mills cutting less than 50 M feet each year excluded.

¹⁰ Excludes custom mills.

¹¹ Includes "All other."

TABLE 623.—*Lumber value: Production by States, calendar years, 1840, 1850, and 1860 compared with 1920.*

State.	1840		1850		1860		1920	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
Alabama.....	20	\$169,008	16	\$1,103,481	17	\$1,873,484	8	\$45,708,992
Arizona.....								4,539,865
Arkansas.....	19	176,617		122,018		1,165,002	6	56,722,932
California.....			20	959,485	8	3,943,881	5	60,459,480
Colorado.....								2,008,300
Connecticut.....		147,841		534,794		572,731		2,548,960
Delaware.....		5,562		230,863		276,161		580,140
Florida.....		30,840		881,034		1,470,045	13	37,934,110
Georgia.....		114,060		923,403	12	2,412,996	18	23,600,564
Idaho.....							14	37,094,300
Illinois.....	16	203,666	11	1,324,484	10	2,543,985		2,215,299
Indiana.....	8	420,791	6	2,135,351	7	4,271,605		14,426,065
Iowa.....		50,280		470,760	16	2,124,502		583,011
Kansas.....						1,550,737		1,617,737
Kentucky.....		130,329	8	1,502,434	11	2,403,085		17,627,246
Louisiana.....		66,106	13	1,129,677		1,575,995	2	137,155,200
Maine.....	2	1,808,683	3	5,872,573	4	6,598,565		18,398,784
Maryland.....	14	226,977		4,614,168		3,626,989		2,865,888
Massachusetts.....	11	344,845	7	1,532,265	13	2,218,144		4,279,006
Michigan.....	9	392,325	5	2,464,329	3	7,040,190	15	34,483,302
Minnesota.....				57,800		1,234,203	20	20,850,534
Mississippi.....	18	102,794		913,107	18	1,823,627	4	82,421,440
Missouri.....		70,355	9	1,479,124	9	3,074,226		10,293,468
Montana.....								13,509,500
Nebraska.....						335,340		13,568
Nevada.....								(¹)
New Hampshire.....	7	433,217	17	1,099,492		1,208,629		8,412,624
New Jersey.....	12	271,691	14	1,123,052	20	1,608,610		963,627
New Mexico.....				20,000		44,150		4,265,120
New York.....	1	3,691,302	1	13,126,759	2	9,710,945		19,760,184
North Carolina.....	6	506,766	18	985,075		1,074,003	10	41,901,637
Ohio.....	13	262,821	4	3,964,472	5	5,156,076		12,914,280
Oklahoma.....								6,305,606
Oregon.....			10	1,355,500		690,008	3	121,070,500
Pennsylvania.....	3	1,160,220	2	7,729,058	1	10,743,752	19	22,994,400
Rhode Island.....		44,455		241,556		74,592		307,228
South Carolina.....	5	537,684	15	1,108,880		1,124,440	17	24,401,085
South Dakota.....								1,849,100
Tennessee.....	15	217,006		725,387	15	2,196,703	16	33,227,278
Texas.....				466,012	19	1,735,464	9	45,312,080
Utah.....				14,620		119,145		178,638
Vermont.....	10	346,939		618,065		901,519		6,471,430
Virginia.....	4	538,092	19	977,412	14	2,201,187	11	40,758,592
Washington.....						1,172,520	1	190,778,250
West Virginia.....							12	38,596,352
Wisconsin.....	17	202,289	12	1,218,516	6	4,377,880	7	46,729,892
Wyoming.....								193,304
All other.....								
United States.....		12,943,507		58,521,976		93,338,606		1,298,399,167
State groups: ²								
Northeastern.....	1	8,671,632	1	32,748,645	1	34,540,637		87,601,610
Central.....	3	1,805,566	2	11,091,232	2	19,710,690	8	129,289,948
Southern.....	4	738,921	3	5,049,722	4	12,054,108	1	435,160,024
North Carolina pine	2	1,582,542	5	3,071,267	5	4,399,630	4	107,061,864
Lake.....	5	594,544	4	8,740,645	8	12,652,273	5	102,064,228
North Pacific.....				1,355,500		1,803,528	2	811,848,750
South Pacific.....				959,485		3,943,881		60,459,480
N. Rocky Mt.....				34,620		164,295		51,293,790
S. Rocky Mt.....				470,760		4,010,879		11,186,127
Prairie.....		50,280						8,069,416

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

¹ Estimated.² Including District of Columbia (product valued at \$29,000 in 1850, and \$21,125 in 1860).³ Included with California.⁴ Part of Virginia prior to 1870.⁵ Distribution of States same as shown in Table 622

TABLE 624.—Lumber production: By species, calendar years, 1899–1922.

Species or kind of wood.	1899		1904		1905		1906		1907	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Yellow pine.....	1	9,658,548	1	11,533,070	1	8,771,966	1	11,661,077	1	13,215,185
Douglas fir.....	5	1,738,507	4	2,928,409	3	4,319,479	2	4,989,843	2	4,748,872
White pine.....	2	7,772,394	2	5,339,704	2	4,984,698	3	4,583,727	3	4,192,708
Hemlock.....	4	2,420,673	3	3,268,787	4	2,804,083	4	3,537,329	5	3,373,018
Western yellow pine.....	8	944,560	7	1,276,237	7	968,542	7	1,386,777	7	1,527,196
Spruce.....	6	1,448,091	6	1,308,896	6	1,165,940	6	1,644,987	6	1,726,797
Cypress.....	10	496,836	9	748,892	8	758,369	9	899,276	10	767,639
Redwood.....	13	360,187	12	519,257	11	411,689	11	659,678	13	569,459
Cedar.....	7	232,978	11	228,085	12	393,900	10	357,845	8	251,002
Larch.....	9	59,619	10	34,784	10	146,636	12	289,473	9	324,509
White fir.....	---	---	---	---	---	52,725	---	104,329	---	146,508
Sugar pine.....	---	58,558	---	---	---	125,085	---	133,640	---	115,606
Balsam fir.....	---	---	---	---	---	36,506	---	---	---	153,359
Lodgepole pine.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All other soft woods.....	---	9,135	---	169,541	---	---	---	67,264	---	---
Softwoods.....	---	24,153,063	---	27,353,312	---	24,914,618	---	30,225,245	---	31,001,225
Oak.....	3	4,438,027	5	2,902,856	5	1,833,769	5	2,826,363	4	3,716,768
Maple.....	9	633,466	10	387,558	9	606,746	8	582,879	5	639,679
Gum, red and sap.....	15	285,417	11	323,990	13	316,588	12	453,678	11	680,290
Yellow poplar.....	7	1,115,242	8	659,554	10	582,746	10	689,122	9	862,849
Chestnut.....	---	206,098	16	263,537	---	226,413	13	407,379	12	653,239
Birch.....	---	132,601	---	224,009	15	240,704	15	370,432	15	387,614
Beech.....	---	---	---	---	---	219,000	---	275,661	14	430,005
Hasswood.....	14	308,689	---	228,041	14	258,399	14	378,838	---	381,088
Elm.....	11	456,731	14	258,330	---	227,038	---	224,795	---	200,570
Cottonwood.....	12	415,124	13	321,574	---	236,000	---	263,906	---	284,161
Ash.....	---	269,120	---	169,178	---	159,634	---	214,460	---	252,040
Hickory.....	---	96,636	---	106,624	---	95,803	---	148,212	---	203,211
Tupelo.....	---	---	---	---	---	26,794	---	47,882	---	68,842
Walnut.....	---	38,681	---	31,455	---	29,651	---	48,174	---	41,490
Sycamore.....	---	29,715	---	18,603	---	---	---	---	---	46,044
Cherry.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,667
All other hardwoods.....	---	208,504	---	312,920	---	510,865	---	97,581	---	---
Minor species.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,647
Hardwoods.....	---	2,634,021	---	6,781,627	---	5,598,348	---	7,315,491	---	9,254,929
Total.....	---	34,787,084	---	34,135,739	---	30,502,961	---	37,560,736	---	40,256,154

Species or kind of wood.	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Yellow pine.....	1	11,236,372	1	16,277,136	1	14,143,471	1	12,896,766	1	14,787,063
Douglas fir.....	2	3,676,114	2	4,856,378	2	5,286,644	2	5,064,243	2	5,175,123
White pine.....	3	3,344,921	4	3,900,034	4	3,352,163	3	3,280,694	4	3,139,227
Hemlock.....	5	2,536,543	5	3,051,399	5	2,839,129	5	2,556,366	5	2,426,564
Western yellow pine.....	7	1,225,550	7	1,499,985	6	1,562,106	6	1,330,700	7	1,219,444
Spruce.....	6	1,411,992	6	1,748,547	7	1,449,912	7	1,261,726	6	1,238,600
Cypress.....	9	748,297	9	858,635	9	936,659	8	961,627	9	967,227
Redwood.....	14	404,802	13	521,680	12	548,493	13	490,766	13	496,786
Cedar.....	---	272,764	---	346,008	---	415,039	---	374,926	---	329,066
Larch.....	---	382,466	15	421,214	---	392,514	---	368,216	15	407,064
White fir.....	---	98,120	---	89,318	---	132,827	---	124,897	---	122,613
Sugar pine.....	---	82,809	---	97,191	---	163,165	---	117,967	---	132,416
Balsam fir.....	---	69,956	---	166,702	---	74,580	---	88,375	---	84,261
Lodgepole pine.....	---	---	---	20,733	---	20,634	---	32,014	---	22,030
All other soft woods.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Softwoods.....	---	25,546,666	---	33,896,969	---	31,160,856	---	26,962,366	---	30,536,410

* Includes a small quantity of softwoods in New York not separately reported.

* Reported as "Mixed" and probably includes some softwoods.

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TABLE 624.—*Lumber production: By species, calendar years, 1899–1922—Contd.*

Species or kind of wood.	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Oak.....	4	2, 771, 511	3	4, 414, 457	3	3, 522, 098	4	3, 098, 444	3	3, 318, 962
Maple.....	8	874, 983	8	1, 105, 604	8	1, 006, 637	9	951, 667	8	1, 020, 864
Gum, red and sap.....	11	589, 547	11	705, 945	11	610, 206	11	582, 067	10	694, 280
Yellow poplar.....	10	654, 122	10	558, 500	10	734, 026	10	659, 475	11	623, 289
Chestnut.....	12	539, 541	12	663, 891	13	535, 049	12	529, 022	12	554, 230
Birch.....	15	386, 367	---	452, 370	15	420, 769	14	432, 571	---	388, 272
Beech.....	13	410, 072	14	511, 244	14	437, 325	15	403, 881	14	435, 250
Basswood.....	---	319, 505	---	399, 151	---	344, 704	---	304, 621	---	296, 717
Elm.....	---	273, 845	---	347, 456	---	265, 107	---	236, 108	---	262, 141
Cottonwood.....	---	232, 475	---	265, 600	---	220, 305	---	198, 629	---	227, 477
Ash.....	---	225, 367	---	291, 200	---	246, 035	---	214, 398	---	234, 548
Hickory.....	---	197, 372	---	333, 929	---	272, 252	---	240, 217	---	278, 757
Tupelo.....	---	69, 170	---	96, 076	---	92, 071	---	98, 142	---	122, 545
Walnut.....	---	43, 881	---	46, 108	---	36, 449	---	38, 293	---	43, 083
Sycamore.....	---	43, 332	---	56, 511	---	45, 063	---	42, 836	---	49, 488
Cherry.....	---	18, 054	---	24, 594	---	18, 237	---	21, 422	---	22, 245
All other hardwoods.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minor species.....	---	29, 819	---	37, 557	---	50, 191	---	48, 126	---	59, 900
Hardwoods.....	---	7, 678, 363	---	10, 612, 802	---	8, 857, 428	---	8, 100, 819	---	8, 031, 998
Total.....	---	33, 224, 369	---	44, 509, 761	---	40, 018, 282	---	37, 003, 207	---	39, 158, 414

Species or kind of wood.	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Yellow pine.....	1	14, 830, 363	1	14, 472, 804	1	14, 700, 000	1	15, 055, 000	1	13, 539, 494
Douglas fir.....	2	5, 550, 096	2	4, 763, 693	2	4, 431, 249	2	5, 416, 000	2	5, 585, 000
White pine.....	4	2, 668, 636	4	2, 632, 587	4	2, 700, 000	4	2, 700, 000	3	2, 250, 000
Hemlock.....	5	2, 319, 982	5	2, 165, 728	5	2, 275, 000	5	2, 350, 000	5	2, 300, 000
Western yellow pine.....	6	1, 258, 528	6	1, 327, 365	7	1, 293, 985	6	1, 690, 000	6	1, 900, 000
Spruce.....	7	1, 046, 816	7	1, 245, 614	6	1, 400, 000	7	1, 250, 000	7	1, 125, 000
Cypress.....	8	1, 097, 247	8	1, 013, 013	8	1, 100, 000	8	1, 000, 000	8	950, 000
Redwood.....	12	510, 271	12	535, 199	13	420, 294	13	490, 850	11	487, 458
Cedar.....	---	358, 444	14	499, 903	14	420, 000	---	410, 000	---	265, 000
Larch.....	14	395, 273	---	358, 561	---	375, 000	14	455, 000	14	360, 000
White fir.....	---	88, 109	---	112, 627	---	125, 048	---	190, 000	---	218, 200
Sugar pine.....	---	149, 026	---	130, 159	---	117, 701	---	169, 250	---	132, 600
Balsam fir.....	---	93, 752	---	125, 212	---	100, 000	---	125, 000	---	88, 900
Lodgepole pine.....	---	20, 106	---	18, 374	---	26, 486	---	30, 800	---	12, 500
Softwoods.....	---	30, 302, 549	---	29, 406, 839	---	29, 484, 763	---	31, 331, 900	---	29, 174, 122
Oak.....	3	3, 211, 718	3	3, 278, 908	3	2, 970, 000	3	3, 300, 000	4	2, 250, 000
Maple.....	9	901, 487	9	909, 743	9	900, 000	9	975, 000	9	860, 000
Gum, red and sap.....	10	772, 514	10	675, 380	10	655, 000	10	800, 000	10	788, 000
Yellow poplar.....	11	620, 176	13	519, 221	12	464, 000	11	560, 000	15	350, 000
Chestnut.....	13	505, 802	11	540, 591	11	490, 000	12	535, 000	13	415, 000
Birch.....	15	378, 739	15	430, 667	15	415, 000	15	450, 000	12	415, 000
Beech.....	---	365, 501	---	376, 464	---	360, 000	---	360, 000	---	296, 000
Basswood.....	---	257, 102	---	204, 656	---	260, 000	---	275, 080	---	203, 000
Elm.....	---	214, 532	---	214, 204	---	210, 000	---	240, 000	---	205, 000
Cottonwood.....	---	208, 938	---	195, 198	---	180, 000	---	200, 000	---	190, 000
Ash.....	---	207, 816	---	189, 499	---	190, 000	---	210, 000	---	175, 000
Hickory.....	---	162, 980	---	116, 113	---	100, 000	---	125, 000	---	95, 000
Tupelo.....	---	120, 420	---	124, 480	---	170, 000	---	275, 000	---	265, 000
Walnut.....	---	40, 565	---	25, 573	---	90, 000	---	90, 000	---	62, 000
Sycamore.....	---	30, 804	---	22, 773	---	25, 000	---	40, 000	---	32, 000
Cherry.....	---	14, 126	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minor species.....	---	71, 240	---	55, 624	---	47, 893	---	40, 351	---	56, 117
Hardwoods.....	---	8, 064, 460	---	7, 939, 184	---	7, 526, 892	---	8, 475, 351	---	6, 667, 117
Total.....	---	38, 387, 009	---	37, 346, 023	---	37, 011, 656	---	39, 807, 251	---	35, 831, 239

TABLE 624.—Lumber production: By species, calendar years, 1899-1922—Contd.

Species or kind of wood.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).	Rank.	Quantity (M feet).
Yellow pine.....	1	10,845,000	1	13,062,938	1	11,091,000	1	10,959,863	1	11,500,771
Douglas fir.....	2	5,820,000	2	5,902,169	2	6,960,000	2	4,642,122	2	6,831,590
White pine.....	3	2,200,000	6	1,723,642	6	1,500,000	5	1,273,710	6	1,382,755
Hemlock.....	5	1,875,000	5	1,754,998	5	1,850,000	6	1,201,063	5	1,524,641
Western yellow pine.....	6	1,710,000	4	1,755,015	4	2,290,000	4	1,432,273	3	2,080,994
Spruce.....	7	1,125,000	7	979,968	9	825,000	9	629,256	9	731,371
Cypress.....	10	630,000	10	656,212	10	625,000	7	770,920	7	868,952
Redwood.....	11	443,231	12	410,442	11	476,500	11	467,804	11	565,965
Cedar.....	12	245,000	---	332,234	---	250,000	15	234,576	12	334,083
Larch.....	14	355,000	13	388,121	14	390,000	---	213,397	15	274,589
White fir.....	---	213,000	---	223,422	---	280,000	---	186,363	14	297,727
Sugar pine.....	---	111,800	---	133,658	---	146,000	---	133,566	---	194,067
Balsam fir.....	---	82,000	---	68,030	---	85,000	---	29,350	---	32,903
Lodgepole pine.....	---	12,500	---	16,281	---	31,000	---	11,241	---	13,936
Softwoods.....	---	25,667,531	---	27,407,130	---	26,809,500	---	22,185,504	---	26,644,334
Oak.....	4	2,025,000	3	2,708,280	3	2,500,000	3	1,592,175	4	1,606,154
Maple.....	8	815,000	8	857,489	7	875,000	10	609,852	10	639,781
Gum, red and sap.....	9	765,000	9	851,431	8	850,000	8	683,398	8	808,461
Yellow poplar.....	15	290,000	---	328,538	15	350,000	14	235,418	---	273,971
Chestnut.....	12	400,000	11	545,696	12	475,000	13	312,486	13	310,801
Birch.....	13	370,000	14	375,079	13	405,000	12	310,192	---	263,094
Beech.....	15	290,000	15	358,985	---	325,000	---	190,387	---	163,448
Basswood.....	---	200,000	---	183,562	---	195,000	---	125,633	---	134,168
Elm.....	---	195,000	---	194,417	---	225,000	---	132,276	---	142,702
Cottonwood.....	---	175,000	---	144,155	---	155,000	---	122,305	---	113,829
Ash.....	---	170,000	---	154,931	---	170,000	---	127,843	---	130,735
Hickory.....	---	100,000	---	170,013	---	150,000	---	73,523	---	56,682
Tupelo.....	---	237,000	---	143,730	---	180,000	---	134,751	---	158,938
Walnut.....	---	100,000	---	39,218	---	35,000	---	31,121	---	38,735
Sycamore.....	---	30,000	---	28,114	---	31,000	---	17,932	---	17,901
Cherry.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minor species.....	---	60,963	---	61,306	---	68,300	---	67,008	---	66,154
Hardwoods.....	---	6,222,963	---	7,144,946	---	6,989,300	---	4,775,300	---	4,924,554
Total.....	---	31,890,494	---	34,552,076	---	33,798,800	---	26,960,864	---	31,568,888

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports. Figures for 1915-1918 and for 1920 include estimates for firms not reporting.

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TABLE 625—Lath and shingles: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922.

State.	1870		1880		1890		1900	
	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.
Alabama.....	1, 115	1, 422	14, 147	5, 427	35, 105	292, 583	28, 721	267, 278
Arizona.....			150	1, 780		1, 500	2, 040	350
Arkansas.....	2, 200	4, 747	6, 537	61, 758	20, 364	329, 823	21, 164	349, 522
California.....	2, 877	108, 547	2, 430	138, 718	7, 350	305, 964	11, 507	650, 090
Colorado.....	2, 710	3, 675	4, 925	27, 214	4, 500	10, 625	5, 558	5, 165
Connecticut.....	813	15, 510	1, 719	7, 192	1, 500	3, 523	418	3, 214
Delaware.....	100		317	506	650	100	1, 130	20
District of Columbia.....			1, 000					
Florida.....	1, 400		20, 101	2, 061	35, 000	114, 107	21, 761	177, 123
Georgia.....	1, 883	1, 500	17, 438	25, 332	23, 250	102, 877	31, 406	243, 797
Idaho.....		400	750	4, 235	1, 000	7, 825	3, 220	15, 806
Illinois.....	13, 550	40, 928	25, 977	15, 309	30, 000	18, 339	30, 674	42, 825
Indiana.....	11, 202	73, 707	28, 021	20, 634	23, 300	78, 789	10, 138	34, 196
Iowa.....	47, 884	97, 928	79, 924	128, 100	110, 500	200, 649	58, 638	66, 140
Kansas.....	320	12, 108	23	833			4	
Kentucky.....	8, 050	13, 573	26, 858	25, 253	35, 808	30, 748	17, 091	50, 375
Louisiana.....	5		7, 745	30, 195	7, 500	411, 725	99, 852	504, 819
Maine.....	266, 869	364, 201	184, 620	426, 530	190, 355	483, 153	217, 376	405, 862
Maryland.....	5, 849	3, 830	7, 955	4, 429	3, 500	12, 277	5, 399	22, 824
Massachusetts.....	872	36, 496	16, 947	19, 667	20, 865	24, 523	8, 807	20, 500
Michigan.....	304, 054	658, 741	461, 805	2, 584, 717	478, 935	2, 848, 820	259, 017	1, 926, 110
Minnesota.....	40, 768	127, 813	88, 068	194, 566	176, 300	461, 472	387, 064	498, 800
Mississippi.....	651	5, 500	7, 908	5, 355	10, 855	11, 270	6, 083	32, 027
Missouri.....	12, 970	10, 442	20, 830	8, 832	20, 785	24, 080	24, 835	28, 227
Montana.....	400	2, 356	2, 620	9, 627	3, 360	1, 295	14, 231	6, 880
Nebraska.....		900				2, 805	1	
Nevada.....	75	700		485				
New Hampshire.....	10, 383	52, 225	49, 454	67, 096	55, 834	79, 193	74, 221	40, 499
New Jersey.....	3, 167	3, 024	8, 948	10, 717	9, 150	17, 608	3, 559	33, 836
New Mexico.....			107	722	2, 310	3, 140	2, 105	4, 800
New York.....	87, 999	372, 183	79, 399	305, 711	85, 250	491, 641	66, 469	100, 204
North Carolina.....	1, 530	13, 817	13, 340	8, 707	19, 330	100, 442	48, 782	212, 407
North Dakota.....				1, 600	2, 000			
Ohio.....	15, 238	59, 652	50, 625	24, 876	38, 265	49, 302	18, 519	13, 605
Oklahoma.....							175	103
Oregon.....	7, 346		18, 245	5, 040	14, 110	51, 530	41, 779	31, 189
Pennsylvania.....	95, 592	275, 273	183, 740	289, 561	195, 273	422, 701	260, 949	309, 858
Rhode Island.....		5, 119	10	1, 986		3, 790	16	2, 267
South Carolina.....	2, 500	1, 200	22, 133	10, 036	19, 150	23, 618	20, 311	88, 875
South Dakota.....			1, 564	4, 822	1, 080	7, 545	1, 856	800
Tennessee.....	5, 370	11, 337	21, 275	14, 208	35, 359	19, 537	33, 199	60, 735
Texas.....	623	30, 209	14, 121	112, 523	39, 565	214, 082	4, 181	210, 633
Utah.....	1, 138	8, 061	1, 583	9, 203		1, 115	793	2, 400
Vermont.....	6, 672	28, 502	19, 745	55, 711	23, 475	69, 035	9, 314	52, 809
Virginia.....	4, 258	614	14, 402	8, 223	19, 204	11, 566	36, 502	27, 784
Washington.....	17, 000	10, 450	6, 550	3, 610	49, 600	545, 297	145, 151	4, 337, 992
West Virginia.....	197, 871	5, 600	12, 071	3, 695	23, 480	1, 009	58, 440	34, 350
Wisconsin.....	102, 663	906, 907	215, 132	862, 922	385, 500	1, 306, 022	418, 011	994, 427
Wyoming.....		750	300	865		1, 345	629	2, 185
All other States.....						70		
United States..	1, 295, 091	3, 265, 516	1, 761, 788	5, 555, 046	2, 293, 308	9, 275, 809	2, 523, 998	12, 102, 017

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

¹ Includes Indian Territory.

² Includes both Dakotas.

³ Reported as the cut of Alaska.

TABLE 625—Lath and shingles: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Continued.

State.	1904		1905		1906		1907	
	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.
Alabama.....	26,590	112,098		268,080			39,948	147,641
Arizona.....	5,635		(¹)				13,848	
Arkansas.....	53,594	269,706		362,135		228,563	71,163	196,163
California.....	16,962	737,589		847,863		834,329	18,036	762,178
Colorado.....	17,171	950					8,056	726
Connecticut.....	475	6,225					215	3,528
Delaware.....	320	350					966	535
District of Columbia.....								
Florida.....	20,975	188,652		154,524		175,720	41,440	186,844
Georgia.....	28,569	364,378		177,986		161,339	66,674	194,283
Idaho.....	16,137	41,972					45,763	63,678
Illinois.....	16,572	12,408					1,597	200
Indiana.....	2,960	3,990					3,249	2,337
Iowa.....	58,807	35,404					22,439	11,754
Kansas.....			(¹)	(¹)				
Kentucky.....	15,837	42,775					36,589	24,053
Louisiana.....	161,403	901,866	256,250	743,393	348,630	866,007	281,495	813,567
Maine.....	227,173	482,414	255,482	312,407	329,549	340,948	294,558	401,759
Maryland.....	13,616	6,677					16,043	5,467
Massachusetts.....	4,877	10,086					8,573	12,163
Michigan.....	226,343	1,347,163	221,386	875,051	317,395	915,153	208,287	855,749
Minnesota.....	368,843	318,793	422,025	193,738	501,673		497,628	51,546
Mississippi.....	60,410	50,654					74,156	51,908
Missouri.....	22,509	74,036					14,170	48,651
Montana.....	15,648	4,586					31,826	4,060
Nebraska.....			(¹)	(¹)				
Nevada.....		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)				
New Hampshire.....	19,032	17,327					94,492	19,546
New Jersey.....	12,977	31,411					10,345	26,990
New Mexico.....	12,654	950	(¹)	(¹)			19,778	7,724
New York.....	55,233	55,581					81,187	65,554
North Carolina.....	31,907	192,239					51,040	129,101
North Dakota.....								
Ohio.....	8,671	3,620					16,395	953
Oklahoma.....		(¹)					72	1,130
Oregon.....	76,915	117,511	114,450		156,973		134,048	206,766
Pennsylvania.....	219,630	115,211	219,143		200,494		245,482	108,910
Rhode Island.....		620					2	823
South Carolina.....	20,177	81,108					21,667	48,767
South Dakota.....	955	280					2,970	310
Tennessee.....	21,215	35,121					37,967	8,609
Texas.....	9,567	75,920					58,259	95,783
Utah.....	929	550					338	1,370
Vermont.....	18,649	16,415					14,784	19,184
Virginia.....	37,904	30,388					79,764	21,300
Washington.....	229,720	8,357,457	559,813	10,509,914	470,187	7,286,508	430,791	6,886,542
West Virginia.....	68,323	24,630			137,506		142,505	3,323
Wisconsin.....	416,232	474,923	328,905	417,046	457,890	302,876	364,180	245,170
Wyoming.....	500	1,071					694	1,150
All other States.....		1,226	728,688	821,677	883,620	746,227		
United States.....	2,647,847	14,547,477	8,111,187	15,240,909	3,812,807	11,838,269	3,663,602	11,824,475

¹ Included in "All other States."² These statistics were collected by the New York State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.³ Includes Indian Territory, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Alaska.⁴ Includes Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and others.⁵ Includes production of many States; no further data available.

1074 *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.*TABLE 625—*Lath and shingles: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Continued.*

State.	1908		1909		1910		1911	
	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Alabama.....	53, 182	140, 334	50, 979	245, 871	40, 983	142, 810	55, 624	147, 558
Arizona.....	8, 150		7, 818	583	4, 422	130	13, 495	125
Arkansas.....	76, 533	156, 181	78, 362	208, 080	110, 736	132, 721	100, 046	145, 897
California.....	26, 854	465, 718	32, 615	574, 342	30, 937	453, 839	35, 842	404, 571
Colorado.....	8, 012	1, 378	11, 494	657	8, 700	350	1, 714	740
Connecticut.....	174	4, 126	203	2, 801	237	1, 789	341	2, 638
Delaware.....	884	312	1, 080	570	1, 704	141	1, 292	263
District of Columbia.....								
Florida.....	44, 398	156, 291	55, 741	283, 206	42, 404	171, 421	52, 609	167, 371
Georgia.....	64, 445	302, 633	58, 704	443, 260	57, 203	317, 663	36, 753	256, 400
Idaho.....	58, 473	58, 106	86, 740	62, 308	84, 134	00, 425	70, 627	36, 864
Illinois.....	847	367	1, 055	2, 245	230	650	371	10
Indiana.....	2, 737	4, 090	8, 600	7, 340	1, 592	1, 609	8, 838	627
Iowa.....	19, 646	7, 974	22, 978	8, 264	16, 981	5, 142	15, 042	2, 686
Kansas.....							(1)	
Kentucky.....	11, 558	36, 930	19, 776	55, 010	11, 500	21, 193	15, 943	18, 187
Louisiana.....	348, 548	698, 729	377, 708	757, 808	457, 437	776, 601	355, 516	799, 595
Maine.....	218, 072	468, 901	337, 086	598, 131	258, 752	436, 965	199, 602	550, 215
Maryland.....	15, 953	11, 410	17, 583	12, 352	7, 843	6, 028	7, 696	4, 499
Massachusetts.....	3, 222	12, 982	11, 885	13, 347	1, 485	7, 220	4, 842	6, 473
Michigan.....	161, 425	908, 555	218, 308	891, 649	194, 027	696, 652	178, 404	510, 622
Minnesota.....	342, 778	85, 102	478, 008	74, 818	415, 478	57, 523	402, 962	45, 906
Mississippi.....	69, 253	109, 704	90, 928	151, 303	00, 077	106, 692	103, 594	66, 963
Missouri.....	15, 115	63, 823	19, 431	51, 932	11, 948	45, 837	10, 270	32, 109
Montana.....	23, 258	1, 355	35, 430	525	40, 876	533	18, 502	285
Nebraska.....			(1)		(1)		(1)	
Nevada.....			(1)		(1)		(1)	
New Hampshire.....	55, 948	15, 504	20, 973	30, 132	31, 338	14, 833	28, 147	11, 071
New Jersey.....	16, 137	31, 235	19, 143	35, 727	13, 143	29, 746	8, 197	20, 989
New Mexico.....	11, 838	450	10, 671	150	11, 254	200	12, 842	112
New York.....	67, 199	53, 014	70, 878	91, 886	47, 934	36, 072	41, 685	30, 301
North Carolina.....	36, 735	151, 153	70, 724	280, 942	63, 948	109, 119	37, 304	161, 652
North Dakota.....								
Ohio.....	10, 486	1, 062	17, 508	3, 227	14, 737	1, 339	10, 299	1, 225
Oklahoma.....	88	1, 358	1, 233	4, 635	4, 048	5, 665	7, 417	940
Oregon.....	107, 522	246, 721	161, 512	293, 644	190, 660	319, 894	95, 525	392, 894
Pennsylvania.....	117, 898	71, 240	143, 059	79, 336	125, 575	47, 073	118, 923	26, 743
Rhode Island.....	3	630		1, 000		330		981
South Carolina.....	22, 142	64, 262	28, 303	122, 709	21, 739	93, 047	10, 292	55, 848
South Dakota.....	1, 820	820	5, 730	93	1, 455	32	866	1, 506
Tennessee.....	28, 456	37, 807	31, 179	35, 892	21, 550	19, 044	16, 678	19, 614
Texas.....	39, 546	104, 460	59, 627	137, 719	43, 163	106, 280	14, 813	64, 526
Utah.....	453	1, 303	264	725	207	960	686	225
Vermont.....	6, 925	16, 276	7, 240	24, 001	15, 150	10, 655	8, 025	10, 696
Virginia.....	76, 650	25, 072	127, 555	39, 172	96, 061	14, 726	84, 282	30, 558
Washington.....	464, 754	7, 288, 361	451, 384	8, 870, 467	445, 119	8, 333, 639	338, 678	7, 745, 525
West Virginia.....	99, 167	4, 803	150, 820	6, 529	164, 200	8, 168	129, 601	4, 508
Wisconsin.....	250, 474	322, 090	299, 845	392, 863	296, 502	317, 570	319, 973	324, 009
Wyoming.....	1, 323	1, 485	1, 224	900		950	638	300
All other States.....			1, 500		1, 700		1, 414	
United States.....	2, 986, 684	12, 106, 483	3, 703, 195	14, 907, 371	3, 494, 718	12, 976, 362	2, 971, 110	12, 113, 967

1 Included in "All other States."

2 Includes Nebraska and Nevada.

3 Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

TABLE 625—Lath and shingles: Production by States, calendar years, 1870-1922—Continued.

State.	1912		1915		1916		1917	
	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Alabama.....	56,695	126,205	59,670	67,629	64,922	183,662	89,685	54,735
Arizona.....	7,985		23,293	200	24,918		19,878	54,180
Arkansas.....	90,219	114,458	97,185	20,501	78,167	45,411	147,678	59,927
California.....	18,654	471,592	138,284	200,755	130,713	348,622	137,651	261,434
Colorado.....	4,975	265	8,003	61	5,964	172	491	35
Connecticut.....	1,409	2,240	343	833	12,805	202	736	555
Delaware.....	765	290	400	25	30	89	568	20
District of Columbia.....								
Florida.....	51,078	309,081	89,850	116,054	85,187	131,705	97,954	143,792
Georgia.....	37,702	216,688	34,969	69,308	49,316	131,703	46,889	112,430
Idaho.....	50,895	37,641	85,672	49,512	117,365	79,960	86,264	52,631
Illinois.....	368	50	384		1,045		5	
Indiana.....	2,244	195	391	270	825	162	415	
Iowa.....	4,734	1,260		100	500			
Kansas.....								
Kentucky.....	10,481	8,623	12,588	6,835	9,340	4,672	7,153	1,601
Louisiana.....	330,474	718,026	418,554	385,610	354,551	404,263	348,806	453,819
Maine.....	210,023	393,772	172,346	268,004	396,935	221,039	142,488	166,101
Maryland.....	6,535	3,437	12,877	430	5,774	1,601	208	751
Massachusetts.....	5,032	7,310	558	1,832	2,036	865	583	533
Michigan.....	173,415	489,359	124,543	250,640	335,846	201,171	84,352	203,907
Minnesota.....	269,095	30,834	230,686	8,041	267,788	6,577	213,092	1,498
Mississippi.....	81,315	72,700	123,011	11,950	162,689	25,196	133,925	39,251
Missouri.....	4,128	33,917	9,855	1,332	998		5,495	2,362
Montana.....	15,064	210	27,334	10,280	25,522	16,266	23,532	3,259
Nebraska.....								
Nevada.....								
New Hampshire.....	11,487	8,547	24,663	5,936	18,398	3,543	8,885	1,731
New Jersey.....	19,010	29,129	9,482	17,209	5,808	17,876	4,504	7,797
New Mexico.....	9,007		2,992	181	10,851	320	9,546	1,500
New York.....	28,188	27,919	15,111	5,247	12,829	9,577	10,478	8,302
North Carolina.....	94,066	190,943	96,474	74,773	86,551	123,959	36,287	73,703
North Dakota.....								
Ohio.....	14,051	488	4,717	25	6,976	125	3,004	15
Oklahoma.....	9,391	2,547	11,176	890	19,711	220	18,866	338
Oregon.....	131,734	271,205	95,801	336,652	142,352	471,762	132,418	481,353
Pennsylvania.....	78,768	26,957	70,877	8,064	63,016	8,652	43,928	3,924
Rhode Island.....		432		400		125	30	70
South Carolina.....	13,259	57,812	13,350	11,854	44,967	24,382	21,934	13,610
South Dakota.....	381	271	7,202	436	7,055	334	100	336
Tennessee.....	10,575	29,713	24,510	7,912	13,795	9,176	10,318	5,167
Texas.....	28,152	73,870	40,698	22,245	42,686	32,749	47,654	61,011
Utah.....	172	177	744	920	979	392	1,333	1,295
Vermont.....	4,538	9,363	6,290	6,388	9,990	7,993	6,170	2,894
Virginia.....	71,356	27,752	97,921	49,758	63,263	43,887	30,244	9,000
Washington.....	336,538	7,996,251	389,995	6,313,335	264,690	6,739,888	230,194	6,313,364
West Virginia.....	159,119	1,441	52,561	736	96,665	2,900	44,233	451
Wisconsin.....	257,657	267,945	179,183	122,882	218,698	175,455	155,074	151,726
Wyoming.....	128	470	581	785	289	376	20	65
All other States.....	2,000							
United States..	2,719,163	12,037,685	2,745,134	8,459,378	3,163,029	9,477,077	2,281,738	8,696,513

* Includes cut of mills in Nevada.

1076 *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.*
TABLE 625—Lath and shingles: Production by States, calendar years, 1870–1922—Continued.

State.	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.	Lath.	Shingles.
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Ala.	25, 227	50, 065	42, 502	62, 241	32, 444	32, 615	44, 781	37, 524	50, 886	27, 108
Ariz.	17, 337	25, 250	13, 402	178	18, 483		12, 164		20, 287	120
Ark.	26, 481	25, 870	72, 827	98, 937	50, 108	19, 770	57, 421	41, 694	75, 172	6, 871
Calif.	22, 281	148, 071	53, 042	191, 831	38, 793	949, 668	51, 737	149, 555	188, 018	184, 000
Colo.		186	1, 927	500	3, 279		877		31	198
Conn.	570	325	325	770	200	103	420	307	305	241
Del.	20		552		950	4	225	7	400	25
D. C.										
Fla.	55, 171	102, 725	76, 402	128, 286	89, 948	67, 689	102, 278	77, 847	153, 329	43, 208
Ga.	19, 083	45, 395	19, 718	114, 906	39, 840	59, 058	25, 464	55, 194	67, 784	29, 347
Idaho.	70, 494	32, 893	69, 150	22, 657	97, 182	25, 211	58, 039	18, 941	99, 420	35, 048
Ill.	8		10		35		34		100	
Ind.	235		155	420	450	100	60	413	304	
Iowa.			15		26		200			
Kans.										
Ky.	1, 887	2, 015	2, 288	2, 502	2, 752	910	2, 079	1, 350	1, 683	2, 032
La.	236, 543	272, 806	190, 018	300, 784	215, 738	211, 503	282, 728	217, 720	364, 545	206, 604
Me.	62, 671	87, 193	104, 223	188, 576	101, 704	140, 038	110, 623	163, 356	183, 706	144, 941
Md.	278	3, 374	1, 280	3, 282	579	282	2, 069	752	273	303
Mass.	342	817	595	760	184	708	382	343	322	563
Mich.	48, 533	148, 565	51, 469	144, 173	50, 892	116, 678	58, 165	121, 139	81, 834	110, 045
Minn.	155, 905	30	115, 741	4, 451	117, 300	1, 678	122, 449	16, 465	197, 927	11, 170
Miss.	81, 598	18, 431	95, 204	34, 002	113, 707	22, 838	139, 324	30, 406	161, 897	14, 481
Mo.	3, 618	967	1, 724	9, 541	3, 737	603	1, 101	4, 573	822	4, 978
Mont.	21, 903	5, 825	21, 362	253	47, 673	6, 243	41, 223	397	53, 312	202
Nebr.										
Nev.			1, 237							
N. H.	2, 235	776	6, 656	3, 386	10, 642	1, 452	7, 099	5, 826	5, 550	1, 649
N. J.	2, 312	3, 045	6, 016	9, 440	3, 838	5, 827	8, 070	8, 522	2, 869	2, 448
N. Mex.	15, 206	30	12, 849		19, 783	10	15, 020		23, 220	
N. Y.	3, 863	4, 066	3, 537	4, 935	12, 484	5, 630	4, 387	1, 162	6, 909	2, 338
N. C.	10, 894	43, 080	19, 079	92, 139	14, 182	47, 403	16, 164	46, 064	21, 642	40, 958
N. Dak.										
Ohio.	1, 492	140	1, 612	100	1, 361	225	77	200	495	
Okla.	10, 743	85	9, 905	50	14, 175	416	16, 985	80	20, 189	125
Oreg.	78, 780	281, 138	122, 848	530, 066	173, 732	288, 721	163, 331	366, 555	275, 590	488, 116
Pa.	18, 476	8, 856	14, 287	8, 027	13, 064	3, 486	8, 289	2, 886	6, 871	1, 939
R. I.				685		20		30		
S. C.	7, 913	5, 208	6, 656	11, 932	9, 278	5, 031	15, 637	4, 451	35, 610	8, 881
S. Dak.	1, 216	24	1, 534	100	9, 362	108	151	185	7, 921	180
Tenn.	7, 685	44, 760	8, 997	6, 574	5, 473	3, 613	10, 186	3, 019	12, 722	8, 400
Tex.	21, 860	17, 746	35, 916	13, 581	48, 766	3, 798	52, 884	22, 468	60, 287	5, 562
Utah.	350	1, 397	147	531	782	425	320	1, 245	404	675
Vt.	1, 252	3, 254	1, 089	8, 343	1, 188	3, 524	877	3, 094	943	3, 638
Va.	16, 902	1, 160	27, 073	1, 637	27, 548	1, 940	19, 352	1, 632	35, 995	2, 096
Wash.	154, 668	4, 238, 714	339, 068	7, 095, 122	404, 942	4, 847, 105	379, 714	5, 366, 085	618, 102	5, 664, 876
W. Va.	33, 289	44	22, 005	120	33, 543	125	32, 972	49, 651		
Wis.	122, 858	91, 907	135, 936	96, 928	124, 196	64, 479	100, 673	70, 647	158, 275	74, 852
Wyo.	2	983	10		50		200	183	60	313
All other.							576			
U. S.	1, 362, 187	5, 690, 182	1, 724, 078	9, 192, 704	1, 952, 983	6, 938, 854	1, 970, 606	6, 843, 187	2, 940, 714	8, 131, 242

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

¹ Includes cut of Nevada.

TABLE 626.—Wood and saw timber: Annual world production and consumption.

Country.	Production.		Consumption.		
	Total wood.	Saw timber.	Wood.		Saw timber.
			Total	Per capita.	
	1,000 cubic feet.	1,000 cubic feet.	1,000 cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	1,000 cubic feet.
United States.....	24,360,000	13,750,000	24,104,000	228.0	13,558,000
Canada.....	2,500,000	1,106,900	2,068,440	265.0	665,340
Mexico.....	700,000	42,000	710,000	45.8	52,000
Other North and Central America.....	306,420	86,715	319,350	-----	98,425
North America.....	27,866,420	14,985,615	27,191,790	188.0	14,371,765
Russia.....	7,000,000	4,000,000	6,600,000	66.0	3,600,000
Sweden.....	1,564,826	1,101,415	749,710	129.3	383,355
Finland.....	1,316,664	877,776	1,001,504	299.0	606,960
Germany.....	1,172,395	604,583	1,702,295	27.0	1,134,583
France.....	963,000	300,000	1,098,910	26.0	426,410
Great Britain and Ireland.....	45,000	20,000	693,719	15.3	668,719
Other Europe.....	4,941,202	2,166,492	4,795,069	-----	2,024,294
Europe.....	17,003,087	9,160,236	16,641,297	35.8	8,844,291
Japan.....	2,255,620	383,455	2,220,000	28.4	347,835
China.....	1,972,263	284,163	1,986,000	6.0	297,000
India.....	1,572,375	174,000	1,575,000	5.0	176,725
Asiatic Russia.....	1,100,000	571,000	1,098,000	52.1	669,000
Other Asia.....	1,028,572	143,660	1,037,516	-----	147,113
Asia.....	7,929,030	1,556,268	7,916,516	9.1	1,538,573
Brazil.....	1,300,000	100,000	1,294,000	42.5	98,000
Chile.....	684,020	45,700	687,620	177.7	49,300
Argentina.....	197,800	77,800	225,800	27.6	106,800
Colombia.....	110,000	10,000	110,000	20.1	10,000
Other South America.....	199,615	25,105	206,570	-----	31,200
South America.....	2,491,465	258,605	2,526,890	39.2	294,300
Rhodesia.....	126,962	10,141	127,186	73.6	10,305
Nigeria.....	86,250	2,005	86,250	5.0	2,005
Union of South Africa.....	65,942	19,803	85,399	14.2	39,260
Other Africa.....	438,219	30,501	476,481	-----	62,496
Africa.....	717,373	62,450	774,316	5.7	114,126
Australian Commonwealth.....	197,379	49,874	213,752	41.8	66,247
New Zealand.....	67,000	42,000	63,269	59.7	38,269
Oceania.....	10,309	867	19,741	10.0	9,888
Australia and Oceania.....	274,688	92,741	296,762	36.4	114,404
Total world production.....	56,222,083	26,115,915	55,347,671	32.2	125,277,549

Forest Service. Compiled from "Forest Resources of the World."

The figures for total world consumption do not exactly correspond with those for production, although they must be approximately equal. The differences are due to various discrepancies in the data, such as differences in the years for which figures on individual countries are based, different converting factors used in different countries, and differences in the completeness of customs statistics. Data represent averages of recent years.

TABLE 627.—*Wood pulp: Production of the United States, 1869-1922.*

Calendar year.	Total.	Mechanical.		Sulphite.		Soda.		Sulphate.	
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.
1869.....	1,077	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1879.....	22,570	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1889.....	305,544	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1899.....	1,179,525	580,374	50	416,037	35	177,114	15	-----	-----
1904.....	1,921,768	968,976	51	756,023	39	196,770	10	-----	-----
1907.....	2,547,879	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1908.....	2,118,947	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1909.....	2,495,523	1,179,296	47	1,017,631	41	298,626	12	-----	-----
1910.....	2,533,976	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1911.....	2,686,134	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
1914.....	² 2,893,150	1,283,661	45	1,151,327	39	347,923	12	52,041	2
1916.....	3,435,001	1,508,139	44	1,466,452	43	387,021	11	73,439	2
1917.....	3,700,939	1,535,983	44	1,451,757	41	437,430	13	84,799	2
1918.....	3,313,561	1,364,504	41	1,456,633	44	350,362	11	142,362	4
1919.....	³ 3,517,952	1,518,829	⁴ 43	1,419,829	40	411,693	12	120,378	4
1920.....	3,821,704	1,583,914	41	1,585,834	42	463,305	12	188,651	5
1921.....	⁴ 2,875,601	⁴ 1,267,382	44	⁴ 1,166,926	41	⁴ 300,533	10	⁴ 140,760	5
1922.....	3,521,644	1,483,787	42	1,374,319	39	419,857	12	243,681	7

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

¹Not reported separately.²Includes screenings, mechanical 11,769 tons, and chemical not shown by process, 35,824 tons; combined equal to 1.6 per cent of total.³Includes screenings, mechanical 12,220 tons, and chemical not shown by process, 35,003 tons; combined equal to 1.3 per cent of total.⁴Includes screenings.TABLE 628.—*Paper: Production, United States, 1810-1922.*

Calendar year.	Total.	Newsprint.		Book.		Boards.		Wrapping.		Fine.		All other.	
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.
1810.....	¹ 3,000	500	17	630	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,220	40
1819.....	¹ 12,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1829.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1839.....	¹ 38,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849.....	¹ 78,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1859.....	128,889	² 65,754	52	-----	-----	8,150	6	33,379	26	11,134	9	8,472	7
1869.....	¹ 396,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1879.....	452,107	² 149,177	33	-----	-----	20,014	4	134,294	30	32,937	7	115,685	26
1889.....	¹ 1,098,029	190,053	18	150,886	14	149,901	14	276,973	25	69,199	6	255,017	23
1899.....	2,167,593	569,212	26	323,208	15	394,111	18	535,252	25	112,707	5	233,103	11
1904.....	3,106,696	912,822	29	515,547	17	520,651	17	644,291	21	146,832	5	366,553	11
1909.....	4,216,708	1,175,554	28	694,905	16	863,089	21	703,037	18	198,213	5	501,881	12
1914.....	5,270,047	1,321,167	25	934,979	17	1,291,905	25	891,799	17	247,728	5	592,566	11
1917.....	5,919,647	1,359,012	23	892,288	15	1,804,589	31	844,229	14	268,355	5	731,179	12
1918.....	6,051,523	1,260,286	21	849,157	14	1,926,986	32	891,362	15	368,012	6	755,721	12
1919.....	6,190,361	1,374,517	22	914,823	14	1,950,037	32	869,631	14	343,762	6	737,591	12
1920.....	7,334,614	1,511,968	21	1,104,464	15	2,313,449	32	1,043,812	14	389,322	5	971,599	13
1921.....	5,356,317	1,226,189	23	725,992	14	1,664,931	31	782,468	15	242,485	4	714,252	13
1922.....	7,017,800	1,447,688	21	981,919	14	2,156,113	31	1,048,393	15	361,050	5	1,022,637	14

Forest Service. Compiled from Bureau of the Census reports prior to 1917; Federal Trade Commission, 1917-1922.

¹ Estimated from values reported by the Bureau of the Census.² Includes both newsprint and book paper.

TABLE 629.—Timber removed annually from forests of the United States.

Kind of material.	Timber removed		Approximate value or cost. ¹	Equivalent in lumber which could have been sawed from same trees.				Equivalent in standing timber.				
	Unit.	Quantity.		Hardwoods.		Softwoods.		Total.	Hardwoods.	Softwoods.	Total.	Per cent.
				M board feet.	M cubic feet.	M board feet.	M cubic feet.					
Fuel wood.	Cords	100,000,000	Dollars.	3,500,000	1,500,000	5,000,000	6,650,000	2,850,000	9,500,000	33.33		
Lumber, dimension material, and sawed ties.	M board feet.	37,700,000	1,138,917,000	9,425,000	28,275,000	37,700,000	2,064,075	6,192,225	8,256,300	33.31		
Fencing.	Number of posts.	900,000,000	225,000,000	1,650,000	660,000	825,000	390,000	1,440,000	1,800,000	7.26		
Ties, hewed.	Number	70,000,000	73,500,000	1,680,000	420,000	2,100,000	672,000	108,000	840,000	3.39		
Pulpwood.	Cords	3,000,000	79,750,000	1,195,000	2,145,000	2,340,000	48,700	536,300	585,000	2.38		
Other timbers.	Cubic feet.	283,000,000	56,913,000	439,500	439,500	879,000	197,775	197,775	395,550	1.60		
Coopage:												
Tight staves.	M staves.	350,000	19,250,000	399,000	133,000	532,000	87,450	29,100	116,550	1.27		
Tight heading.	M sets.	24,000	12,000,000	141,800	38,200	179,000	31,000	8,000	39,000			
Slack staves.	M staves.	1,200,000	18,000,000	240,400	121,600	362,000	52,800	26,400	79,200			
Slack heading.	M sets.	90,000	10,800,000	166,500	166,500	333,000	36,490	36,500	72,990			
Hoops.	Thousands.	120,000	1,800,000	21,500		21,500	7,060		7,060			
Shingles.	do.	9,000,000	37,710,000		900,000	900,000		198,000	198,000	.89		
Distillation wood.	Cords	1,400,000	9,288,000	185,000		185,000	120,000	13,000	133,000	.54		
Vanner logs.	M feet, log scale.	576,000	25,079,000	587,520	103,680	691,200	90,000	15,980	105,980	.43		
Tanning extract wood.	Cords	1,000,000	10,250,000	87,000		87,000	95,000		95,000	.38		
Poles.	Number	4,250,000	10,625,000	55,000	200,000	255,000	11,700	53,550	55,250	.22		
Vehicle stock, woodenware, handles, furniture, etc.	M board feet.	200,000	7,288,000	197,700	2,300	200,000	45,070	730	45,800	.18		
Piling.	Number of pieces.	1,500,000	6,000,000	40,000	140,000	180,000	7,800	31,200	39,000	.16		
Excavator wood.	Cords	200,000	1,800,000	60,000	15,000	75,000	18,720	4,680	23,400	.09		
Export logs and hewn timbers.	M board feet.	100,000	3,445,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	9,200	9,200	18,400	.07		
Leath.	Thousands.	2,000,000	9,620,000									
Total.			2,232,015,000	17,635,920	35,307,780	52,943,700	10,604,860	11,800,640	22,405,500	90.89		
Destroyed by fire.	M cubic feet.	1,080,000	10,000,000	60,000	1,750,000	2,250,000	330,000	750,000	1,080,000	4.36		
Destroyed by insects, disease, and windfall.	do	1,300,000	12,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	325,000	975,000	1,300,000	5.25		
Grand total.			2,254,015,000	19,135,920	41,057,780	60,193,700	11,259,860	13,525,640	24,785,500	100.00		

Forest Service. Averages of recent years.

¹ Based on values of approximately 1919, milled products at the mill, fuel at point of production, all others at point of consumption except exports (declared valuation). These figures express mainly that part of the damage done by fire which can be readily stated in dollars, namely, the loss of merchantable timber. Other damages suffered are the loss of young growth and forage, the injury of trees, resulting in admitting the incursions of insects and disease, the deterioration of forest types resulting from the decrease of valuable species which are sensitive to fire, accelerated run-off followed by soil erosion and irregular stream flow, destruction of animals, fish, and birds, and the prevention of recreational uses. One of the most menacing features of the present forest situation is the lowered productivity of forest soils sometimes amounting to absolute sterility, which results from the action of fires.

TABLE 630.—Pulp wood: Consumption, United States.

Calendar year.	Grand total.	Total domestic.	Total imported.	Spruce.		Poplar.		Hemlock.	Pine.	Balsam fir.	All other.	Slabs and mill waste.
				Domestic.	Imported.	Domestic.	Imported.					
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
1898.	2,300											
1873.	41,000											
1899.	585,200											
1899.	1,885,510	1,617,063	268,447	1,180,118	349,084	239,820	20,138	(1)	(1)	(1)	228,156	(1)
1904.	3,080,712	2,477,069	603,643	1,732,531	538,308	213,058	35,813	(1)	(1)	(1)	531,516	(1)
1905.	3,192,123	2,546,066	645,429	1,650,769	632,545	200,175	22,883	375,422	57,390	56,744	107,246	(1)
1906.	3,461,178	2,922,304	739,872	1,785,680	722,322	310,936	17,550	528,381	69,277	33,896	194,169	(1)
1907.	3,962,689	3,637,287	325,402	1,734,706	278,696	575,352	142	19,796	576,154	78,583	43,884	191,246
1908.	3,340,953	2,651,817	689,136	1,487,356	472,468	279,564	22,653	569,173	84,199	45,309	186,226	(1)
1909.	4,001,607	3,207,653	793,954	1,653,240	708,332	302,876	25,622	559,657	90,895	95,365	256,613	245,977
1910.	4,064,309	3,146,540	947,766	1,473,542	802,497	315,717	45,359	610,478	105,882	132,362	245,922	262,637
1911.	4,328,052	3,390,322	987,670	1,612,355	803,378	333,929	34,265	616,063	124,019	191,770	231,103	280,534
1914.	4,470,763	3,641,068	829,700	1,892,730	768,656	328,573	61,644	602,764	141,359	125,206	296,516	253,882
1916.	5,228,658	4,444,565	783,993	2,369,993	701,667	329,370	82,330	760,228	172,026	301,032	289,177	200,846
1917.	5,490,075	4,706,327	773,748	2,385,966	681,459	313,955	92,298	775,003	221,038	382,036	394,347	233,982
1918.	5,250,794	4,506,276	744,518	2,204,143	606,164	210,849	78,354	836,406	206,081	368,117	436,077	154,608
1919.	5,477,832	4,445,817	1,032,015	2,313,419	573,795	180,160	158,220	795,154	203,610	288,814	300,570	175,041
1920.	6,114,072	5,411,513	1,069,559	2,565,787	921,811	189,946	177,748	865,485	365,688	329,882	508,496	170,228
1921.	4,567,179	3,746,406	819,773	1,813,762	781,131	131,038	115,642	863,043	282,375	226,726	356,445	67,017
1922.	5,548,842	4,408,808	1,080,034	2,162,848	870,042	157,939	179,992	993,196	422,724	308,261	468,123	87,718

Forest Service. Compiled from Forest Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

*No data available.

*Distributed according to species.

TABLE 631.—Paper: Consumption, United States.

Calendar year.	Total.		Newsprint.			Book.		Boards.		Wrapping.		Fine.		All other.	
	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.
1816.	13,000														
1819.	112,000														
1820.															
1830.	138,000														
1840.	178,000														
1850.	1127,000														
1860.	891,000														
1870.	457,000														
1880.	1,127,000														
1899.	2,126,000	569,000	26	314,000	15	394,000	18	636,000	25	113,000	5	233,000	11		
1904.	3,060,000	883,000	29	485,000	16	521,000	17	644,000	21	142,000	5	365,000	12		
1909.	4,224,000	1,159,000	27	689,000	16	632,000	21	793,000	19	193,000	5	537,000	13		
1914.	5,406,000	1,576,000	29	926,000	17	1,292,000	24	892,000	16	244,000	4	596,000	10		
1917.	6,256,000	1,824,000	29	848,000	14	1,805,000	29	814,000	13	276,000	4	691,000	11		
1918.	6,387,000	1,780,000	28	800,000	13	1,927,000	30	859,000	13	348,000	5	693,000	11		
1919.	6,493,000	1,892,000	29	838,000	13	1,940,000	30	825,000	13	306,000	5	692,000	10		
1920.	7,561,000	2,196,000	29	1,060,000	13	2,301,000	29	1,003,000	13	371,000	5	930,000	12		
1921.	6,054,000	2,082,000	33	707,000	11	1,641,000	27	770,000	13	220,000	4	704,000	12		
1922.	8,003,000	2,451,000	31	968,000	12	2,154,000	27	1,056,000	13	386,000	4	1,015,000	13		

Forest Service.

*United States production.

TABLE 632.—Lumber: Imports and exports, and pulpwood imports, 1907-1923.

Calendar year.	Lumber.				Pulpwood.	
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
	Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber.		Boards, planks, and scantlings.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	<i>M. feet.</i>		<i>M. feet.</i>		<i>Cords.</i>	
1907.....	934, 195	\$10, 255, 350	1, 658, 815	\$79, 881, 352	827, 089	\$4, 002, 796
1908.....	791, 288	16, 212, 788	1, 575, 462	35, 607, 508	810, 256	4, 698, 163
1909.....	846, 024	15, 940, 755	1, 379, 944	29, 056, 579	907, 963	5, 013, 710
1910.....	1, 053, 616	19, 332, 768	1, 710, 761	36, 774, 219	931, 731	6, 109, 574
1911.....	840, 337	14, 908, 160	2, 224, 423	47, 432, 840	889, 287	5, 682, 716
1912.....	1, 025, 802	17, 893, 048	2, 451, 076	55, 985, 732	933, 565	6, 227, 346
1913.....	999, 552	17, 616, 537	2, 692, 453	63, 061, 723	1, 034, 885	7, 007, 350
1914.....	910, 509	17, 166, 636	1, 789, 747	40, 734, 159	990, 049	6, 773, 199
1915.....	1, 047, 415	19, 650, 480	1, 127, 365	28, 653, 732	978, 974	6, 278, 948
1916.....	1, 210, 913	23, 427, 488	1, 094, 500	25, 518, 542	1, 097, 577	7, 202, 570
1917.....	1, 198, 358	27, 600, 247	1, 019, 647	33, 870, 202	1, 031, 934	8, 563, 458
1918.....	1, 206, 027	30, 100, 528	1, 023, 789	49, 177, 518	1, 370, 027	13, 862, 506
1919.....	1, 144, 157	34, 883, 988	1, 311, 210	64, 860, 806	1, 047, 299	10, 455, 753
1920.....	1, 328, 830	55, 636, 885	1, 551, 358	96, 380, 844	1, 241, 444	16, 302, 339
1921.....	836, 533	28, 793, 181	1, 204, 808	46, 699, 379	1, 081, 634	16, 887, 355
1922.....	1, 554, 075	45, 902, 640	1, 532, 913	57, 415, 062	1, 044, 816	11, 002, 636
1923.....	1, 959, 325	62, 205, 721	1, 752, 852	81, 067, 020	1, 351, 963	13, 446, 678

Forest Service. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Pulpwood is stated in cords of 128 cubic feet. The earliest Government record of pulpwood commerce shows 322,758 cords imported in the last half of 1906. Reports of manufacturers, which are not comparable with the Government record, show foreign pulpwood, consumed in calendar years antedating this table, as follows: In 1899, 339,217 cords; in 1905, 645,428 cords; in 1906, 738,872 cords.

TABLE 633.—Wood pulp: Imports, United States, 1889-1922.

Calendar year.	Grand total.	Mechanical.	Total chemical.	Total sulphite.	Total sulphate.	Chemical unbleached.			Chemical bleached.		
						Unclassified.	Sulphite.	Sulphate.	Unclassified.	Sulphite.	Sulphate.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1889.....	25, 378										
1890.....	57, 335										
1904.....	170, 324										
1905.....	170, 867										
1906.....	159, 702										
1907.....	206, 778										
1908.....	1, 250, 485	71, 217	78, 734			59, 670			10, 063		
1909.....	267, 650	142, 089	224, 661			161, 672			62, 089		
1910.....	506, 776	224, 184	282, 592			205, 745			76, 847		
1911.....	562, 424	232, 081	290, 743			213, 241			86, 502		
1912.....	540, 151	185, 804	354, 347			277, 201			77, 146		
1913.....	541, 455	167, 889	373, 666			296, 255			77, 311		
1914.....	675, 564	217, 266	458, 308			330, 270			128, 038		
1915.....	588, 379	174, 056	394, 323			321, 700			72, 623		
1916.....	683, 765	262, 517	421, 245			368, 302			52, 946		
1917.....	677, 841	279, 073	396, 768	269, 210	109, 559		248, 173	107, 833		41, 037	1, 025
1918.....	575, 209	185, 478	392, 781	270, 211	122, 520		253, 454	118, 761		16, 757	3, 750
1919.....	636, 016	202, 253	433, 763	282, 707	151, 056		239, 932	145, 911		42, 755	8, 145
1920.....	906, 297	233, 148	673, 149	473, 175	199, 974		344, 969	182, 697		128, 206	17, 277
1921.....	697, 100	190, 744	506, 356	329, 270	178, 086		283, 064	174, 004		95, 206	4, 082
1922.....	1, 258, 961	215, 811	1, 043, 150	712, 088	330, 337		473, 424	308, 564		288, 064	21, 773

Forest Service. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Includes 725 tons of soda, September-December only.

July 1-December 31.

Includes 100,635 tons of wood pulp, grade unclassified, imported January 1-June 30.

TABLE 634.—Wood pulp and paper: Exports, United States.¹

Calendar year.	Total wood-pulp.	Total paper.		Printing.		Newsprint.		Book.		Fine.	Wrapping.		Boards.	All other.
		Value.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Value.	Short tons.	Value.	Short tons.	Value.		Short tons.	Value.		
1870.....		\$478,547								\$119,451				\$1,119,989
1871.....		677,731								112,231				2,300,532
1872.....		1,223,791								487,974				2,308,276
1880.....		1,088,516								640,371				3,538,209
1885.....		1,239,420								882,370				3,648,784
1895.....		2,412,763								928,965				3,909,242
1900.....		7,038,014	57,948	\$3,141,764						940,741				3,704,228
1901.....	24,940	7,324,073	57,270	3,145,493						1,072,652				4,334,627
1902.....	23,494	7,251,517	49,606	2,720,363						1,213,867				4,954,135
1903.....	15,668	7,221,625	45,994	2,435,418						1,098,457				4,224,246
1904.....	15,276	7,077,154	52,159	2,982,185						1,243,460				4,468,586
1905.....	10,086	7,677,154	60,719	3,267,632						1,104,012				4,816,586
1906.....	13,100	8,551,577	74,207	4,163,947						1,149,880				5,265,471
1907.....	14,133	10,089,734	83,240	2,319,303						1,200,309				5,782,263
1908.....	12,419	8,516,725	38,240	2,832,793						1,304,767				6,045,759
1909.....	11,297	7,088,438	29,990	1,867,715						1,096,615				6,855,048
1910.....	8,953	8,544,649	48,740	2,832,793						1,201,254				6,865,160
1911.....	8,361	9,219,432	52,442	3,107,954						2,480,055				7,582,412
1912.....	9,494	10,051,002	48,921	\$2,357,455						3,636,235				9,028,133
1913.....	14,189	11,263,819	55,568	2,660,225	13,215	\$1,278,796				6,113,486				13,321,967
1914.....	19,776	9,937,323	43,301	2,105,984	13,452	1,440,992				13,188,165				17,591,853
1915.....	12,337	10,117,139	60,789	2,982,244	15,130	1,617,285				13,022,149				8,467,024
1916.....	20,294	12,964,767	55,161	2,707,626	22,329	2,169,057				3,223,592				9,700,300
1917.....	40,023	27,501,127	76,736	4,126,617	62,073	8,069,812				5,553,942				
1918.....	39,180	33,904,263	93,896	7,586,374	47,274	8,710,940				3,220,695				
1919.....	22,324	39,714,978	96,739	7,978,296	49,610	16,169,055								
1920.....	40,057	64,039,665	110,268	10,091,951	76,691	13,776,464								
1921.....	32,133	58,783,979	45,893	5,970,127	47,553	5,895,245								
1922.....	28,433	25,516,091	16,812	2,169,339	20,062	3,698,976								
1923.....	24,500	24,152,567	25,625	2,532,587	17,231									

Forest Service. Compiled from reports of Forest Service, and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Includes exports of domestic products only.

TABLE 635.—Wood pulp: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1913, and 1920–1922.

Country	Average 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Austria.....	13,366	205,364	11,539	55,850	22,876	68,069	—	—
Austria-Hungary.....	9,481	606,203	42,282	1,639,970	34,710	1,054,446	34,601	1,636,493
Canada.....	526	236,881	(1)	424,441	2	422,386	—	549,231
Finland.....	112,660	394,709	143,027	81,125	48,171	84,452	158,765	162,972
Germany.....	64,911	1,437,078	44,923	1,318,287	55,450	804,351	—	1,334,519
Norway.....	0,515	1,822,023	24,494	2,220,331	8,153	1,166,330	—	2,583,684
Sweden.....	21,059	13,072	20,544	27,180	7,840	21,300	12,601	25,008
Switzerland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Argentina.....	52,016	—	34,123	—	144,929	10,855	258,140	7,369
Belgium.....	291,254	80,047	258,458	34,572	43,012	—	99,688	—
Denmark.....	110,866	—	149,984	—	385,666	1,101	861,194	119
France.....	836,899	1,720	794,080	698	86,022	2,748	197,253	1,128
Italy.....	179,267	485	157,602	260	87,527	2,558	—	—
Japan.....	79,260	—	104,849	—	43,051	860	99,826	670
Netherlands.....	—	—	112,021	654	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	18,602	4,141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia.....	56,072	52,735	—	—	52,091	—	144,379	—
Spain.....	92,770	—	115,363	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom.....	1,891,006	—	2,446,535	112	1,315,227	688	2,068,020	—
United States.....	1,007,239	24,309	1,812,595	63,932	1,394,201	56,965	2,517,921	49,000
Other countries.....	10,134	69,137	35,590	24	13,805	158	3,424	700
Total.....	4,856,963	4,938,807	6,339,509	5,867,415	3,742,733	3,697,267	6,465,812	6,351,158

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. All kinds of pulp from wood are included, but no pulp made from other fibrous substances.

¹ Less than 500 pounds.

² Eight months, May–December.

³ Four-year average.

TABLE 636.—Newsprint-paper: Imports, United States.

Calendar year.	Total.	Country of origin.											
		Canada. ¹		Sweden.		Germany.		Finland.		Norway.		All other.	
		Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.	Short tons.	Per cent.
1911.....	55,820	54,478	98	519	—	42	—	—	—	789	—	5	—
1912.....	85,593	84,652	99	337	—	8	—	—	—	598	—	—	—
1913.....	219,844	218,794	100	258	—	168	—	—	—	624	—	—	—
1914.....	315,475	310,397	99	963	—	463	—	—	—	3,565	—	87	—
1915.....	368,409	366,921	100	403	—	30	—	—	—	908	—	147	—
1916.....	468,240	468,070	100	11	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	115	—
1917.....	559,113	557,863	100	56	—	—	—	—	—	1,194	—	—	—
1918.....	596,270	595,849	100	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	—
1919.....	627,734	627,687	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—
1920.....	729,869	679,309	93	18,875	3	21,066	3	3,244	—	5,918	1	1,457	—
1921.....	792,509	657,140	83	48,933	6	30,013	5	22,664	3	20,194	2	4,556	1
1922.....	1,029,268	806,312	87	51,812	5	32,837	3	26,205	2	17,293	2	4,809	1

Forest Service. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador.

1084 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 637.—Turpentine and rosin: Stocks, United States, March 31, 1919–1923.

TURPENTINE.					
Stocks.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Casks, 80 gal.</i>	<i>Casks, 80 gal.</i>	<i>Casks, 80 gal.</i>	<i>Casks, 80 gal.</i>	<i>Casks, 80 gal.</i>
Stocks at stills.....	24,050	28,394	30,429	26,732	12,194
Stocks at wood distillation plants.....	1,066	2,000	5,000	2,850	5,994
Stocks at primary southern ports.....	122,853	34,519	60,916	26,669	21,040
Stocks at eastern ports and distributing points.....	1,513	2,363	2,258	1,675	2,652
Stocks at central distributing points.....	5,771	14,558	10,364	8,195	10,881
Stocks at western ports and distributing points.....	2,751	2,034	848	900	2,225
Stocks at plants of consuming industries.....	28,500	26,849	30,528	26,717	16,670
Total.....	187,403	110,806	140,343	85,168	71,656

ROSIN.					
Stocks.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>
Stocks at stills.....	130,035	138,535	827,055	499,797	474,839
Stocks at wood distillation plants.....	12,304	23,000	40,000	19,143	25,063
Stocks at primary southern ports.....	326,933	211,238	432,237	347,730	278,414
Stocks at eastern ports and distributing points.....	81,440	28,417	11,063	11,359	8,078
Stocks at central distributing points.....	22,608	28,514	35,567	49,043	46,938
Stocks at western ports and distributing points.....	1,743	777	275	6,447	1,840
Stocks at plants of consuming industries.....	203,000	290,045	217,302	263,488	297,843
Total.....	778,063	715,526	1,063,499	1,190,007	1,132,505

Bureau of Chemistry. Compiled from reports of Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 638.—Turpentine (spirits): International trade, calendar years, 1909–1913, and 1920–1922.

Country.	Average, 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>	<i>1,000 gallons.</i>
France.....	48	2,594	85	3,659	16	3,006	21	2,783
Greece.....	2	898	—	324	—	354	—	283
Russia.....	273	2,322	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	—	1,156	—	944	—	1,439	0	1,297
Sweden.....	134	62	112	271	132	275	118	270
United States.....	—	17,808	—	9,458	—	9,268	—	9,369
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	554	—	573	—	—	—	—	—
Australia.....	564	—	538	3	527	(1)	—	—
Austria.....	—	—	19	14	205	27	—	—
Austria-Hungary.....	2,581	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	1,932	1,144	1,580	1,558	2,418	1,610	950	174
Brazil.....	311	—	510	—	188	—	—	—
Canada.....	1,175	—	962	—	1,086	—	1,267	1
Chile.....	198	—	267	—	67	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	—	—	418	—	1,742	—
Germany.....	9,868	400	1,253	18	2,483	83	2,636	137
Italy.....	940	3	749	8	868	11	853	16
Netherlands.....	3,998	2,750	947	12	1,159	—	1,225	34
New Zealand.....	178	—	93	—	69	—	226	—
Switzerland.....	466	9	550	—	522	—	571	—
United Kingdom.....	7,782	—	6,752	236	4,281	158	6,079	—
Other countries.....	696	154	1,082	161	496	204	515	24
Total.....	31,200	28,943	16,071	16,661	15,039	16,345	15,608	14,388

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. "Spirits of turpentine" includes only "spirits" or "oil" of turpentine and, for Russia, skipidar; it excludes crude turpentine, pitch, and, for Russia, turpentine.

¹ Less than 500 gallons.

² Four-year average.

³ Eight months, May–December.

TABLE 639.—Turpentine and rosin: Production in the United States, 1910-1922.

Year beginning Apr. 1—	Turpentine.			Rosin.		
	Gum.	Wood.	Total.	Gum.	Wood.	Total.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>	<i>Barrels, 500 lbs.</i>
1910-11 ¹	29,750,000	1,250,000	31,000,000	2,970,000	14,000	1,994,000
1911-12 ¹	31,900,000	1,000,000	32,900,000	2,125,000	16,000	2,141,000
1912-13 ¹	34,000,000	1,000,000	35,000,000	2,267,000	20,000	2,287,000
1913-14 ¹	32,000,000	800,000	32,800,000	2,132,000	24,000	2,156,000
1914-15 ¹	27,900,000	676,000	27,576,000	1,706,000	29,000	1,735,000
1915-16 ¹	23,500,000	700,000	24,200,000	1,565,000	40,000	1,605,000
1916-17 ¹	26,750,000	1,000,000	27,750,000	1,782,000	80,000	1,862,000
1917-18 ¹	23,700,000	1,200,000	24,900,000	1,531,000	100,000	1,631,000
1918-19 ¹	17,050,000	1,600,000	18,650,000	1,115,000	123,000	1,238,000
1919-20 ¹	18,300,000	1,500,000	19,800,000	1,237,000	158,000	1,395,000
1920-21 ¹	24,450,000	1,750,000	26,200,000	1,577,000	180,000	1,757,000
1921-22 ¹	24,329,000	412,000	24,771,000	1,662,000	53,000	1,715,000
1922-23 ¹	22,395,000	1,859,000	23,254,000	1,500,000	152,000	1,652,000

Bureau of Chemistry.

¹ Trade estimates.² Bureau of Chemistry estimates.³ Statistics compiled by Bureau of Chemistry.⁴ Statistics compiled by Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 640.—Rosin: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1913, and 1920-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORT- ING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
China.....				6,645		5,458		2,179
France.....	2,432	118,286	1,634	129,007	456	164,913	949	128,166
Greece.....	35	10,423		10,303		6,072		9,359
Spain.....	1,827	20,073	617	25,655	990	22,416	290	24,213
United States.....		655,520		326,012		280,432		899,587
PRINCIPAL IMPORT- ING COUNTRIES.								
Argentina.....	32,719	¹ 45	43,577	45				
Australia.....	13,794	1,466						
Austria.....			2,183	689	5,014	723		
Austria-Hungary.....	75,705	2,205						
Belgium.....	47,163	32,830	82,856	46,822	106,840	47,304	31,252	13,711
Brazil.....	36,905		36,456		16,628			
British India.....	6,171		3,930		1,073		2,629	
Canada.....	25,506		28,763		20,905		27,210	
Chile.....	7,410		4,313		1,550			
Cuba.....	4,123		3,571					
Czechoslovakia.....					14,344		14,871	
Denmark.....	3,236		2,575	24	2,911	2	4,127	
Dutch East Indies.....	15,039		22,262		16,658		² 16,093	
Finland.....	6,027	144	3,682	67	429	163	5,756	
Germany.....	233,100	50,110	49,255	514	³ 76,503	³ 1,216	92,180	1,105
Italy.....	24,171	33	36,134	315	55,280	419	41,637	170
Japan.....	10,073		36,686		18,019			
Netherlands.....	73,991	59,366	9,618	64	7,416	182	9,952	75
Norway.....	6,732		5,411	23	1,188	(⁴)	4,499	
Rumania.....	5,004	¹ 1	3,068					
Russia.....	68,429							
Sweden.....	3,690	12	12,606	192	5,686	22	11,519	
Switzerland.....	4,982	⁴ 6	4,303		2,077	5	4,993	5
United Kingdom.....	166,075		124,308		85,260		136,915	
Other countries.....	15,965	70	10,655	517	7,131	6	5,352	161
Total.....	900,441	950,381	528,620	548,094	445,924	529,333	409,615	579,603

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. For rosin only the resinous substance known as "rosin" in the exports of the United States is taken.

¹ Four-year average.² Java and Madras only.³ Eight months, May-December.⁴ Less than 600 pounds.⁵ One year only.⁶ Three-year average.

TABLE 641.—*Rubber: International trade, calendar years, 1909–1913, and 1920–1922.*

Country.	Average, 1909–1913.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Angola.....		5,020		11,640		1,401		1,259
Belgian Congo.....		7,755		2,473		1,740		
Bolivia.....		8,395		8,288		14,802		
Brazil.....		84,938	193	51,806	154	38,217		48,772
British India.....		11,504	2	14,285	8	11,883		10,875
British Malaya.....	153,472	185,435	224,085	778,286	306,202	415,350	304,192	479,324
Ceylon.....	1,290	10,953	4,465	68,553	3,867	88,125	5,475	104,695
Dutch East Indies.....	1	7,679	11	190,908		164,045		470,607
Ecuador.....		1,040						
French Congo.....	(^c)	3,797		14,680		13,160		11,536
French Guinea.....	1241	3,937	11	11,521	11	1,677		1,608
French Indo-China.....	1	898		6,927		18,043		10,192
Gold Coast.....		2,393		1,299		1,103		116
Kamerun.....		6,409		11,258		11,553		11,236
Malacca.....	1164	13,279	10,543	13,853	18,121	150,043	112,520	174,890
Mexico.....		14,262						
Nigeria.....		3,054		11,120		1,237		
Peru.....		5,030		3,258		335		3,209
Senegal.....	64	1,067		187		142		121
Venezuela.....		772	132	388	48	50		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Austria.....			3,090	171	4,927	1,227	14,757	1,203
Austria-Hungary.....	6,980	1,019						
Belgium.....	25,891	20,749	14,120	5,519	7,140	3,321	5,313	4,856
Canada.....	3,945		26,682	(^c)	18,478		20,980	
Denmark.....	3,250		1,074		563		300	
France.....	32,704	21,015	60,042	23,588	41,664	7,762	67,893	5,907
Germany.....	42,004	9,844	26,918	254	149,378	1,277	63,483	1,779
Hungary.....			1,353		860		1,744	11
Italy.....	5,381	225	15,000	1,284	9,745	997	14,435	32
Japan.....	1,917		13,581		51,888		136,847	
Netherlands.....	10,822	7,172	27,206	14,054	32,657	30,360	19,628	28,153
Russia.....	19,131		11,128		1,897		15,345	
Spain.....	1,007		9,202		7,968		5,103	
Sweden.....	1,095	1	3,372	215	1,800	99	2,795	135
Switzerland.....	391	725	425	1,048	431	355	450	219
United Kingdom.....	43,141		127,332		94,275		24,870	
United States.....	100,180		566,546		415,283		674,410	
Other countries.....	5,799	58,091	4,457	117,623	1,809	21,693	3,319	1,410
Total.....	356,196	377,778	1,130,950	1,343,295	1,057,562	860,502	1,362,860	844,096

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures for rubber include "India rubber", so called, and caoutchouc, caucho, jebe (Peru), hule (Mexico), borracha, assaranduba, amabeira, manicoba, sorva, and seringa (Brazil), gomelastiek (Dutch East Indies), caura, ser nambi (Venezuela). Official sources except where otherwise noted.

¹International Institute of Agriculture.

²Three-year average.

³One year only.

⁴Java and Madura only.

⁵Less than 500 pounds.

⁶Two-year average.

⁷Eight months, May–December.

TABLE 642.—*Lumber: Average value at the mill per M feet, board measure, by kinds of wood, for specified calendar years.*

Kind of wood.	1899	1904	1907	1909	1910	1911	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
SOFTWOODS.														
Balsam fir.....	(¹)	(¹)	\$16.16	\$13.99	\$14.48	\$13.42	\$13.79	\$16.49	\$20.02	\$27.27	\$32.23	\$34.33	\$25.71	\$25.05
Cedar.....	\$10.91	\$14.35	19.14	19.95	15.53	13.36	16.10	15.24	19.40	24.80	33.80	38.68	38.55	29.19
Cypress.....	13.32	17.50	22.12	20.46	20.51	20.54	19.85	20.85	23.02	30.56	38.38	51.02	36.88	40.05
Douglas fir.....	8.67	9.51	14.12	12.44	13.09	11.05	10.59	10.78	16.28	18.77	24.62	34.59	18.04	20.93
Hemlock.....	9.98	11.91	15.53	13.95	13.85	13.59	13.14	15.35	20.78	23.97	29.16	37.05	20.79	21.83
Larch (tamarack).....	8.73	11.39	13.99	12.08	12.33	11.87	10.78	12.49	16.21	19.86	23.39	30.28	15.56	18.54
Lodgepole pine.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	16.25	14.88	12.41	13.57	15.13	18.34	20.95	29.96	30.68	21.81	19.07
Redwood.....	10.12	12.83	17.70	14.80	15.52	13.99	13.54	13.93	21.00	30.04	30.04	46.90	40.57	35.72
Spruce.....	11.27	14.03	17.26	16.91	16.62	16.14	16.58	17.68	24.41	28.65	30.76	38.04	25.73	25.47
Sugar pine.....	12.30	(¹)	19.84	18.14	18.66	17.52	17.40	16.77	24.89	28.20	35.99	48.76	37.83	43.78
Yellow pine.....	8.46	9.96	14.02	12.69	13.29	13.87	12.41	14.33	19.00	24.38	28.71	35.89	19.42	23.66
Western yellow pine.....	9.70	11.30	15.07	15.39	14.25	13.62	14.32	14.52	19.59	20.87	27.75	38.73	26.95	27.75
White fir.....	(¹)	(¹)	15.54	13.10	11.52	10.64	10.94	12.25	17.16	19.61	25.66	30.44	21.37	19.97
White pine.....	12.69	13.93	18.41	18.16	18.93	18.54	17.44	19.16	24.81	30.84	32.83	41.49	30.03	36.37

¹No data.

TABLE 642.—Lumber: Average value at the mill per M feet, board measure, by kinds of wood; for specified calendar years—Continued.

Kind of Wood.	1899	1904	1907	1909	1910	1911	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
HARDWOODS.														
Ash	15.84	18.77	25.01	24.44	22.47	21.21	22.15	23.85	30.01	38.70	52.69	61.28	38.18	42.43
Basswood	12.84	16.86	20.03	19.50	20.94	19.20	18.89	21.05	25.96	34.00	40.03	54.28	33.09	35.67
Beech	(1)	(1)	14.30	13.25	14.34	14.09	14.01	16.20	19.58	25.06	29.98	36.51	26.99	26.84
Birch	12.50	15.44	17.37	16.95	17.37	16.61	16.52	19.59	24.07	29.94	35.79	53.44	31.53	35.84
Chestnut	13.37	13.78	17.04	16.12	16.23	16.63	16.17	17.05	21.54	27.31	32.30	42.48	27.87	29.20
Cottonwood	10.37	14.92	18.42	18.05	17.78	18.12	17.36	17.42	23.19	26.13	32.24	33.38	25.05	26.95
Elm	11.47	14.45	18.45	17.52	18.67	17.13	16.98	19.46	23.89	28.19	36.39	47.23	29.63	33.28
Gum, red and sap	9.63	10.87	14.10	13.20	12.26	12.11	12.54	14.64	19.56	23.21	32.68	35.24	22.46	27.07
Hickory	18.78	23.94	29.50	30.80	26.55	22.47	23.35	23.84	29.48	37.95	44.37	52.57	36.60	36.20
Maple	11.83	14.94	16.84	15.77	18.16	15.49	15.21	18.24	23.16	29.05	35.56	50.16	30.34	33.52
Oak	13.78	17.51	21.23	20.50	18.76	19.14	18.73	20.03	24.49	31.11	37.87	46.89	30.56	34.01
Sycamore	11.04	(1)	14.48	14.87	14.10	13.16	13.66	14.65	18.68	23.59	30.32	32.12	22.55	25.39
Tupelo	(1)	(1)	14.48	11.87	12.14	12.46	12.25	13.00	18.06	22.73	28.42	33.68	18.59	22.80
Yellow poplar	14.03	18.90	24.91	25.39	24.71	25.46	22.45	21.89	27.17	35.06	41.65	58.87	37.31	39.18
Walnut	36.49	45.64	43.31	43.79	34.91	31.70	48.37	42.38	72.99	77.60	72.13	88.92	88.83	80.06
All kinds	11.13	12.76	16.56	15.38	15.30	15.05	14.04	15.32	20.32	24.79	30.21	38.42	23.47	26.15

Forest Service and Bureau of the Census.

1 No data.

TABLE 643.—Lumber prices per M feet, in eastern markets of the United States, 1840-1922.

Calendar year.	First quality, 1 inch.		Average quality, 1 inch.		Calendar year	First quality, 1 inch.		Average quality, 1 inch.	
	Soft- woods.	Hard- woods.	Soft- woods.	Hard- woods.		Soft- woods.	Hard- woods.	Soft- woods.	Hard- woods.
1840	\$20.91	-----	\$10.50	-----	1880	\$38.41	\$31.62	\$14.00	-----
1841	26.21	-----	10.50	-----	1881	39.51	31.62	16.50	-----
1842	26.21	-----	10.00	-----	1882	39.93	31.49	18.00	-----
1843	21.35	-----	10.50	-----	1883	42.88	31.41	15.00	-----
1844	22.01	-----	10.50	-----	1884	41.60	31.41	16.50	-----
1845	21.46	-----	10.50	-----	1885	41.51	31.46	17.00	-----
1846	23.37	-----	11.00	-----	1886	39.47	32.13	17.00	-----
1847	23.01	-----	11.00	-----	1887	36.90	32.75	18.00	-----
1848	25.10	-----	11.00	-----	1888	34.53	33.85	16.88	\$29.29
1849	21.22	-----	11.00	-----	1889	33.83	33.93	15.88	28.89
1850	24.35	-----	10.50	-----	1890	34.48	33.07	16.40	-----
1851	24.08	-----	11.00	-----	1891	32.43	33.11	10.00	-----
1852	24.28	-----	11.00	-----	1892	-----	-----	18.50	-----
1853	25.82	-----	11.00	-----	1893	29.32	32.86	17.45	24.80
1854	27.02	-----	11.50	-----	1894	30.56	30.10	17.43	24.80
1855	26.15	\$11.03	11.00	-----	1895	29.39	34.52	16.55	24.78
1856	27.67	11.77	10.00	-----	1896	28.77	34.51	16.54	24.76
1857	29.80	11.87	11.00	-----	1897	28.75	34.51	17.09	24.76
1858	30.37	11.87	11.00	-----	1898	28.68	24.26	16.23	21.76
1859	22.38	11.97	11.00	-----	1899	30.06	35.72	16.01	24.69
1860	24.45	12.21	11.50	-----	1900	34.06	39.29	21.50	27.57
1861	24.32	21.60	12.00	-----	1901	33.98	37.06	21.32	29.32
1862	23.76	26.25	13.18	-----	1902	-----	-----	-----	-----
1863	20.55	20.01	12.41	-----	1903	41.93	46.43	20.40	31.75
1864	27.73	23.18	12.36	-----	1904	39.09	46.07	21.20	33.72
1865	20.43	13.57	9.25	-----	1905	42.59	41.97	22.06	31.80
1866	41.32	20.94	14.28	-----	1906	44.65	44.47	24.99	34.06
1867	43.25	21.52	12.63	-----	1907	45.52	47.79	27.87	36.94
1868	34.58	20.92	11.55	-----	1908	44.11	50.92	27.14	38.12
1869	31.35	21.36	12.54	-----	1909	42.10	47.16	25.44	34.72
1870	37.70	24.89	14.01	-----	1910	43.50	49.17	24.60	35.61
1871	35.90	27.81	18.09	-----	1911	45.06	50.59	24.52	35.45
1872	41.56	28.93	18.33	-----	1912	44.53	61.44	25.29	35.73
1873	41.92	28.00	19.52	-----	1913	44.92	53.99	27.88	38.01
1874	40.16	27.91	17.95	-----	1914	42.76	54.94	25.19	38.23
1875	39.93	27.64	13.33	-----	1915	41.89	52.94	24.68	35.49
1876	32.85	27.56	13.30	-----	1916	41.53	54.59	26.86	37.64
1877	34.29	29.30	13.18	-----	1917	42.60	56.00	29.09	38.92
1878	33.28	30.87	13.81	-----	1918	51.45	66.65	39.90	46.42
1879	34.11	31.40	14.00	-----	1919	61.58	72.62	44.42	55.54
					1920	131.55	178.82	73.26	123.80
					1921	85.17	140.26	58.98	94.89
					1922	72.45	120.21	53.13	70.12

Forest Service. Reports of actual sales.

1088 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 644.—Lumber: Average prices per M. feet, f. o. b. mill, Douglas fir and southern yellow pine, 1913-1923.

Year.	Douglas fir.		Yellow pine.		Year.	Douglas fir.		Yellow pine.	
	Price.	Index (1913=100).	Price.	Index (1913=100).		Price.	Index (1913=100).	Price.	Index (1913=100).
1913.....	\$11.44	100.0	\$14.77	100.0	1921—Con.				
1914.....	10.58	92.5	13.08	89.0	August.....	\$14.98	130.8	\$20.40	138.1
1915.....	9.80	85.5	13.03	88.2	September.....	14.86	129.8	20.61	139.5
1916.....	11.63	101.7	16.12	109.2	October.....	15.97	136.6	21.59	146.2
1917.....	16.93	147.9	21.13	143.1	November.....	17.07	149.2	23.14	156.7
1918.....	21.21	186.3	26.46	179.1	December.....	17.75	155.1	21.77	147.4
1919.....	25.83	225.9	33.94	236.8	1922.				
1920.....	26.78	233.2	44.74	302.9	January.....	18.73	163.7	22.68	153.6
1921.....	19.98	174.7	21.18	143.4	February.....	22.75	196.9	22.61	153.1
1922.....	23.90	208.9	26.44	179.0	March.....	22.40	195.8	22.77	151.5
1923.....	28.93	252.9	30.81	208.6	April.....	20.44	178.7	22.28	154.2
1920.					May.....	21.10	184.4	24.85	168.2
January.....	41.98	306.0	52.21	353.5	June.....	23.24	203.1	29.07	196.8
February.....	46.31	404.8	57.94	392.3	July.....	24.18	211.3	27.19	184.9
March.....	46.66	407.0	61.80	417.1	August.....	24.83	217.0	28.47	192.8
April.....	43.15	377.1	57.53	389.5	September.....	27.13	237.2	31.24	211.5
May.....	40.21	351.2	54.65	370.0	October.....	27.97	244.5	31.71	214.7
June.....	36.05	315.1	40.05	271.2	November.....	25.82	225.7	30.61	207.2
July.....	33.69	294.5	41.34	279.9	December.....	26.49	231.6	30.61	207.2
August.....	32.86	287.2	43.42	294.0	1923.				
September.....	31.29	273.4	41.09	278.2	January.....	28.54	249.5	30.42	206.9
October.....	27.57	241.0	34.44	233.2	February.....	29.42	257.2	32.81	222.1
November.....	24.05	210.0	26.67	180.6	March.....	30.22	264.2	33.71	224.2
December.....	22.61	197.6	25.88	175.2	April.....	31.46	275.0	33.38	226.0
1921.					May.....	31.62	271.2	33.85	229.2
January.....	20.20	177.6	21.35	144.6	June.....	30.36	265.4	32.40	219.4
February.....	18.85	164.7	21.18	143.4	July.....	27.68	241.0	31.14	210.8
March.....	17.69	153.2	20.92	141.7	August.....	26.97	235.7	30.82	208.6
April.....	16.87	147.3	20.36	137.9	September.....	27.18	237.5	27.53	186.4
May.....	16.42	143.2	20.82	140.9	October.....	27.24	238.1	28.77	194.7
June.....	15.90	143.5	22.32	151.1	November.....	28.97	253.2	27.83	188.4
July.....	15.28	133.4	20.75	140.5	December.....	26.94	235.5	26.56	179.8

Forest Service. Reports of actual sales.

TABLE 645.—Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached: Average wholesale price per 100 pounds, New York, 1914-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1914.....	\$2.125	\$2.100	\$2.050	\$2.050	\$2.050	\$2.075	\$2.075	\$2.000	\$2.375	\$2.325	\$2.325	\$2.325	\$2.156
1915.....	2.125	2.050	2.150	2.100	2.100	2.100	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.150	2.350	2.119
1916.....	2.575	2.575	2.850	3.150	3.625	3.625	3.625	3.875	4.250	5.125	5.125	5.375	3.815
1917.....	5.375	5.525	5.400	5.475	5.475	5.475	4.975	4.975	5.375	5.675	3.225	2.800	4.812
1918.....	2.500	2.800	2.913	3.285	3.594	4.250	4.325	4.325	4.638	4.975	4.500	3.975	3.559
1919.....	3.088	3.500	3.500	3.400	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.563	3.625	3.625	3.625	3.523	3.523
1920.....	3.625	3.625	3.825	5.719	6.938	7.400	8.250	8.250	8.250	8.125	7.750	6.909	6.580
Av. 1914-1920.....	3.188	3.168	3.241	3.597	3.880	4.043	4.089	4.152	4.370	4.275	4.100	3.917	3.835
1921.....	6.000	4.658	4.075	3.344	3.875	3.625	3.438	2.625	2.625	2.625	2.625	2.625	3.512
1922.....	2.545	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.525	2.538	2.635	2.675	2.675	2.562
1923.....	2.675	2.675	2.731	2.888	3.165	3.225	3.225	3.200	3.113	3.105	2.913	2.706	2.968

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 646.—*Rubber, Para Island, fine: Average wholesale price per pound, New York, 1890-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1890.....	\$0.725	\$0.680	\$0.795	\$0.845	\$0.885	\$0.930	\$0.910	\$0.915	\$0.965	\$0.850	\$0.805	\$0.750	\$0.838
1891.....	.780	.890	.885	.930	.900	.885	.855	.810	.615	.645	.640	.655	.791
1892.....	.635	.645	.680	.735	.685	.690	.700	.675	.635	.680	.670	.685	.676
1893.....	.685	.790	.785	.760	.785	.740	.725	.655	.660	.705	.680	.690	.717
1894.....	.688	.660	.670	.670	.655	.655	.670	.680	.680	.685	.705	.705	.674
1895.....	.740	.735	.735	.730	.720	.750	.730	.715	.730	.765	.815	.755	.742
1896.....	.750	.710	.740	.750	.820	.890	.835	.890	.900	.825	.825	.832	.800
1897.....	.820	.820	.880	.825	.855	.840	.840	.855	.855	.870	.870	.855	.845
1898.....	.815	.862	.930	.930	.922	.980	.960	1.012	1.000	.932	.920	.910	.937
1899.....	.942	1.005	1.015	1.018	1.015	.982	.972	.972	.965	.982	.990	1.075	.995
1900.....	1.062	1.068	1.045	1.075	1.065	.880	.925	.915	.960	.985	.925	.875	.982
1901.....	.875	.850	.845	.840	.890	.870	.855	.835	.880	.850	.800	.805	.850
1902.....	.805	.790	.725	.715	.715	.708	.705	.678	.730	.722	.732	.729	.727
1903.....	.865	.835	.895	.875	.895	.800	.885	.905	.965	1.015	.995	.915	.905
1904.....	.915	.985	1.025	1.090	1.085	1.095	1.085	1.155	1.135	1.090	1.125	1.265	1.088
1905.....	1.125	1.215	1.255	1.280	1.285	1.325	1.275	1.245	1.265	1.255	1.180	1.205	1.242
1906.....	1.255	1.235	1.215	1.245	1.235	1.220	1.190	1.190	1.190	1.190	1.195	1.189	1.213
1907.....	1.180	1.185	1.185	1.160	1.140	1.090	1.045	1.065	1.030	.965	.915	.780	1.063
1908.....	.765	.712	.695	.752	.805	.775	.885	.855	.905	.965	1.050	1.185	.871
1909.....	1.155	1.155	1.215	1.185	1.232	1.335	1.430	1.445	1.710	1.985	1.810	1.715	1.481
1910.....	1.695	1.790	1.995	2.600	2.600	2.295	2.250	2.070	1.800	1.370	1.190	1.235	1.908
1911.....	1.150	1.180	1.580	1.360	1.130	.940	.925	1.040	1.080	1.050	.940	.950	1.110
1912.....	.975	1.060	1.085	1.145	1.100	1.045	1.010	1.045	1.135	1.065	.975	.980	1.032
1913.....	1.005	.975	.915	.835	.780	.835	.815	.730	.760	.715	.675	.645	.897
Av. 1909-1913.....	1.160	1.232	1.358	1.425	1.368	1.200	1.286	1.346	1.297	1.237	1.118	1.105	1.272
1914.....	.605	.665	.695	.695	.725	.610	.575	.580	.600	.525	.495	.630	.610
1915.....	.710	.850	.535	.535	.545	.545	.535	.522	.560	.508	.548	.655	.557
1916.....	.885	.685	.705	.695	.660	.590	.590	.585	.582	.685	.670	.720	.669
1917.....	.700	.680	.750	.740	.725	.725	.705	.613	.595	.598	.505	.468	.648
1918.....	.501	.479	.483	.516	.560	.590	.590	.590	.572	.570	.548	.550	.550
1919.....	.525	.491	.482	.478	.474	.474	.475	.475	.480	.483	.483	.479	.483
1920.....	.463	.432	.412	.411	.404	.385	.353	.303	.253	.217	.192	.180	.334
Av. 1914-1920.....	.627	.567	.580	.581	.590	.560	.546	.534	.514	.505	.495	.526	.551
1921.....	.173	.168	.180	.178	.179	.164	.164	.165	.174	.210	.215	.211	.182
1922.....	.193	.163	.161	.171	.176	.169	.172	.176	.171	.196	.219	.223	.182
1923.....	.272	.307	.200	.274	.249	.250	.239	.238	.246	.215	.204	.203	.249

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 647.—*Turpentine (spirits): Average wholesale price per gallon (in barrels), New York, 1890-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1890.....	\$0.440	\$0.435	\$0.425	\$0.400	\$0.382	\$0.378	\$0.405	\$0.415	\$0.405	\$0.410	\$0.400	\$0.392	\$0.408
1891.....	.405	.408	.403	.405	.390	.382	.372	.361	.370	.368	.355	.335	.380
1892.....	.340	.345	.420	.370	.340	.290	.285	.285	.278	.285	.310	.315	.323
1893.....	.305	.332	.345	.325	.310	.288	.290	.292	.275	.280	.295	.295	.300
1894.....	.292	.309	.312	.288	.294	.305	.295	.288	.285	.285	.285	.278	.293
1895.....	.271	.290	.335	.335	.305	.295	.290	.270	.275	.262	.281	.278	.292
1896.....	.305	.300	.292	.285	.289	.260	.252	.240	.240	.280	.280	.268	.274
1897.....	.266	.275	.268	.292	.305	.268	.265	.232	.238	.228	.310	.325	.292
1898.....	.332	.340	.358	.325	.339	.282	.262	.265	.295	.308	.370	.390	.322
1899.....	.452	.455	.455	.425	.445	.405	.445	.385	.475	.620	.510	.515	.456
1900.....	.525	.545	.550	.560	.565	.495	.465	.445	.365	.405	.440	.425	.477
1901.....	.380	.405	.410	.365	.345	.355	.370	.355	.368	.365	.385	.375	.373
1902.....	.390	.442	.440	.485	.455	.480	.475	.480	.475	.505	.545	.535	.474
1903.....	.555	.665	.658	.672	.480	.490	.495	.525	.550	.585	.600	.593	.572
1904.....	.598	.645	.625	.580	.580	.574	.565	.598	.590	.560	.545	.500	.576
1905.....	.530	.590	.539	.610	.605	.778	.600	.608	.645	.602	.715	.650	.638
1906.....	.685	.682	.719	.708	.675	.610	.605	.600	.640	.652	.701	.700	.665
1907.....	.710	.740	.755	.730	.675	.640	.610	.590	.582	.550	.540	.490	.684
1908.....	.435	.555	.535	.565	.475	.435	.420	.410	.390	.390	.400	.430	.453

TABLE 647.—*Turpentine (spirits): Average wholesale price per gallon (in barrels), New York, 1890-1923—Continued.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1909	\$0.415	\$0.450	\$0.425	\$0.405	\$0.402	\$0.425	\$0.462	\$0.518	\$0.595	\$0.620	\$0.602	\$0.570	\$0.491
1910	.592	.632	.630	.630	.625	.592	.672	.715	.745	.765	.810	.785	.683
1911	.808	.872	.912	1.070	.772	.868	.590	.625	.648	.535	.492	.484	.679
1912	.640	.495	.500	.505	.530	.480	.479	.462	.425	.428	.420	.380	.470
1913	.425	.452	.455	.458	.408	.405	.398	.382	.422	.415	.452	.462	.428
Av. 1909-1913	.556	.580	.584	.614	.547	.494	.514	.520	.547	.553	.555	.535	.550
1914	.458	.510	.480	.488	.460	.472	.493	.480	.422	.478	.458	.477	.473
1915	.452	.445	.450	.472	.488	.435	.430	.420	.398	.415	.538	.570	.459
1916	.572	.578	.530	.552	.410	.435	.415	.468	.465	.462	.480	.625	.491
1917	.550	.540	.513	.488	.520	.448	.420	.428	.423	.485	.535	.505	.488
1918	.490	.474	.439	.420	.507	.630	.700	.622	.661	.658	.798	.716	.594
1919	.755	.709	.720	.773	.831	1.005	1.176	1.724	1.683	1.600	1.689	1.656	1.201
1920	1.885	1.985	2.238	2.575	2.475	1.868	1.599	1.624	1.473	1.230	1.098	.790	1.737
Av. 1914-1920	.737	.749	.767	.825	.813	.770	.748	.824	.789	.761	.799	.718	.778
1921	.724	.009	.584	.591	.717	.604	.613	.633	.718	.755	.810	.814	.681
1922	.909	.903	.869	.866	.944	1.110	1.207	1.194	1.298	1.530	1.578	1.403	1.151
1923	1.522	1.493	1.548	1.524	1.167	1.046	.943	.951	.971	1.007	.954	.938	1.172

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 648.—*Rosin, common to good, strained: Average wholesale price per barrel, New York, 1890-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1890	\$1.250	\$1.200	\$1.200	\$1.225	\$1.430	\$1.450	\$1.488	\$1.450	\$1.450	\$1.450	\$1.498	\$1.512	\$1.384
1891	1.438	1.450	1.500	1.612	1.700	1.600	1.412	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.375	1.400	1.474
1892	1.425	1.409	1.350	1.388	1.475	1.325	1.250	1.275	1.262	1.250	1.350	1.350	1.342
1893	1.325	1.425	1.475	1.875	1.300	1.275	1.225	1.013	1.000	1.175	1.213	1.338	1.262
1894	1.275	1.088	1.088	1.175	1.200	1.350	1.398	1.238	1.162	1.238	1.438	1.375	1.251
1895	1.413	1.400	1.450	1.600	1.525	1.650	1.600	1.575	1.550	1.500	1.700	1.775	1.562
1896	1.700	1.625	1.675	1.762	2.025	1.800	1.688	1.600	1.600	1.700	1.925	1.850	1.746
1897	1.750	1.700	1.700	1.650	1.650	1.750	1.750	1.550	1.500	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.612
1898	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.300	1.300	1.300	1.500	1.450	1.421
1899	1.400	1.350	1.312	1.312	1.462	1.400	1.300	1.300	1.262	1.262	1.325	1.425	1.346
1900	1.638	1.638	1.750	1.700	1.600	1.588	1.562	1.550	1.525	1.475	1.500	1.700	1.602
1901	1.750	1.650	1.625	1.500	1.600	1.550	1.438	1.400	1.400	1.425	1.450	1.575	1.530
1902	1.550	1.550	1.550	1.662	1.638	1.588	1.575	1.575	1.550	1.550	1.788	1.775	1.613
1903	1.925	2.100	2.275	2.300	2.125	2.075	2.062	1.975	2.100	2.300	2.775	2.575	2.216
1904	2.575	2.975	2.700	2.800	2.850	3.050	3.000	2.650	2.700	2.800	2.950	2.950	2.833
1905	2.825	2.875	2.900	3.000	3.250	4.100	3.600	3.600	3.700	3.850	4.125	3.250	3.423
1906	3.650	3.925	4.175	4.000	4.050	4.000	3.950	3.975	4.125	4.000	4.150	4.175	4.015
1907	4.250	4.450	4.425	4.550	4.800	4.800	4.425	4.500	4.350	4.225	4.200	3.550	4.377
1908	3.200	4.000	3.750	3.900	3.600	2.950	3.150	3.000	2.800	2.800	2.900	3.250	3.282
1909	3.275	3.325	3.175	3.275	3.300	3.250	3.000	3.250	3.500	4.250	4.225	4.175	3.500
1910	4.200	4.400	4.550	4.650	4.500	4.500	5.300	6.050	6.100	6.400	6.100	6.050	6.233
1911	6.200	6.750	7.450	8.500	7.750	6.750	6.250	5.400	6.250	6.400	6.000	6.300	6.717
1912	7.150	6.650	6.700	6.900	6.500	6.550	6.450	6.475	6.850	6.600	6.500	6.375	6.842
1913	5.950	5.750	6.500	5.500	4.750	4.800	4.400	4.250	4.200	4.000	4.000	4.100	4.617
Av. 1909-1913	5.355	5.375	5.675	5.765	5.360	5.170	5.000	5.085	5.390	5.530	5.485	5.400	5.382
1914	4.000	4.400	4.250	4.150	4.100	4.050	4.200	3.950	3.750	3.850	3.750	3.750	4.017
1915	3.600	3.500	3.400	3.400	3.650	3.200	3.450	3.250	3.250	3.700	4.900	6.000	3.780
1916	5.950	5.750	5.400	6.300	4.300	5.100	5.500	6.650	6.150	6.250	6.550	6.800	5.967
1917	6.600	6.650	6.275	6.000	6.300	6.300	6.000	5.850	6.000	6.500	6.850	7.175	6.562
1918	7.120	6.969	6.588	6.070	7.725	9.981	11.000	11.525	13.644	15.155	15.956	14.940	10.556
1919	14.250	13.463	12.325	12.185	12.050	14.275	16.450	17.850	17.330	17.125	17.475	17.070	15.154
1920	18.588	18.125	18.080	18.500	19.750	16.700	12.413	13.900	13.713	12.825	11.830	9.063	15.261
Av. 1914-1920	8.587	8.394	8.045	7.929	8.268	8.515	8.430	8.996	9.120	9.386	9.602	9.267	8.711
1921	8.813	7.500	8.850	4.950	5.260	5.050	5.050	4.970	5.425	6.500	6.680	5.325	5.789
1922	5.353	5.325	5.188	5.213	5.300	5.350	5.538	5.900	6.356	6.865	6.581	6.219	5.773
1923	6.116	5.969	6.150	6.225	6.070	5.825	5.820	5.750	5.850	5.840	6.775	6.669	6.922

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 649.—Pulp wood: Prices per cord f. o. b. mill, in the United States, by species, 1899–1922.

Calendar Year.	Average.	Spruce.		Hemlock.	Balsam fir.	Yellow pine.	Poplar.		Tamarack.	Gum.	Jack pine.	Cottonwood.	Pine.	Slabs and other mill waste.
		Domestic.	Imported.				Domestic.	Imported.						
1899.....	\$3.55	\$4.82	\$6.51	-----	-----	-----	\$4.66	\$4.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900.....	6.82	6.89	8.49	-----	-----	-----	7.07	7.13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1907.....	8.17	8.55	9.60	\$5.68	\$7.59	()	7.85	8.44	-----	-----	()	-----	\$4.45	-----
1908.....	8.38	8.76	10.60	6.02	7.23	()	8.01	8.04	-----	-----	()	-----	6.08	-----
1909.....	8.02	9.32	11.34	6.30	8.28	()	7.96	7.94	-----	-----	()	-----	6.25	\$4.66
1914.....	8.81	9.45	11.73	6.93	-----	-----	8.28	9.46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.83
1916.....	8.76	9.35	11.47	6.60	9.79	\$5.17	8.76	9.70	\$5.50	\$9.70	\$7.52	\$5.09	-----	4.03
1917.....	11.10	11.98	16.52	7.96	12.16	5.26	9.69	11.03	6.35	11.44	10.45	8.94	-----	6.14
1918.....	13.03	15.38	19.25	9.50	15.42	7.50	13.07	12.87	9.03	15.85	13.35	7.24	-----	7.55
1919.....	15.95	17.20	20.85	11.02	15.65	11.71	17.84	18.02	9.78	18.20	9.88	8.42	-----	9.66
1920.....	19.08	19.97	26.78	14.30	19.20	12.15	17.74	18.90	12.75	20.39	11.03	11.33	-----	12.13
1921.....	20.10	21.68	27.98	16.04	18.96	12.10	19.97	22.17	13.27	21.55	14.47	11.08	-----	9.07
1922.....	16.20	18.11	21.87	11.64	14.52	9.51	14.95	17.99	11.58	15.32	12.38	-----	-----	10.43

Forest Service. From reports of mills to Forest Service and Bureau of the Census.

1 Included in pine.

TABLE 650.—Wood subjected to preservative treatment, 1909–1922.

Calendar year.	Crossties.	Piles.	Poles.	Wood blocks.	Cross arms.	Construction timbers.	Miscellaneous lumber.	Total material treated.
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CREOSOTE.

	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
1909.....	29,830,080	4,421,726	659,664	2,904,260	41,704	4,902,311	417,787	43,267,622
1910.....	44,525,229	5,219,254	255,597	4,692,453	88,069	7,801,272	2,087,713	65,269,587
1911.....	49,532,163	4,937,363	106,213	10,145,724	71,961	7,417,105	2,499,995	74,710,524
1912.....	57,461,515	7,624,939	1,169,981	7,091,658	1,643,128	6,892,493	2,841,195	84,724,909
1913.....	75,998,307	7,630,328	2,307,769	6,810,308	1,813,010	10,308,583	1,853,993	106,782,598
1914.....	67,774,329	7,804,657	1,188,511	3,127,506	395,403	8,389,158	1,348,566	90,028,130
1915.....	51,231,207	6,288,238	2,336,318	6,064,758	87,373	9,264,164	881,028	76,153,086
1916.....	62,576,403	8,524,680	6,303,954	7,205,953	178,210	9,521,609	691,870	95,002,679
1917.....	48,685,554	8,493,715	5,930,559	4,610,427	239,764	7,880,673	706,084	76,496,770
1918.....	34,638,147	7,030,974	4,840,620	4,825,766	210,903	7,606,153	707,294	60,149,857
1919.....	44,938,215	9,151,972	6,649,491	3,372,828	75,310	9,220,880	553,750	73,062,446
1920.....	40,114,551	8,013,192	10,309,746	6,741,410	318,707	9,054,413	1,130,307	75,691,326
1921.....	66,139,398	5,528,275	10,906,157	6,202,904	108,715	9,052,679	663,183	98,601,311
1922.....	60,625,086	7,494,649	16,482,963	3,947,551	374,829	10,632,378	1,029,509	100,586,965

ZINC CHLORIDE.

		()	()	()	()			
1900.....	24,153,162	()	()	()	()	320,891	2,333	24,476,386
1910.....	27,567,583	()	()	()	()	541,514	71,060	28,200,157
1911.....	28,837,883	()	()	()	()	1,043,851	119,931	29,501,665
1912.....	28,532,874	()	8,246	()	()	259,972	20,092	28,831,184
1913.....	36,051,816	()	47,996	()	()	585,766	7,670	36,693,238
1914.....	50,020,755	()	()	()	()	1,317,925	4,355	51,343,036
1915.....	53,457,852	4,726	()	()	()	2,406,150	275,279	56,144,007
1916.....	43,559,028	659	164	()	()	1,526,881	346,047	45,732,079
1917.....	44,529,054	7,003	45,788	10,421	()	2,127,872	5,070	46,726,196
1918.....	51,166,146	57,845	()	13,939	()	2,337,169	30,790	53,606,889
1919.....	58,912,323	2,019	()	()	()	2,164,007	63,987	61,143,226
1920.....	67,398,100	()	()	()	()	1,823,437	94,151	80,315,748
1921.....	90,797,841	298	()	()	()	2,738,202	67,835	93,604,266
1922.....	52,254,303	2,029	()	()	()	1,296,980	19,564	53,572,876

1 None reported.

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TABLE 650.—Wood subjected to preservative treatment, 1909–1922—Continued.

ZINC-CREOSOTE.

Calendar year.	Crossties.	Piles.	Poles.	Wood blocks.	Cross arms.	Construction timber.	Miscellaneous lumber.	Total material treated.
1909---	8,095,794	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	62,918	43,699	8,202,411
1910---	6,354,219	38,392	(1)	(1)	(1)	181,143	30,646	6,604,400
1911---	7,312,374	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,312,374
1912---	8,214,303	97,874	(1)	(1)	(1)	660,613	99,367	8,972,157
1913---	6,938,838	327,594	(1)	(1)	(1)	758,989	53,628	8,079,049
1914---	5,868,834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	140,718	(1)	6,009,552
1915---	6,548,136	2,320	110,220	(1)	(1)	40,396	4,822	6,705,814
1916---	5,935,242	837	53,933	(1)	(1)	359,423	(1)	6,349,440
1917---	6,482,046	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,102,635	847	7,585,528
1918---	6,023,834	167,438	12,300	76,393	209,927	164,813	125,327	6,779,532
1919---	8,850,222	14,089	(1)	(1)	(1)	562,403	58,399	9,485,083
1920---	7,414,866	79,354	(1)	(1)	(1)	434,123	5,231	7,935,574
1921---	9,183,702	61,386	(1)	(1)	(1)	48,237	2,499	9,295,824
1922---	11,046,813	111	(1)	(1)	(1)	684,242	14,176	11,744,442

MISCELLANEOUS.

1909---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1910---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1911---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1912---	2,074,317	14,222	352	305,437	(1)	80,446	28,032	3,402,806
1913---	1,792,287	(1)	84,655	45,185	11,709	(1)	124,367	2,059,003
1914---	7,877,043	257,245	263,896	3,741,804	22,511	(1)	9,363	12,201,922
1915---	19,560	(1)	66,242	1,643,213	3,254	123,377	330	1,855,976
1916---	37,431	56,458	389,031	2,738,731	2,634	196,183	47,416	3,437,884
1917---	690,856	85,204	749,156	4,464,382	16,274	433,896	100,316	6,530,084
1918---	(1)	463,115	62,850	1,381,196	2,541	107,456	60,452	2,077,612
1919---	3,021	(1)	11,775	1,340,850	(1)	114,583	(1)	1,470,229
1920---	85,019	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	263,838	(1)	318,857
1921---	29,606	2,040	53,099	(1)	(1)	37,500	19,584	141,827
1922---	24,120	(1)	526,677	(1)	(1)	99,480	66,787	716,064

ALL PRESERVATIVES.

1909---	62,079,036	4,421,726	659,664	2,994,290	41,764	5,286,120	463,819	75,946,419
1910---	76,497,031	5,257,646	255,567	4,692,453	88,009	8,523,929	2,789,419	100,074,144
1911---	85,182,420	4,937,363	106,213	10,145,724	71,961	8,460,956	2,619,926	111,624,563
1912---	97,183,009	7,737,035	1,188,579	7,397,095	1,643,128	7,793,524	2,988,686	126,931,066
1913---	120,781,248	7,957,922	2,500,420	6,856,293	1,824,710	11,653,628	2,039,658	153,613,888
1914---	131,840,961	8,061,902	1,482,407	6,869,370	417,914	9,847,801	1,362,284	159,582,639
1915---	111,256,735	6,295,284	2,512,780	7,707,971	90,627	11,834,087	1,161,459	140,858,963
1916---	112,408,104	8,582,844	6,747,082	9,944,684	180,844	11,574,101	1,085,333	150,522,982
1917---	100,378,410	8,586,012	6,726,503	9,084,230	256,038	11,485,076	812,317	137,338,586
1918---	91,827,627	8,309,372	4,615,770	6,297,294	423,371	10,215,593	923,863	122,612,890
1919---	112,703,781	9,168,950	6,661,266	4,713,678	75,310	12,061,873	678,136	146,080,994
1920---	134,962,596	8,062,546	10,309,740	6,741,410	318,707	11,645,811	1,238,689	173,300,505
1921---	166,150,545	5,591,999	10,959,256	6,203,904	108,715	11,876,708	753,101	201,643,228
1922---	128,949,422	7,496,789	17,006,640	3,947,551	374,829	12,713,080	1,130,086	166,620,847

Forest Service.

Converting factors: To obtain the number of crossties, divide figures shown by 3. To obtain the number of linear feet of piling, divide the figures shown by 0.6763. To obtain the number of poles, divide the figures shown by 17.6. To obtain the number of square yards of wood blocks, divide the figures shown by 2.625. To obtain the number of board feet of construction timbers, multiply the figures shown by 12. To obtain the number of crossarms, divide the figures shown by 0.6196. To obtain the number of board feet of miscellaneous lumber, multiply the figures shown by 12.

¹ None reported.

² Figures if used would reveal identity of reporting firms

TABLE 651.—Wood preservatives consumed by treating plants, 1900-1922.

Calendar year.	Number of plants.	Creosote.						Paving oil.	Zinc chloride.	Other preservatives.
		Distillate coal-tar creosote.	Creosote coal-tar solution.	Refined water-gas tar.	Water-gas tar solution.	Imported.	Total.			
		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Pounds.	Gallons.
1900..	64	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	37,509,041	61,426,212	(1)	16,215,107	(1)
1910..	71	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	45,081,916	63,260,271	(1)	16,802,532	2,333,707
1911..	80	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51,516,709	73,027,335	(1)	16,359,797	1,000,000
1912..	84	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	52,531,295	83,666,490	(1)	20,781,711	3,072,462
1913..	93	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	66,673,192	106,373,359	(1)	26,466,808	3,885,738
1914..	94	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51,307,736	70,334,606	9,420,444	27,212,250	2,483,637
1915..	102	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	37,501,007	80,860,442	3,205,563	33,200,004	1,693,544
1916..	117	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43,049,331	90,404,740	5,675,065	26,746,577	582,754
1917..	115	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18,259,141	75,541,737	7,579,819	24,444,689	137,361
1918..	107	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,105,736	52,776,386	4,057,862	31,101,111	28,013
1919..	106	24,286,851	31,292,601	1,148,034	2,334,727	6,493,974	65,556,247	2,412,592	43,483,134	102,011
1920..	115	25,483,230	27,921,614	1,377,702	4,269,282	9,575,640	66,767,508	1,848,911	49,717,929	1,772,084
1921..	122	19,460,500	23,283,046	3,135,610	2,391,816	28,242,307	76,513,279	1,060,753	51,375,360	1,810,294
1922..	128	25,644,272	21,558,130	1,481,573	2,176,176	35,462,238	86,321,389	1,414,682	29,608,639	2,176,843

Forest Service.

* Statistics not available.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

TABLE 652.—*Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923.*

Article Imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Live animals:						
Cattle.....No.....	330	152	264	\$23,634	\$3,055	\$6,630
Horses.....No.....	4	3	3	1,205	532	846
Sheep.....No.....	161	96	83	1,642	515	542
Swine.....No.....	1			28		
Birds (live).....No.....			² 353			² 317
Poultry (live).....lbs.....			² 932			² 225
All other (live).....lbs.....				1,376	1,748	1,068
Total live animals.....				27,785	5,850	9,628
Beeswax and other animal wax.....lbs.....	2,215	3,101	4,095	694	581	818
Casein or lactarine.....lbs.....	14,180	10,529	26,094	1,570	707	4,135
Dairy products:						
Butter and substitutes.....lbs.....	34,344	9,551	15,772	15,913	3,257	5,821
Cheese and substitutes.....lbs.....	16,585	34,271	54,555	5,691	10,816	17,313
Milk and cream—						
Fresh, natural state, sweet or						
sour.....gals.....	4,391	4,536	5,148	2,843	3,132	4,148
Condensed, evaporated,						
malted, etc.....lbs.....	19,273	2,037	7,276	2,909	317	934
Total dairy products.....				27,356	17,522	28,216
Eggs:						
Eggs of poultry in shell.....doz.....	3,316	1,224	535	1,056	328	159
Eggs and egg yolks, preserved,						
(dried or frozen).....lbs.....	28,768	16,540	14,821	6,177	2,415	2,828
Egg albumen.....lbs.....	7,889	7,388	3,213	2,381	1,980	1,869
Total eggs.....				9,614	4,723	4,356
Feathers and downs (crude):						
Ostrich.....lbs.....	128	125	179	1,193	964	1,140
Other.....lbs.....	2,859	3,614	4,821	1,088	1,155	2,075
Total.....				2,281	2,119	3,215
Fibers, animal:						
Silk—						
Cocoon.....lbs.....	26	161	380	39	120	383
Raw or reeled from the co-						
coon.....lbs.....	29,463	48,179	52,684	181,883	300,446	405,796
Waste.....lbs.....	5,290	9,097	² 1,272	8,398	6,717	² 747
Reelers and mill waste						
.....lbs.....			² 231			² 170
All other waste.....lbs.....			² 8,020			² 6,471
Total silk.....				190,320	307,283	413,567
Wool and hair—						
Carpet.....lbs.....	50,378	148,787	171,879	7,638	19,979	34,946
Clothing.....lbs.....	251,249	32,821	43,703	65,567	6,939	13,555
Combing.....lbs.....	12,997	69,233	298,496	3,509	17,585	108,117
Hair of the angora, goat, al-						
paca and other like ani-						
mals.....lbs.....	3,612	4,246	² 2,851	1,128	1,146	² 1,069
Angora (mohair).....lbs.....			² 7,220			² 2,857
Cashmere (alpaca, etc.)						
.....lbs.....			² 1,322			² 551
Total hair of angora,						
etc.....				1,128	1,146	4,477
Woolled sheep and lamb skins,						
dry and green.....lbs.....			² 24,708			² 5,096
Total wool.....lbs.....				77,902	45,649	167,191

¹ Preliminary.

² Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.

³ July 1-Sept. 21, 1922.

TABLE 652.—Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Gelatin.....lbs.	2,397	2,527	2,839	\$1,231	\$998	\$900
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	3,562	4,175	6,797	703	574	692
Honey.....lbs.	5,436	2,557	683	650	119	61
Ivory (unmanufactured).....lbs.	308	198	509	1,036	543	1,520
Packing-house products:						
Blood, dried.....lbs.	7,413	(²)	(³)	290	(²)	(³)
Bones, hoofs and horns.....lbs.	101,834	43,360	101,209	2,939	592	1,485
Bristles—						
Not sorted.....lbs.	86	6	61	276	11	21
Sorted.....lbs.	4,158	3,158	5,623	8,078	4,305	7,772
Total bristles.....				9,254	4,316	7,793
Hair, animal—						
Horse.....lbs.	3,553	3,945	7,498	1,500	1,538	3,300
Other.....lbs.	4,659	4,298	9,605	803	419	1,195
Total hair (animal).....				2,393	1,957	4,495
Hide cuttings, raw, and other glue stock.....lbs.	36,108	25,322	29,758	2,276	1,150	1,167
Hides and skins (other than furs) —						
Buffalo—						
Dry, and dry salted.....lbs.	4,617	3,084	2,537	1,398	528	337
Wet, salted.....lbs.			⁴ 1,265			⁴ 230
Cabretta.....lbs.	15			9		
Kip—						
Dry and dry salted (6 to 12 pounds).....lbs.			⁵ 11,628			⁵ 2,120
Wet salted (12 to 25 pounds).....lbs.			⁵ 9,168			⁵ 1,908
Calf—						
Dry and dry salted (less than 6 pounds).....lbs.	11,810	16,175	⁵ 14,988	4,548	3,213	⁵ 4,002
Wet salted (less than 12 pounds).....lbs.	23,780	25,383	⁵ 30,736	6,000	5,354	⁵ 7,048
Total kip and calf.....				10,548	8,567	15,078
Cattle—						
Dry and dry salted.....lbs.	24,814	18,439	58,770	7,092	2,912	9,936
Wet salted.....lbs.	173,750	186,498	346,613	32,775	23,687	51,576
Total cattle hides.....				39,867	26,599	64,512
Goat and kid—						
Dry and dry salted.....lbs.	36,816	68,228	70,763	28,165	29,443	33,223
Green or pickled.....lbs.	4,912	15,307	18,607	1,866	3,337	4,365
Total goat and kid.....				30,031	32,780	37,588
Horse, colt, and ass—						
Dry and dry salted.....lbs.	1,142	1,295	11,040	256	139	1,452
Wet salted.....lbs.	5,461	3,430	10,461	752	217	944
Total horse, etc.....				1,008	356	2,396
Kangaroo and wallaby.....lbs.	878	724	1,152	854	492	1,084
Sheep and lamb—						
Dry.....lbs.	22,401	12,593	⁴ 3,828	9,517	3,131	⁴ 853
Green or pickled.....lbs.	35,899	36,245	⁴ 10,557	10,805	5,222	⁴ 2,417
Skins, dry and pickled .....lbs.			⁶ 38,276			⁶ 8,155
Fleshers, pickled.....lbs.			⁶ 2,927			⁶ 556
Skinners, pickled.....lbs.			⁶ 104			⁶ 51
Total sheep and lamb.....				20,322	8,353	12,132
All other hides and skins.....lbs.	5,889	5,504	7,859	1,962	1,224	1,939
Total hides and skins.....				105,999	78,899	135,296

¹ Preliminary.² Included in "All Other Fertilizers."³ Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.⁴ July 1-Sept. 21.⁵ Including kip skins until Sept. 21, 1922.⁶ Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.

TABLE 652.—*Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.						
Packing-house products—Continued.						
Meats—	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
Beef and veal, fresh.....lbs.	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands	sands
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....lbs.	41, 956	28, 001	32, 481	\$6, 246	\$2, 989	\$3, 169
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	108, 838	12, 855	8, 709	12, 844	2, 045	1, 421
Other meats.....lbs.	1, 212	930	908	330	177	188
Poultry, dead or prepared.....lbs.		4, 619	2, 340		1, 845	559
Meat, prepared or preserved.....lbs.			2, 007			1, 186
Canned.....lbs.	7, 140	5, 129	8, 991	1, 692	601	1, 118
All other.....lbs.	8			2		
Total meats.....	207			32		
Total meats and meat products.....				21, 152	7, 657	7, 661
Glen stearin.....lbs.	743			92		
Rennets.....lbs.	123			72		
Sausage casings.....lbs.	12, 071	12, 436	18, 503	6, 427	7, 184	11, 891
Tallow.....lbs.	11, 762			1, 339		
Beef and hog fats.....lbs.		1, 789	11, 016		113	838
Animal oils, n. e. s.....gals.		4, 961	409		2, 703	154
Grease and oils, n. e. s.....lbs.		18, 823	1, 465		912	79
All other meat products.....lbs.	7, 303	6, 467		2, 019	422	550
Total meats and meat products.....				31, 101	18, 991	21, 173
Total packing-house products.....				154, 249	105, 905	171, 400
Total animal products.....				495, 348	492, 573	805, 714
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.						
Argols or wine lees.....lbs.	26, 486	18, 749	21, 950	3, 032	1, 218	1, 739
Grain and grain products:						
Breadstuffs—						
Corn.....bush.	5, 743	125	136	6, 973	187	158
Oats.....bush.	3, 796	1, 733	293	1, 964	799	178
Rice—						
Uncleaned, including paddy.....lbs.	33, 268	6, 122	11, 678	2, 158	372	362
Cleaned, except patna.....lbs.	62, 109	60, 707	56, 047	4, 014	2, 307	1, 772
Rice flour, meal and broken rice.....lbs.	1, 428	790	911	108	55	57
Total rice.....				6, 280	2, 734	2, 191
Wheat.....bush.	51, 004	14, 486	18, 013	97, 707	16, 935	20, 033
Wheat flour.....bbls.	1, 421	619	429	13, 692	3, 560	2, 308
Bread, biscuit, etc.....lbs.	1, 743	310	848	387	72	203
Farinaceous substances, tapioca, etc.....lbs.	59, 606	77, 099	93, 965	2, 855	2, 089	3, 465
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....lbs.	1, 997	1, 992	3, 254	159	177	257
All other breadstuffs.....				4, 135	1, 863	1, 041
Total breadstuffs.....				134, 112	28, 366	29, 827
Fodders and feeds:						
Hay.....tons.	113	5	32	2, 442	65	315
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....lbs.	196, 699	75, 028	24, 251	3, 707	1, 660	838
Bean.....lbs.			22, 772			422
Coconut.....lbs.			46, 055			505
All other.....lbs.			21, 509			393
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal.....				3, 707	1, 660	2, 016
Bran, shorts, etc.....tons.			91			1, 824
Beet pulp (dried).....tons.			17			605
Other fodders and feeds.....						925
Total fodders and feeds.....				6, 149	1, 745	5, 715

¹ Preliminary.² Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.³ July 1-Sept. 21

TABLE 652.—Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Broom corn..... tons.....	1			\$72		
Chicory root, raw or prepared..... lbs.....	7, 646	(²)	(²)	514	(²)	(²)
Cocoa and chocolate:						
Cocoa or cacao (crude)..... lbs.....	327, 123	317, 124	381, 508	30, 931	\$27, 349	\$34, 547
Cocoa and chocolate (prepared)..... lbs.....	1, 323	1, 844	2, 421	362	455	519
Total cocoa and chocolate.....				31, 293	27, 804	35, 096
Coffee..... lbs.....	1, 348, 926	1, 238, 012	1, 305, 188	176, 988	148, 565	181, 639
Extracts of and substitutes for..... lbs.....	(³)	4 31	4 784	(³)	4 1	4 28
Fibers, vegetable:						
Cotton..... bales.....	263			44, 666		
Long staple..... bales.....		46	161		7, 189	22, 163
Short staple..... bales.....		329	333		36, 769	38, 477
Total cotton 478-lb. bales.....	263	375	494	44, 666	43, 958	60, 640
Flax—						
Hackled ⁴ tons.....	1	2	2	1, 228	1, 947	2, 281
All other..... tons.....	5	3	6	2, 178	959	2, 019
Total flax.....				3, 406	2, 906	4, 300
Hemp..... tons.....	10	5	6	3, 153	893	1, 412
Isle and Tampico..... tons.....	16	10	11	1, 966	754	890
Jute and jute butts..... tons.....	90	62	6 8	8, 127	5, 416	6 085
Jute..... tons.....			7 66			7 10, 132
Jute butts..... tons.....			7 10			7 532
Kapok..... tons.....	5	10	9	1, 574	3, 254	4, 125
Maguey..... tons.....			7 1			7 92
Manila..... tons.....	52	44	97	13, 951	5, 891	12, 943
New Zealand flax..... tons.....	4			601		
Sisal grass..... tons.....	150	72	98	23, 299	7, 725	9, 896
All other vegetable fibers..... tons.....	6	9	19	1, 045	992	2, 478
Total vegetable fibers.....				101, 691	71, 789	108, 335
Forest products:						
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.—						
Cinchona bark from which quinine is made..... lbs.....	3, 566	767	3, 443	1, 335	277	1, 110
Pyrethrum flowers..... lbs.....			7 3, 148			7 1, 479
Licorice root..... lbs.....	59, 693	62, 384	35, 339	3, 632	2, 681	1, 195
Licorice extract..... lbs.....			7 1, 329			7 300
Nux vomica..... lbs.....			2, 078			98
Opium, crude..... lbs.....	77	144	115	306	385	360
Senna..... lbs.....			2, 623			208
All other herbs, roots, etc..... lbs.....			7 22, 480			7 2, 556
Total herbs, roots, etc.....				5, 273	3, 343	7, 306
Corkwood bark..... lbs.....	47, 804	37, 435	68, 815	2, 373	1, 024	1, 826
Dyeing extracts..... lbs.....	709	2, 485	3, 556	115	169	270
Tanning extracts—						
Quebracho..... lbs.....	110, 184	134, 274	120, 224	6, 622	5, 206	4, 796
All other..... lbs.....	9, 783	7, 606	7, 266	546	260	214
Total tanning extracts.....				7, 148	5, 466	5, 010
Dyewoods and materials for tanning—						
Logwood..... tons.....	57	31	28	1, 697	645	427
Mangrove bark..... tons.....	7	2	7	344	41	200
Myrobala fruit..... tons.....			7 22			7 423
Quebracho wood..... tons.....	33	24	43	582	266	556
Sumac..... tons.....	1	6	8	74	268	454
Valonia..... lbs.....			7 7, 638			7 160
Other, crude.....				1, 481	1, 011	1, 371
Total dyewoods, etc.....				4, 128	2, 331	3, 577

¹ Preliminary.² Included in "Substitutes for coffee."³ See "Chicory root."⁴ Includes chicory root.⁵ Known as "Dressed Line."⁶ July 1-Sept. 21, 1922.⁷ Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.

TABLE 652.—*Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article Imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Forest products—Continued.						
Gums, resins, and balsams—						
Varnish, gums, and resins—						
Copal, damar, and kauri	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
.....lbs.	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
.....	44, 618	27, 194	² 11, 590	\$0, 592	\$2, 967	² \$1, 381
Damar.....lbs.			² 0, 383			² 1, 299
Kauri.....lbs.			² 7, 254			² 1, 595
Shellac.....lbs.	23, 872	30, 768	32, 806	16, 614	15, 657	21, 032
Others.....lbs.			31, 308			3, 264
Tar, pitch, and turpentine						² 130
.....lbs.						
Camphor—						
Natural (crude).....lbs.	2, 093	1, 592	3, 498	1, 930	921	2, 226
Refined and synthetic						
.....lbs.	813	1, 052	3, 541	995	1, 144	2, 534
Total camphor.....				2, 925	2, 065	4, 760
Chicle.....lbs.	8, 710	8, 283	908	5, 077	4, 095	454
Crude.....lbs.			8, 217			4, 109
Refined or advanced			(²)			(²)
Total chicle.....				5, 077	4, 095	4, 563
Balsams, crude.....lbs.	452	363	521	205	151	206
Arabic or senegal.....lbs.	4, 416	8, 934	11, 001	415	734	1, 341
Tragacanth.....lbs.			² 1, 075			² 538
Gambier or terra japonica						
.....lbs.	6, 233	9, 818	7, 727	432	391	490
Asafetida.....lbs.			² 95			² 29
All other gums, resins, etc.						
.....lbs.	10, 822	13, 408	9, 617	2, 252	1, 415	1, 138
Total gums, resins, and						
balsams.....				34, 622	27, 475	41, 736
India rubber, gutta-percha, etc.—						
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	356, 975	568, 381	797, 655	114, 640	80, 751	169, 108
Jointong or pontianack.....lbs.	6, 774	5, 782	8, 713	1, 076	453	702
Balsa.....lbs.	1, 980	1, 867	1, 757	1, 043	1, 063	930
Gutta-percha.....lbs.	4, 575	2, 481	1, 903	1, 023	363	336
Guayule gum.....lbs.	995			197		
Total India rubber, etc.....				117, 979	83, 630	171, 126
Ivory, vegetable (tagua nuts)						
.....lbs.	31, 090	28, 745	33, 572	1, 377	770	923
Wood—						
Logs and round timbers (except cabinet wood).....M ft.	96	161	217	2, 259	2, 709	3, 897
Timber other than sawed						
.....M ft.				351	132	147
Cabinet woods in the logs—						
Cedar.....M ft.	7	8	10	568	528	620
Mahogany.....M ft.	55	40	43	6, 634	3, 297	3, 313
All other.....M ft.	11			998	351	743
Total cabinet woods.....				8, 200	4, 174	4, 676
Lumber—						
Boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber						
.....M ft.	920	1, 124	² 436	39, 068	34, 530	² 12, 690
Softwoods.....M ft.			² 1, 470			² 43, 539
Hardwoods.....M ft.			² 52			² 2, 824
Laths.....thousands	455	1, 182	1, 653	3, 459	6, 565	9, 529
Shingles.....thousands	1, 831	2, 190	2, 695	7, 456	7, 906	10, 952
All other lumber.....				3, 079		
Total lumber.....				53, 062	49, 081	79, 543

¹ Preliminary.² July 1-Sept. 21.³ Beginning Sept. 22.⁴ Less than 500 pounds.⁵ Timber, "Ship and other."

TABLE 652.—Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Forest products—Continued.						
Wood—Continued.	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
Brier root and ivy or laurel root	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.	sands.
Rattan (unmanufactured)				\$476		
Chair cane or reeds				2,544	\$758	\$2,076
Osier or willow for basket making			² 1,813	1,207	454	718
Boards, planks, deals, and other forms of sawed cabinet woods	M ft.					
Other unmanufactured or partly manufactured wood	7	9	4	708	671	296
Total wood				³ 1,470	3,563	2,663
Pulpwood—				70,286	61,492	94,145
Rough	cord					
Peeled	338	178	304	4,298	2,015	2,784
Rossed	1,093	576	773	10,155	6,262	7,555
Total pulpwood	168	72	131	3,196	1,032	1,714
Woodpulp—				23,649	9,309	12,053
Mechanically ground	tons					
Chemical woodpulp—						
Sulphite, unbleached	223	312	500	30,393	17,373	26,297
Sulphite, bleached	96	147	254	16,942	12,733	22,000
Total sulphite				47,335	30,106	48,297
Soda pulp	tons					
Sulphate, unbleached			1			67
Sulphate, bleached	129	230	269	15,489	13,665	16,234
Total sulphate	9	6	26	1,220	422	1,638
Total woodpulp				16,709	14,087	17,872
Total forest products				76,191	49,678	74,190
Fruits:				343,141	249,587	412,162
Apples	bush		² 153			³ 239
Bananas	bunch	40,808	46,120	44,501	19,336	19,951
Berries	lbs		1,248			111
Currents	lbs	50,178	49,467	18,924	5,352	3,710
Dates	lbs	35,267	46,742	62,037	2,084	2,417
Figs	lbs	25,424	43,139	36,585	2,570	3,413
Grapes	cu. ft.	997	780	1,355	1,582	1,246
Grape fruit	lbs				685	689
Lemons	lbs		101,592	122,821	1,520	2,113
Olives	galls	4,054			3,023	3,125
Oranges and limes	lbs				36	274
Pineapples	lbs			1,470	2,187	2,539
Raisins and other dried grapes	lbs	46,269	18,363	12,335	6,778	1,936
Fruits preserved or canned	lbs			2,372	1,553	505
In their own juice or sugar	lbs					
Other	lbs		³ 776			³ 102
All other fruits	lbs		³ 8,173			³ 1,026
Total fruits				3,225	4,848	³ 3,325
Glue, vegetable	lbs		³ 22	49,933	47,362	44,650
Moss, seaweed, etc. (crude)	lbs	7,989	7,747			
Hops	lbs	4,806	893	1,255	2,283	341

¹ Preliminary.² Beginning Sept. 22.³ Unmanufactured only.⁴ July 1-Sept. 21, 1922.

TABLE 652.—*Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Indigo:	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Natural.....lbs.	137	23	13	\$306	\$29	\$13
Synthetic.....lbs.	287	443	14	215	275	13
Total indigo.....				521	304	26
Liquors, alcoholic:						
Malt liquors.....gals.	10			14		
Distilled spirits.....proof gals.		350	54		1,530	203
Brandy.....proof gals.	35			183		
Cordials.....proof gals.	108			354		
Gin.....proof gals.	30			82		
Whisky.....proof gals.	195			1,047		
All other.....proof gals.	4			13		
Total spirits.....				1,679	1,530	213
Wines—						
Champagne or other sparkling.....gals.	154	33	14	1,089	278	83
Still wines.....gals.		846	162		912	230
In casks.....gals.	1,231			1,711		
In other coverings.....doz. qts.	90			581		
Total still wines.....				2,292	912	260
Other beverages and fruit juices, n. e. s.						
Lemon, lime, and sour orange juice, not more than 2 per cent alcohol.....lbs.			¹ 1,165	243	325	431
Total liquors, beverages, etc.....				5,317	3,045	1,156
Nursery and greenhouse stock:						
Bulbs, roots, and corms.....thousands.		199	¹ 100		4,612	¹ 4,330
Hyacinth.....do.			¹ 6			¹ 218
Lily, tulip, and narcissus.....thousands.			¹ 56			¹ 1,854
Crocus and other.....do.			¹ 8			¹ 117
Trees, plants, cuttings, and seedlings.....					339	83
Fruit stocks.....thousands.			¹ 16			¹ 443
Rose stocks and plants do.....			¹ 11			¹ 102
All other.....					66	¹ 136
Total nursery and greenhouse stock.....					5,017	7,293
Nuts:						
Almonds, not shelled.....lbs.	6,622	4,723	4,719	983	543	437
Almonds, shelled.....lbs.	13,875	26,619	22,972	4,292	8,039	5,640
Cocoanuts, in the shell.....no.	73,334	82,001	77,062	2,691	2,162	1,744
Cocnut meat, broken or copra, shredded, desiccated, prepared.....lbs.	20,889	44,383	¹ 32,432	2,507	3,511	2,366
Cream and Brazil nuts.....lbs.	37,098	38,870	39,728	2,173	1,810	2,039
Filberts, not shelled.....lbs.	11,791	14,133	14,366	1,371	1,154	1,057
Filberts, shelled.....lbs.	2,170	5,434	6,309	397	818	918
Marrons, crude.....lbs.	22,915			1,188		
Chestnuts, including marrons.....lbs.		22,502	20,151		1,048	941
Peanuts, not shelled.....lbs.	5,361	3,376	3,882	283	146	171
Peanuts, shelled.....lbs.	42,688	7,427	42,439	2,089	349	2,011
Walnuts, not shelled.....lbs.	12,525	43,306	19,913	1,569	5,378	2,406
Walnuts, shelled.....lbs.	10,641	17,027	17,606	3,555	7,190	4,438
All other nuts.....				1,208	921	1,715
Total nuts.....				124,301	33,069	25,913

¹ Preliminary.² Beginning Sept. 22, 1922.³ July 1-Sept. 21, 1922.

TABLE 652.—Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Oil seeds, vegetable oils and fats:						
Oils and fats—						
Fixed or expressed—						
Chinese nut.....galls..	4,440	7,410	11,916	\$4,817	\$5,142	\$10,189
Cocoa butter or butter- ine.....lbs..	915	7,123	3,010	196	1,728	757
Coconut.....lbs..	173,889	230,236	212,573	20,287	16,378	14,968
Cottonseed.....lbs..	1,315	(²)	46	141	(²)	5
Linseed or flaxseed.....lbs..	14,974	108,705	56,764	2,105	11,978	5,053
Olive—						
Edible.....lbs..	33,326	59,555	74,626	11,437	12,216	12,852
Inedible.....galls..	262	3,171	5,685	268	1,080	3,445
Palm.....lbs..	31,076	33,159	118,816	2,766	2,421	8,686
Palm kernel.....lbs..	2,769			817		
Peanut.....lbs..	18,163	2,878	7,553	2,312	322	706
Rapeseed.....galls..	1,172	1,852	1,770	1,103	929	1,226
Soy bean.....lbs..	40,331	8,283	38,635	4,012	470	2,412
Vegetable tallow.....lbs..			³ 8,467			³ 584
All other.....				792	752	2,095
Total fixed or expressed.....				50,552	54,016	62,978
Oils, distilled and essential—						
Bergamot.....lbs..			³ 112			³ 295
Citronella.....lbs..			³ 976			³ 559
Lavender.....lbs..			³ 244			³ 393
Orange.....lbs..			183			361
Birch tar and cajaput.....lbs..						
Lemon.....lbs..	7	767	447	2	552	278
All other.....	626			4,989	4,004	3,499
Total distilled.....				5,579	4,566	5,375
Total all vegetable oils.....				56,122	58,582	68,353
Seeds:						
Copra, not prepared, etc.....lbs..	192,246	249,722	306,100	9,924	9,404	11,594
Cottonseed.....lbs..			³ 56,982			³ 439
Castor bean.....lbs..	33,011	93,241	88,199	1,302	2,046	2,817
Flaxseed.....bu..	16,170	13,632	25,006	89,133	26,019	80,356
Palmnuts and palminut kernels.....lbs..	4,545	(⁴)	(⁴)	217	(⁴)	(⁴)
Poppy seed.....lbs..			³ 6,817			³ 633
Other oil seeds.....lbs..		803	81,406		20	1,349
Total oil seeds.....				50,576	37,469	67,326
Alfalfa.....lbs..			³ 5,233			³ 589
Clover—						
Red.....lbs..	14,515	9,290	609	2,218	1,532	91
Alsike.....lbs..			2,242			257
Crimson.....lbs..			1,451			188
All other clover.....lbs..	17,740	16,663	9,001	2,068	2,149	1,148
Total clover seed.....				4,306	3,681	1,684
Grass seeds.....lbs..	9,567	22,352	13,463	1,657	2,837	906
Vetch and other field seeds.....lbs..			7,139			839
Garden and other seeds—						
Cabbage.....lbs..			³ 685			³ 99
Canary.....lbs..			³ 9,559			³ 305
Sugar beet.....lbs..	19,907	4,193	16,495	4,124	546	1,579
Turnip.....lbs..			³ 696			³ 98
Other garden and flower seeds.....					2,233	1,282
All other seeds.....				4,768	2,046	1,341
Total seeds.....				64,631	46,832	76,138
Spices:						
Capsicum and paprika or cay- enne pepper—						
Unground.....lbs..	2,931	2,994	6,771	430	437	693
Ground.....lbs..	2,503	3,185	3,642	508	464	494
Cassia or cassia vera, unground.....lbs..						
	3,231	9,501	10,294	303	490	617
Cloves, unground.....lbs..	4,722	5,797	6,776	1,199	1,282	1,144
Ginger root, unground.....lbs..	4,022	4,689	6,312	492	633	676

¹ Preliminary. ² Less than 500 pounds. ³ Beginning Sept. 22. ⁴ Included in "Other oil seeds."

TABLE 652.—*Agricultural imports of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article imported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Spices—Continued.						
Mustard—						
Ground.....lbs.	908	1,594	1,704	\$488	\$922	\$1,018
Seed, whole.....lbs.	4,618	12,490	13,216	254	487	600
Nutmegs, unground.....lbs.	3,492	4,144	5,258	561	469	699
Pepper—						
Unground.....lbs.		36,948	8,339		2,588	887
Black or white.....lbs.	21,930			2,172		
Black.....lbs.			20,386			1,246
White.....lbs.			4,822			483
All other spices.....lbs.	9,067	8,714	18,040	923	564	2,200
Total spices.....				7,325	8,516	10,556
Starch.....lbs.	12,935	7,876	12,716	616	357	406
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses.....galls.	113,414	87,908	161,831	3,500	1,667	3,093
Sugar—						
Beet.....lbs.	22,492	6		3,908	(²)	
Cane.....lbs.	0,984,196	8,464,329	8,422,483	600,110	200,774	365,100
Maple sugar and sirup.....lbs.	5,992	3,672	3,217	1,353	342	600
Sugar in dried cane.....lbs.			8			1
Total sugar.....				605,431	201,116	365,701
Total sugar and molasses.....				608,940	202,783	368,794
Tea.....lbs.	72,196	86,142	96,669	17,587	18,040	26,308
Tobacco, unmanufactured:						
Leaf, product of Philippine Islands.....lbs.	1,851	504	1,922	405	57	226
Leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers.....lbs.	10,271	5,211	8,794	19,357	10,940	10,432
Cigar leaf—						
Unstemmed.....lbs.			10,598			8,388
Stemmed.....lbs.			9,529			9,943
Cigarette leaf.....lbs.			32,822			22,447
All other leaf.....lbs.	46,801	59,511	10,129	48,368	46,053	8,193
Total leaf.....				68,220	57,050	68,629
Scrap and other unmanufactured.....lbs.			1,090			596
Total unmanufactured.....				68,220	57,050	69,225
Vanilla beans.....lbs.	986	1,248	1,281	1,751	2,279	2,884
Vegetables:						
Canned, prepared or preserved—						
Mushrooms and truffles.....lbs.	8,753	6,185	5,991	1,521	1,881	1,818
Pickles and sauces.....lbs.				1,538	2,375	1,172
Peas.....lbs.			845			111
Tomatoes.....lbs.			20,166			1,280
All other canned, etc.....				3,225	8,316	2,478
Other edible substances.....					373	1,491
Dried and fresh—						
Beans, dried.....lbs.		31,171	157,356		1,215	5,513
Beans and lentils.....bush.	824			2,371		
Peas, dried.....bush.	1,560	59,832	25,963	6,540	2,155	1,020
Potatoes—						
Natural state.....bush.	3,423	2,110	572	3,361	1,793	836
Dried and flour of.....lbs.		2,040	506		85	26
Garlic.....lbs.	7,388	6,856	7,890	730	327	346
Onions.....bush.	689	2,488	1,781	774	3,306	1,900
Turnips.....lbs.			100,242			297
Other, dried and fresh.....				2,526	3,399	3,550
Total vegetables.....				22,715	20,225	21,838
Vinegar.....proof galls.	153	(³)	(³)	70	(³)	(³)
Wax, vegetable.....lbs.	6,235	7,243	9,385	1,600	1,013	1,501
Total vegetable products including forest products.....				1,789,630	1,086,086	1,500,416
Total vegetable products excluding forest products.....				1,446,489	786,499	1,088,274
Total agricultural imports including forest products.....				2,284,978	1,538,659	2,306,130
Total agricultural imports excluding forest products.....				1,941,837	1,279,072	1,893,968

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1922, and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

² Beginning Sept. 22.

³ Included in "Other edible substances."

⁴ July 1-Sept. 21, 1922.

⁵ Less than 500 pounds

EXPORTS.

TABLE 653.—Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923.

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.						
Animals, live:						
Cattle.....No.....	146	90		\$11,051	\$4,345	
Bulls for breeding.....No.....		1	2		189	\$274
Cows for breeding.....No.....		3	20		347	884
Other cattle.....No.....		60	40		4,977	1,796
Swine.....No.....	103	98	76	2,210	1,242	990
Horses.....No.....	13	12		1,923	1,265	
For breeding.....No.....		1	(²) 8		132	137
Others.....No.....		6			471	912
Sheep.....No.....	81	62	16	533	294	165
Mules, asses, and burros.....No.....	7	11	13	1,003	1,010	1,325
Poultry, live.....No.....		227	491		154	268
Other live animals.....lbs.....			429	981	525	168
Total live animals.....				17,711	14,951	6,919
Beeswax.....lbs.....	190	102	83	80	28	25
Dairy products:						
Butter.....lbs.....	7,829	7,512	9,410	3,594	2,870	3,705
Cheese.....lbs.....	10,826	7,471	8,446	2,890	1,711	2,170
Milk and cream:						
Fresh and sterilized.....gals.....			90	441		80
(Condensed (sweetened).....lbs.....	147,732	79,525	48,067	27,162	11,675	6,770
Evaporated (unsweetened).....lbs.....	114,036	107,786	108,971	13,113	18,363	10,098
Powdered (dried).....lbs.....	3,838	11,318	2,918	770	1,462	504
Other, including cream.....lbs.....						
Total dairy products.....				47,970	36,375	23,327
Eggs:						
Eggs in the shell.....doz.....	26,900	33,762	34,284	11,251	10,016	9,311
Eggs and yolks (frozen, dried, and canned).....lbs.....			555	202	132	89
Feathers (crude, not dressed).....lbs.....			4,394	441	280	318
Fibers, animal, wool and mohair (un-manufactured).....lbs.....	5,584	924	476	2,250	200	123
Gelatin, animal.....lbs.....		77	301		62	202
Glue, animal.....lbs.....	5,977	2,101	2,905	1,148	349	431
Honey.....lbs.....	1,112	2,407	2,891	183	262	290
Packing-house products:						
Meat:						
Beef and veal—						
Beef, fresh.....lbs.....	21,084	3,866	3,716	3,705	519	559
Veal, fresh.....lbs.....		127	361		23	55
Beef, canned.....lbs.....	10,763	3,749	2,302	2,511	971	631
Beef and veal, cured or pickled.....lbs.....	23,313	26,774	24,185	2,998	2,396	2,309
Total beef and veal.....lbs.....	55,160	34,516	30,564	9,214	3,911	3,554
Meat extracts and bullion cubes.....lbs.....		153	485		212	520
Other meat, canned.....lbs.....			7,534	5,811	3,914	2,898
Other meat (including edible offal).....lbs.....			47,135	6,025	4,047	4,488
Mutton and lamb.....lbs.....	7,255	2,502	1,869	1,291	425	331
Pork—						
Carcasses, fresh ³.....lbs.....	57,075	22,826	9,461	11,135	3,315	1,338
Loins and other fresh parts.....lbs.....		3,055	34,040		547	5,457
Canned.....lbs.....	1,119	2,263	2,761	450	699	962
Cured—						
Hams and shoulders.....lbs.....	172,012	271,642	319,187	40,088	55,217	55,205
Bacon.....lbs.....	489,268	350,549	408,282	108,115	50,978	56,048
Pickled.....lbs.....	33,286	33,510	40,931	5,381	3,941	4,953
Total pork.....lbs.....	752,790	683,875	814,665	163,169	114,667	128,983

¹ Preliminary.² July-Dec. 31.³ Jan. 1-June 30.⁴ Less than 500.⁵ Includes all fresh pork prior to Jan. 1, 1922.

TABLE 653.—*Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.						
Packing-house products—Con.						
Meat—Con.						
Sausage—						
Canned.....lbs.	4,430	1,964	2,694	\$1,488	\$624	\$711
Other.....lbs.	4,927	7,719	7,719	1,783	2,250	2,058
Poultry and game—						
Fresh.....lbs.			5,906	1,066	1,799	1,744
Canned.....lbs.		297	126		114	46
Total meats.....				189,847	181,958	143,292
Oils—						
Oleo oil.....lbs.	106,415	117,174	104,056	15,212	12,367	12,068
Neat's-foot oil.....lbs.			1,233		84	188
Steearins and fatty acids.....lbs.	19,177	20,594		2,430	2,082	
Oleo and lard stearin.....lbs.		5,419	10,104		523	1,047
Grease stearin.....lbs.		1,791	3,025		141	287
Oleo acid or red oil.....lbs.		1,783	2,379		141	202
Stearic acid.....lbs.		2,973	3,653		282	390
Other fatty acids.....lbs.			69			7
Oleomargarine.....lbs.	6,219	1,989	2,028		354	428
Tallow.....lbs.	16,844	8,956		1,476	607	
Edible.....lbs.		1,007	1,914	1,920	141	161
Inedible.....lbs.		17,695	23,751		1,181	1,639
Oleo stock.....lbs.		8,564	12,521		806	1,359
Bones, hoofs, and horns.....lbs.			6,301	118	172	310
Hair, (unmanufactured).....lbs.				735	259	
Cattle.....lbs.		4,071	7,343		295	422
Other.....lbs.		3,337	8,061		301	824
Hides and skins (other than fur)—						
Calf.....lbs.	3,148	4,939	3,158	639	1,099	764
Cattle.....lbs.	8,803	26,696	11,200	1,251	2,687	1,796
Horses, asses, and mules.....lbs.	814			50		
Sheep and goats.....lbs.		740	974		148	227
Other (including fresh and pickled splits).....lbs.	3,042	4,634	5,656	906	699	709
Total hides and skins.....lbs.				2,844	4,573	3,496
Lard compounds.....lbs.	42,156	30,328	11,140	6,100	3,515	1,397
Other animal oils, n. e. s.....lbs.			51,540	4,603	4,475	4,257
Lard.....lbs.	748,157	812,379	952,642	131,329	95,007	116,594
Neutral lard.....lbs.	22,544	19,573	26,494	4,199	2,420	3,424
Lard oil.....lbs.	670	493	737	87	51	89
Sausage casings.....lbs.	29,895	27,769	20,043	5,899	5,814	4,934
Other animal products, n. e. s.....lbs.		894	2,177		69	223
Total packing-house products.....				363,792	267,552	297,347
Total animal products.....				445,087	330,207	338,382
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.						
Broom corn.....tons	3	4	4	513	456	882
Cocoa and chocolate (prepared or manufactured).....lbs.				1,991	306	
Cocoa, powdering.....lbs.		3,421	5,071		338	387
Chocolate (including sweetened).....lbs.		262	974		82	224
Coffee:						
Green.....lbs.	29,577	29,793	26,373	5,827	5,434	4,950
Roasted.....lbs.	1,225	1,130	1,319	360	268	281
Total coffee.....lbs.				6,187	5,722	5,311

¹ Preliminary.
² Jan. 1-June 30.

³ July 1-Dec. 31, 1921.
⁴ Includes soap stock.

TABLE 653.—Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Cotton (unmanufactured):						
Upland and other ².....bales..	Thou- sands. 5,570 (⁴)	Thou- sands. 8,702 (⁴)	Thou- sands. -----	Thou- sands. \$599,089	Thou- sands. \$321,685	Thou- sands. -----
Long staple (1½ in. or over).....						
Sea Island ².....bales..			1	80	38	\$148
Other ².....do.....		579	886		59,140	114,285
Short staple (under 1½ in.) ².....do.....		2,251	4,318		213,321	542,871
Linters ².....do.....	53	120	48	1,047	2,195	1,679
Total cotton ².....do.....	5,623	6,718	5,253	600,186	596,379	658,983
Flavoring extracts and fruit juices.....lbs..			1,744	1,236	799	643
Flowers, cut.....lbs..			116	159	101	89
Forest products:						
Barks and extracts of, for tan- ning.....						
Chestnut.....lbs..		4,894	7,387		150	268
Other tanning extracts.....lbs..			24,847	1,732	1,104	1,168
Total barks and extracts.....				1,732	1,254	1,436
Logwood extracts.....lbs..			2,437	1,471	537	366
Other dye extracts.....lbs..			2,872	3,571	732	400
Dyeing and tanning material (crude).....tons	(⁴)	1	1	23	101	74
Moss.....lbs..			906	63	71	83
Naval stores, gums and resins—						
Rosin.....bbls..	877	786	1,040	10,363	6,621	10,164
Tar, turpentine and pitch.....bbls..	42	10		378	63	
Spirits of turpentine.....galls..	9,742	10,786	9,012	11,279	8,072	11,481
Wood turpentine.....galls..		265	398		207	331
Tar and pitch, wood.....bbls..		19	84		87	205
Other gums and resins.....lbs..		746	2,165		165	590
Total naval stores.....				22,020	15,215	22,771
Wood—						
Logs and round timber—						
Hardwoods.....M ft..	12	7	12	825	458	594
Softwoods:						
Southern yellow pine.....M ft..	5	8	8	227	308	140
Douglas fir.....M ft..	15	14	41	399	235	723
Cedar.....M ft..		28	57		949	2,284
Other soft woods.....M ft..	23	42	6	739	1,709	131
Total logs and round timbers.....				2,190	3,659	3,872
Lumber—						
Boards, deals and planks—						
Softwoods—						
Cypress.....M ft..	8	7	10	727	405	677
Douglas fir.....M ft..	379	678	228	12,672	14,640	5,236
Rough.....M ft..			229			6,325
Dressed.....M ft..			11			485
Southern yellow pine.....M ft..	513	458	241	27,735	15,740	9,581
Rough.....M ft..			251			10,596
Dressed.....M ft..			95			4,589
Western yellow pine.....M ft..	14	4	14	726	199	599
White pine.....M ft..	30	21	27	2,111	1,443	1,898
Redwood.....M ft..	36	25	45	2,762	1,388	2,813
Spruce.....M ft..	16	26	25	1,389	733	1,224
Western hemlock.....M ft..			30			739
Other softwoods.....M ft..	122	125	47	5,514	3,986	1,801
Total softwoods.....				53,636	38,534	46,533

¹ Preliminary.² Bales of 500 pounds.³ July 1-Dec. 31, 1921⁴ Less than 500.⁵ Jan. 1-June 30.⁶ July 1-Dec. 31, 1922.

TABLE 653.—*Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Forest products—Continued.						
Wood—Continued.						
Lumber—Continued.						
Boards, deals and planks—Continued.						
Hardwoods—						
Ash..... M ft.		² 4	² 15		² \$273	² \$680
Chestnut..... M ft.		² 4	10			805
Cum..... M ft.	25	37	54	\$1,063	1,005	2,063
Hickory..... M ft.		² 1	3		² 82	237
Oak..... M ft.	78	88	138	8,451	5,933	9,045
Poplar..... M ft.	10	14	19	1,221	1,388	1,849
Walnut..... M ft.		² 2	6		² 279	878
Other hardwoods..... M ft.	38	53	56	5,224	4,280	5,062
Total hardwoods.....				16,862	14,140	22,119
Total boards, deals and planks.....				70,498	52,674	68,652
Laths..... thousands.....		² 6	42		² 48	267
Shingles..... thousands.....	26	26	26	158	131	154
Shooks—						
Box..... Ft. b. in.			³ 30,497	3,855	1,954	³ 1,017
Southern yellow pine..... Ft. b. m.			² 16,177			² 690
Other..... Ft. b. m.			² 31,296			² 1,031
Cooperage..... sets.....	1,051	² 231		4,575	² 774	
Tight..... sets.....		² 343	1,390		² 1,057	4,038
Slack..... sets.....		² 168	209		² 95	13
Total shooks.....				8,430	3,880	6,839
Cooperage—						
Staves..... no.	65,710	² 12,185		10,001	² 955	
Tight..... no.		² 7,105	21,400		² 789	3,038
Slack..... no.		² 15,892	36,075		² 289	776
Total staves.....				10,001	2,033	3,814
Heading..... sets.....				745	204	350
Total staves and headings.....				10,746	2,237	4,164
Pulp wood..... cu. ft.		² 1,791	1,303		² 138	92
Railroad ties..... no.	5,040	² 1,014		7,069	² 1,394	
Hardwoods..... no.		² 250	643		² 366	879
Softwoods..... no.		² 665	1,817		² 507	1,605
Total ties.....				7,069	2,207	2,484
Piling..... linear feet.....					² 128	324
Telegraph, trolley and electric light poles..... no.		² 11	30		² 90	214
Other lumber..... Ft. b. m.			9,512	4,659	1,247	406
Total lumber.....				101,590	62,840	83,626
Timber, hewn and sawed—						
Hardwoods—						
Oak..... M ft.		² 1	3		² 45	166
Other hardwoods..... M ft.	6	5	2	445	289	110
Softwoods—						
Southern yellow pine..... M ft.	96	118	172	4,008	3,406	6,794
Douglas fir..... M ft.		² 97	179		² 2,090	4,514
Cedar..... M ft.		² 4	19		² 184	1,013
Other softwoods..... M ft.	21	43	9	663	1,023	259
Total timber, hewn and sawed.....				5,111	7,037	12,886
All other, including firewood..... cu. ft.			2,568	342	279	211
Total wood.....				109,233	73,815	100,695

¹ Preliminary.² Jan. 1-June 30.³ July 1-Dec. 31.

TABLE 653.—Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
Wood alcohol.....gals.	468	737	1,528	\$1,032	\$566	\$1,333
Wood pulp.....tons	27			2,731		
Sulphite.....tons		² 10	14		² 433	802
Soda.....tons		² 2	3		² 162	301
Other.....tons		13	2		680	82
Total wood pulp.....				2,731	1,275	1,185
Total forest products.....				141,876	93,586	128,242
Fruits:						
Subtropical fruits—						
Grapefruit.....boxes		² 140	252		² 456	831
Lemons.....do	311	234	159	1,118	1,212	909
Oranges.....do	2,001	1,641	1,799	7,875	7,535	7,561
Pineapples.....do		² 27	37		² 131	157
Others.....lbs.		² 2,575	2,338		² 50	68
Other fruits, fresh (green or ripe)						
Apples.....bbls.	2,665	² 570		18,813	² 4,394	
Apples in boxes.....boxes		² 1,395	3,491		² 3,813	6,525
Apples in barrels.....bbls.		² 50	593		² 410	2,073
Berries.....lbs.			8,180	789	1,032	881
Grapes.....lbs.		² 172	14,022		² 29	1,051
Pears.....lbs.			36,785	2,215	1,477	1,617
Peaches.....lbs.		² 611	13,195		² 36	584
Others.....lbs.			34,337	4,319	3,019	1,425
Total fresh.....				35,129	23,594	24,282
Dried and evaporated—						
Apples.....lbs.	18,053	12,431	12,827	1,864	1,772	1,447
Apricots.....lbs.	8,332	16,736	11,193	1,745	3,231	2,617
Peaches.....lbs.	3,573	6,260	5,586	523	741	711
Fruites.....lbs.	57,461	109,398	79,229	5,474	9,755	7,583
Raisins.....lbs.	24,492	49,639	93,962	5,292	8,029	10,284
Other dried.....lbs.			10,632	1,089	1,015	1,352
Total dried and evaporated.....				15,987	24,543	23,994
Fruit pulp (cannery waste).....lbs.	2,404	1,348	1,565	95	46	47
Total fresh and dried fruits.....				51,211	48,183	48,323
Preserved—						
Canned—						
Apricots.....lbs.			13,809			1,187
Cherries.....lbs.		350	2,251		59	399
Peaches.....lbs.			54,624	3,601	4,998	5,388
Pears.....lbs.			40,358	3,851	4,254	6,105
Pineapples.....lbs.			21,848	2,064	2,579	2,346
Plums.....lbs.		952	1,983		78	174
Others canned.....lbs.			63,388	3,612	4,405	6,910
Total canned.....				13,128	16,373	22,479
Others preserved (jams and jellies).....lbs.			2,219	1,000	514	458
Total preserves.....				14,128	16,887	22,937
Total fruits.....				65,339	65,070	71,260
Ginseng.....lbs.	157	190	175	1,624	1,605	2,417
Other crude vegetable drugs.....lbs.			4,235	836	761	970
Total vegetable drugs.....				2,460	2,366	3,387
Glucose and grape sugar:						
Glucose (corn sirup).....lbs.	125,972	258,448	156,315	5,023	6,110	4,788
Grape sugar (corn sugar).....lbs.	15,982	15,534	6,379	857	448	226
Total.....				5,860	6,558	5,014

¹ Preliminary.² Jan. 1-June 30.³ July 1-Dec. 31.

TABLE 653.—Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article exported.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Grain and grain products (bread-stuffs):						
Grain—	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Barley.....bush.....	20,457	22,400	18,193	\$25,184	\$16,614	\$13,592
Buckwheat.....bush.....	399	383	140	637	405	152
Corn.....bush.....	66,911	176,386	94,064	60,031	115,862	75,031
Oats.....bush.....	4,302	15,987	18,574	3,732	7,985	9,282
Rice.....lbs.....	² 440,855	² 507,898	318,941	² 19,313	² 18,905	12,379
Rye.....bush.....	45,735	29,684	51,412	92,734	32,898	47,513
Wheat.....bush.....	283,288	208,321	154,951	689,813	279,656	192,015
Total grain.....				891,444	472,325	349,904
Grain products—						
Hominy and grits.....lbs.....		² 208,036	79,979		² 3,553	1,335
Other corn products for table use.....lbs.....		² 1,008	5,081		² 56	203
Bread, biscuit, etc.....lbs.....	12,264	7,055	9,490	2,512	953	1,308
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.lbs.....		² 4,680	6,292		² 370	502
Other wheat products for table use.....lbs.....		² 1,633	4,229		² 101	321
Meal and flour—						
Barley flour.....bbls.....	(⁴)			(⁴)		
Buckwheat flour.....lbs.....		² 2,836	892		² 100	42
Cornumeal and flour.bbls.....	999	776	634	7,277	2,634	2,469
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....lbs.....	91,598	94,491	123,115	4,293	3,457	4,406
Rice flour, meal and broken rice.....lbs.....		² 33,611	51,729		² 735	1,142
Rye flour.....bbls.....	267	45	42	2,717	230	213
Wheat flour.....bbls.....	10,190	15,797	14,853	154,524	97,386	83,991
Total meal and flour.....				168,721	104,542	92,263
Cereal breakfast foods.....lbs.....			11,050	5,235	2,152	1,035
Other grains and flours.....lbs.....			6,467	3,211	1,423	375
Total breadstuffs.....				1,071,123	585,475	447,371
Fodders and feeds:						
Hay.....tons.....	50	55	47	1,213	1,044	940
Mill feed—						
Brn and middlings.....tons.....	5	14	3	183	309	97
Corn feeds.....tons.....		² 3	1		² 70	23
Screenings.....lbs.....		2,280	10,037		67	167
Sorghum, kafir, and milo matze.....bush.....		² 53	58		² 35	53
Prepared feeds not medicinal.....lbs.....		11,263	19,684		189	401
Other mill feeds.....tons.....	10	22	34	553	623	706
Dried grain and malt sprouts.....tons.....	(⁴)			7		
Oil cake, and oil-cake meal:						
Cake—						
Coconut cake.....lbs.....	473	14,725	3,860	12	177	66
Corn cake.....lbs.....	1,795	3,596	696	30	62	12
Cottonseed cake.....lbs.....	369,987	415,257	242,544	7,304	8,506	7,789
Linseed cake.....lbs.....	373,079	469,397	536,555	9,635	10,423	11,577
Peanut cake.....lbs.....		² 14,493	692		² 154	13
Other cake.....lbs.....	9,873	42,954	3,092	234	705	63
Meal—						
Cottonseed meal.....lbs.....	94,714	117,464	111,806	1,858	2,330	2,202
Linseed meal.....lbs.....	13,185	14,681	38,057	450	530	541
Other oil cake.....lbs.....		² 6,698	2,732		² 93	54
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal.....lbs.....	857,606	1,069,245	1,040,024	19,513	22,770	22,719
Total fodders and feeds.....				21,469	25,107	25,111

¹ Preliminary.² Includes rice flour and broken rice prior to Jan. 1, 1922.³ Jan. 1-June 30, 1923.⁴ Less than 500.⁵ Included in rice grain from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.

TABLE 653.—Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Malt.....bush.....	7,477	5,654	4,089	\$11,147	\$5,824	\$3,970
Gins, vegetable.....lbs.....	499	715	—	56	82	—
Hops.....lbs.....	22,206	19,522	13,497	10,873	4,852	2,589
Liquors, alcoholic:						
Beverages, malt.....galls.....	14	45	184	29	43	137
Spirits, distilled.....galls.....	324	186	370	1,205	677	1,116
Wines.....galls.....	39	21	38	60	27	29
Other beverages.....galls.....	—	—	160	1,715	391	175
Total beverages.....	—	—	—	3,009	1,138	1,437
Nursery and green house stock.....	—	—	—	398	119	—
Fruit stock, cuttings or seedlings.....	—	837	1,877	—	82	148
All other stock, plants and bulbs.....	—	2,580	4,558	—	120	199
Total.....	—	—	—	398	321	347
Nuts:						
Peanuts.....lbs.....	13,149	12,858	8,716	1,053	815	681
Other nuts.....lbs.....	—	—	4,818	728	744	725
Total nuts.....lbs.....	—	—	—	1,791	1,559	1,406
Oils, vegetable:						
Fixed or expressed—						
Coconut oil.....lbs.....	6,639	10,185	12,993	887	885	1,088
Cottonseed oil.....lbs.....	283,268	52,203	31,393	31,393	4,584	—
Crude.....lbs.....	—	20,473	25,943	—	1,609	2,258
Refined.....lbs.....	—	18,879	38,368	—	2,207	4,239
Total cottonseed oil.....	—	—	—	31,393	8,400	6,497
Corn oil.....lbs.....	6,919	5,280	5,224	1,033	588	652
Linseed oil.....lbs.....	4,210	2,744	3,105	719	299	410
Peanut oil.....lbs.....	1,595	1,802	1,188	224	185	21
Soy-bean oil.....lbs.....	5,118	537	2,495	760	35	219
Cocoa butter.....lbs.....	3,171	1,856	957	988	505	287
Vegetable oleomargarines.....	—	154	1,736	—	21	236
Vegetable oil hard compounds.....lbs.....	—	13,820	17,984	—	1,604	2,221
Vegetable soap stock.....lbs.....	—	6,436	3,601	—	343	239
Other vegetable oils and fats.....	—	—	8,063	1,015	581	863
Total fixed or expressed.....	—	—	—	37,019	13,446	12,733
Volatile or essential—						
Peppermint.....lbs.....	50	155	103	287	315	291
Other.....lbs.....	—	—	584	590	522	611
Total volatile.....	—	—	—	1,177	837	902
Total vegetable oils.....	—	—	—	38,196	14,283	13,635
Seeds:						
Oil seeds.....lbs.....	—	2,504	2,722	—	98	95
Cottonseed.....lbs.....	4,811	—	—	247	—	—
Flax or linseed.....lbs.....	1	—	—	4	—	—
Total oil seeds.....	—	—	—	251	98	95
Seeds for sowing—						
Field and forage plant seeds—						
Alfalfa.....lbs.....	—	778	400	—	147	76
Clover—						
Red.....lbs.....	—	747	1,839	—	170	365
Other.....lbs.....	5,420	3,259	2,492	1,245	632	524
Timothy.....lbs.....	14,980	20,180	20,132	1,228	1,350	1,401
Other grass seeds.....lbs.....	5,408	4,094	4,091	844	686	648
Other field and forage plant seeds.....lbs.....	—	2,384	4,182	—	128	222
Vegetable and flower seeds.....	—	8,515	4,409	—	673	821
All other seeds.....	—	—	—	1,377	531	—
Total seeds for sowing.....	—	—	—	4,089	4,314	4,057
Total all seeds.....	—	—	—	4,940	4,407	4,152

¹ Preliminary.² Jan. 1-June 30, 1922.³ July 1-Dec. 31, 1921.

TABLE 653.—*Agricultural exports (domestic) of the United States, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article exported.	Year ending June 30.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Spices.....lbs.			1,642	\$322	\$167	\$201
Starch:						
Cornstarch.....lbs.	110,514	348,940	254,060	4,251	7,295	6,741
Other starch.....lbs.	24,850	37,933	6,736	1,146	904	239
Total starch.....				5,397	8,199	6,980
Stearin, vegetable.....lbs.	1,848	1,949	504	224	195	56
Sugar, molasses, and sirup:						
Molasses.....galls.	5,386	5,775	4,773	1,125	697	528
Sirup (including maple).....galls.	4,568	6,741	5,905	1,734	1,855	1,684
Sugar (including maple).....lbs.	582,698	2,002,039	749,855	43,740	77,495	41,003
Total sugar, molasses, and sirup.....				46,590	80,047	43,115
Tobacco (unmanufactured):						
Leaf tobacco.....lbs.	490,879	451,888	\$ 229,472	237,051	156,773	\$ 77,846
Bright flue-cured.....lbs.			\$ 57,092			\$ 22,715
Burley.....lbs.			\$ 3,464			\$ 874
Dark-dried Kentucky and Tennessee.....lbs.			\$ 73,451			\$ 13,870
Dark Virginia.....lbs.			\$ 34,719			\$ 17,967
Maryland and Ohio export.....lbs.			\$ 5,335			\$ 563
Green River (Pryor).....lbs.			\$ 10,054			\$ 2,844
Cigar leaf.....lbs.			\$ 252			\$ 209
Other leaf.....lbs.			\$ 31,347			\$ 8,737
Total leaf tobacco.....				237,051	156,773	145,625
Stems, trimmings, and scrap.....lbs.	9,648	11,500	9,224	472	544	607
Total tobacco (unmanufactured).....				237,523	157,317	146,232
Vegetables:						
Dried—						
Beans.....bush.	1,216	1,100	672	4,563	3,745	2,483
Peas.....bush.	165	89	95	841	324	411
Fresh—						
Potatoes (white).....bush.	4,803	2,327	2,981	8,499	3,411	3,190
Onions.....bush.	1,014	658	708	1,464	1,457	994
Others, fresh.....lbs.			80,277	2,988	2,884	3,130
Prepared or preserved—						
Canned—						
Asparagus.....lbs.		\$ 2,334	8,507		\$ 378	1,494
Beans.....lbs.		\$ 4,111	5,636		\$ 325	470
Corn.....lbs.			2,882	215	202	235
Peas.....lbs.		\$ 883	3,073		\$ 87	280
Soups.....lbs.			12,783	1,243	1,180	1,381
Tomatoes.....lbs.			8,917	680	459	565
Other canned.....lbs.			3,204	2,496	1,090	811
Pickles and sauces.....lbs.			11,867	1,910	1,675	1,590
Dried or dehydrated.....lbs.		\$ 285	453		\$ 34	57
Other vegetable preparations.....		\$ 486	892		\$ 56	97
Total vegetables.....				24,890	17,307	16,688
Vinegar.....galls.	225	198	193	87	62	62
Yeast.....lbs.			2,751	676	663	695
Other vegetable products n. e. s. lbs.		\$ 634	2,674		\$ 6	61
Total vegetable products, including forest products.....				2,304,480	1,678,750	1,588,631
Total vegetable products, excluding forest products.....				2,162,604	1,585,164	1,460,389
Total agricultural exports, including forest products.....				2,749,517	2,008,957	1,927,013
Total agricultural exports, excluding forest products.....				2,607,641	1,915,371	1,798,771

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1922 and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

² July 1-Dec. 31.

³ Jan. 1-June 30.

TABLE 654.—Value of principal groups of farm and forest products exported from and imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923.

Article.	Exports (domestic merchandise).			Imports.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
FARM PRODUCTS.						
<i>Animal products.</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>	<i>Thou-</i>
	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>	<i>sands.</i>
Animals, live.....	\$17,711	\$14,951	\$6,919	\$27,785	\$5,850	\$9,628
Dairy products.....	47,970	36,375	23,327	27,356	17,522	28,210
Eggs, fresh, canned, etc.....	11,453	10,148	9,400	9,614	4,723	4,356
Feathers, crude.....	441	280	318	2,281	2,119	3,215
Packing-house products.....	363,792	267,652	297,347	154,246	105,905	171,409
Silk.....				190,390	307,283	413,567
Wool.....	2,259	200	123	77,902	45,649	167,191
Other animal products.....	1,411	701	948	5,844	3,522	8,132
Total animal products.....	445,037	330,207	338,382	495,348	492,573	805,714
<i>Vegetable products.</i>						
Argols or wine lees.....				3,032	1,218	1,730
Cocoa and chocolate.....	1,991	728	611	31,293	27,804	35,096
Coffee.....	6,187	5,722	5,311	176,988	148,503	181,639
Cotton.....	600,186	596,379	658,983	44,666	43,956	60,640
Fibers, vegetable, other.....				57,025	27,831	47,695
Fruits.....	65,339	65,070	71,260	49,933	47,362	44,650
Ginseng.....	1,624	1,605	2,417			
Glucose and grape sugar.....	5,860	6,558	5,014			
Grain and grain products.....	1,071,123	585,475	447,371	134,112	28,866	29,827
Hay.....	1,213	1,044	940	2,442	85	345
Hops.....	10,873	4,852	2,589	2,283	341	257
Indigo.....				521	304	28
Liquors, alcoholic, beverages, etc.....	3,009	1,138	1,457	5,317	3,045	1,156
Nursery stock.....	388	321	347		5,017	7,208
Nuts.....	1,791	1,659	1,406	24,301	33,069	25,913
Oil cake and meal.....	19,513	22,770	22,719	3,707	1,660	2,016
Oil, vegetable.....	38,196	14,283	13,635	56,122	58,582	68,353
Seeds.....	4,940	4,407	4,152	64,831	48,832	76,138
Spices.....	322	167	201	7,325	8,316	10,566
Starch.....	5,397	8,199	6,980	616	357	406
Sugar, molasses, and sirup.....	46,599	80,047	43,115	668,940	202,783	368,704
Tea.....				17,587	18,040	26,308
Tobacco.....	237,523	157,317	146,232	68,220	57,050	69,225
Vanilla beans.....				1,751	2,279	2,884
Vegetables.....	24,899	17,307	16,688	22,715	20,225	21,838
Wax, vegetable.....				1,600	1,013	1,501
Other vegetable products.....	15,621	10,216	8,961	1,162	459	3,954
Total vegetable products.....	2,162,604	1,585,164	1,400,389	1,446,489	780,499	1,068,254
Total farm products.....	2,607,641	1,915,371	1,798,771	1,941,837	1,279,072	1,893,968
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
Cork wood or cork bark.....				2,373	1,024	1,826
Dyewoods and tanning materials.....	23	251	342	4,128	2,231	3,577
Gums, resins, and balsams.....				34,622	27,475	41,786
Naval stores.....	22,020	15,215	22,771			
Dyeing and tanning extracts.....	6,774	2,393	1,933	7,263	5,635	5,280
Wood.....	109,233	73,815	100,595	70,286	61,492	94,145
Wood pulp.....	2,731	1,275	1,185	76,191	49,678	74,190
Other forest products.....	1,095	637	1,416	148,278	102,052	191,400
Total forest products.....	141,876	93,586	128,242	343,141	299,587	412,162
Total farm and forest products.....	2,749,517	2,008,957	1,927,013	2,284,978	1,578,659	2,306,130

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1922 and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary

TABLE 655.—Exports of selected domestic agricultural products, 1852-1922.

Packing-house products.												
Year ending June 30.	Cattle.	Cheese.	Beef, cured— salted or pickled.	Beef, fresh.	Beef oils— oleo oil.	Beef tallow.	Beef and its prod- ucts— total, as far as ascertain- able. ¹	Pork, cured— bacon.	Pork, cured— hams and shoulders.	Pork, cured— sausage or pickled.		
Average:	Thou- sands.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.		
1852-1856.....	1	4,200	25,981	-----	-----	7,469	32,449	30,006	-----	-----		
1857-1861.....	20	12,906	26,986	-----	-----	13,216	40,200	30,363	-----	-----		
1862-1866.....	7	42,683	27,663	-----	-----	43,203	70,865	30,797	-----	-----		
1867-1871.....	-----	82,681	26,955	-----	-----	27,578	54,532	45,790	-----	-----		
1872-1876.....	46	87,174	35,827	-----	-----	78,994	114,821	318,402	-----	-----		
1877-1881.....	127	129,676	40,176	69,601	-----	96,823	218,710	643,634	-----	-----		
1882-1886.....	132	108,700	47,401	97,328	30,276	48,745	225,626	355,905	47,685	72,335		
1887-1891.....	244	86,355	65,614	136,448	50,482	91,008	411,798	419,935	60,697	73,946		
1892-1896.....	349	66,906	64,899	207,373	102,039	56,977	507,177	438,848	96,107	64,827		
1897-1901.....	415	46,109	52,342	305,626	139,373	86,082	637,268	536,287	200,853	112,798		
1902-1906.....	508	19,244	59,308	272,148	156,925	89,893	622,843	292,722	206,891	116,823		
1907-1911.....	254	9,152	46,187	144,860	170,530	66,356	448,024	209,005	189,603	90,810		
1912-1916.....	35	22,224	31,440	86,135	99,892	24,476	281,576	306,012	203,076	52,046		
1900-1.....	459	39,814	55,313	351,748	161,651	77,167	705,105	456,123	216,572	128,644		
1901-2.....	393	27,203	48,633	301,824	138,546	34,066	596,255	393,181	227,653	178,896		
1902-3.....	402	18,987	52,801	254,796	126,010	27,369	546,055	207,336	214,183	95,287		
1903-4.....	593	23,335	57,585	299,580	165,184	76,924	663,147	249,666	194,949	112,225		
1904-5.....	568	10,134	55,935	236,487	145,228	63,537	575,876	262,247	203,459	118,887		
1905-6.....	584	16,562	81,086	268,064	209,656	97,567	732,885	361,211	194,211	141,821		
1906-7.....	423	17,265	62,445	281,632	195,337	127,853	689,752	250,419	203,481	166,427		
1907-8.....	349	8,489	46,958	201,164	212,541	91,398	579,303	241,190	221,770	149,806		
1908-9.....	208	6,823	44,494	122,953	179,985	53,333	418,844	244,579	212,170	52,355		
1909-19.....	139	2,847	36,554	75,780	126,092	29,380	286,296	152,163	146,985	40,032		
1910-11.....	150	10,367	40,264	42,511	138,697	29,613	265,924	156,675	157,709	45,729		
1911-12.....	106	6,338	38,086	15,264	126,467	39,451	233,925	206,574	204,044	56,321		
1912-13.....	25	2,599	25,857	7,362	92,850	30,586	170,308	200,994	150,545	33,749		
1913-14.....	18	2,428	23,260	6,394	97,017	15,813	151,212	193,964	165,882	45,543		
1914-15.....	5	55,363	31,875	170,441	80,482	20,240	394,981	346,718	203,701	45,656		
1915-16.....	21	44,394	38,115	231,214	102,646	16,289	457,550	579,809	282,209	63,461		
1916-17.....	13	66,060	58,054	197,177	67,110	15,209	423,674	667,152	206,657	40,993		
1917-18.....	18	44,303	54,468	370,083	56,603	5,015	600,132	815,294	419,572	33,222		
1918-19.....	42	18,792	45,066	332,205	59,292	16,172	591,302	1,238,247	667,240	31,504		
1919-20.....	83	19,376	32,264	153,561	74,529	32,937	368,002	803,667	275,450	41,643		
1920-21.....	146	10,826	23,313	21,084	106,415	16,844	203,815	469,298	172,012	33,296		
1921-22.....	155	7,471	26,774	3,993	117,174	27,608	222,462	350,549	271,642	33,510		
1922-23 ²	61	8,446	24,185	4,077	104,956	25,665	194,962	406,283	319,187	40,934		

¹Includes canned, cured, and fresh beef, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleomargarine, tallow, and stearin from animal fats.²Preliminary.

TABLE 655.—Exports of selected domestic agricultural products, 1852-1923—Con.

Year ending June 30.	Packing-house products.			Apples, fresh.	Corn and corn meal (in terms of grain).	Cotton.	Glucose and grape sugar.	Corn- oil cake and oil- cake meal.	Cotton- seed oil- cake and oil- cake meal.
	Pork— lard.	Pork and its prod- ucts— total, as far as ascertain- able. ¹	Lard com- pounds.						
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Average:									
1852-1856	33,365	103,403	37	7,123	1,110,498				
1857-1861	37,966	103,404	57	6,568	1,125,715				
1862-1866	89,138	252,486	119	12,060	127,582				
1867-1871	53,579	128,249		9,924	902,410				
1872-1876	194,198	568,029	138	33,561	1,248,805				
1877-1881	331,468	1,075,793	510	88,190	1,738,892				
1882-1886	263,425	739,466	402	49,902	1,968,178				
1887-1891	381,389	930,248	523	54,606	2,439,650		4,474		
1892-1896	451,547	1,052,134	521	63,980	2,736,655		27,686		
1897-1901	652,418	1,528,139	780	192,531	3,447,910		126,574		1,005,100
1902-1906	592,131	1,242,137	1,369	74,615	3,632,268		154,967	21,888	1,066,790
1907-1911	519,746	1,028,997	1,226	56,568	4,004,770		145,065	61,733	989,738
1912-1916	487,050	1,109,488	1,221	38,774	4,469,202		183,141	54,361	1,151,009
1900-1	611,858	1,402,370	23,360	884	181,405	3,359,082	204,210	12,708	1,258,687
1901-2	556,840	1,337,316	26,202	460	28,029	3,028,975	130,420	14,740	1,050,468
1902-3	490,756	1,042,120	46,130	1,656	76,639	3,569,142	128,240	8,998	1,100,393
1903-4	561,303	1,146,255	53,604	2,018	58,222	3,089,856	152,769	14,015	820,349
1904-5	610,230	1,220,032	61,215	1,500	90,263	4,339,322	176,251	24,171	1,251,908
1905-6	741,517	1,464,960	67,621	1,209	119,891	3,634,045	189,656	48,421	1,110,835
1906-7	627,590	1,268,005	80,149	1,539	80,368	4,518,217	151,629	56,809	1,340,967
1907-8	603,414	1,237,211	75,183	1,050	55,064	3,816,989	128,687	60,128	929,237
1908-9	528,123	1,053,142	75,183	896	37,665	4,447,985	112,225	53,234	1,233,750
1909-10	302,928	707,110	74,567	922	38,128	3,506,708	149,820	49,169	640,080
1910-11	470,108	879,455	73,754	1,721	65,015	4,033,941	181,963	83,385	804,597
1911-12	532,256	1,071,952	62,523	1,456	41,797	5,535,125	171,156	72,490	1,293,680
1912-13	519,025	984,697	67,457	2,150	50,780	4,562,296	200,149	76,263	1,128,092
1913-14	481,458	921,913	58,304	1,507	10,726	4,760,941	199,531	59,031	799,974
1914-15	475,532	1,106,180	60,981	2,352	50,668	4,408,578	158,463	45,026	1,479,065
1915-16	527,011	1,462,097	52,843	1,466	39,897	3,084,070	180,466	18,996	1,057,222
1916-17	444,770	1,501,948	50,359	1,740	66,763	3,088,081	214,973	15,758	1,130,160
1917-18	302,506	1,692,124	31,278	635	49,073	3,220,512	97,858	458	44,681
1918-19	724,771	2,704,694	128,157	1,578	23,019	2,762,947	136,230	562	311,624
1919-20	587,225	1,762,611	44,196	1,051	16,729	3,543,743	245,264	511	449,573
1920-21	746,157	1,522,162	42,156	2,665	70,906	2,811,389	141,934	1,795	454,701
1921-22	812,379	1,516,320	30,328	1,094	179,490	3,358,879	278,982	3,590	532,721
1922-23 ²	952,042	1,794,538	11,140	1,756	90,599	2,626,732	162,693	686	454,550
Year ending June 30.	Fruit products.			Oils, vegeta- ble— cotton- seed oil.	Rice and rice bran, meal, and polish.	Sugar, raw and refined.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat and wheat flour (in terms of grain).
	Prunes.	Tobacco.	Hops.						
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 bushels.
Average:									
1852-1856	140,711	1,163	1,163	56,515	7,799	4,715	2,892	19,173	
1857-1861	140,711	2,216	2,216	65,732	6,015	12,378	3,318	28,790	
1862-1866	146,308	4,719	4,719	2,258	3,008	22,580	3,531	40,184	
1867-1871	194,754	6,487	6,487	1,857	4,357	22,107	2,585	35,032	
1872-1876	241,648	3,446	3,446	301	20,142	48,958	3,416	66,037	
1877-1881	296,315	10,446	4,498	602	41,718	107,781	5,376	133,263	
1882-1886	237,942	9,584	3,468	561	107,130	82,884	8,620	121,675	
1887-1891	259,248	7,124	7,124	3,210	75,074	64,739	11,287	115,628	
1892-1896	281,746	15,147	15,783	10,278	13,999	99,914	15,713	170,024	
1897-1901	304,402	15,407	42,863	15,407	11,514	120,247	17,151	197,427	
1902-1906	48,551	328,539	11,476	38,606	45,073	14,507	15,444	140,026	
1907-1911	47,039	334,396	14,774	38,784	27,195	62,855	11,841	116,138	
1912-1916	72,590	408,006	15,583	39,801	60,643	470,729	129,415	13,185	188,748
1900-1	10,022	314,788	14,964	49,357	25,528	8,875	132,061	18,651	215,990
1901-2	28,359	301,007	10,715	33,043	29,691	7,672	154,856	17,799	224,773
1902-3	66,385	308,184	7,795	35,643	19,760	10,520	144,181	19,716	202,908
1903-4	73,146	311,972	10,986	29,014	29,122	15,419	44,230	16,999	120,728
1904-5	54,994	334,302	14,850	51,536	112,263	18,348	4,394	8,826	44,113
1905-6	24,870	312,227	13,027	43,794	38,142	22,176	34,973	13,919	87,609
1906-7	44,400	340,743	16,810	41,820	30,174	21,238	76,569	15,585	144,700
1907-8	26,148	320,813	22,920	41,020	28,444	25,511	100,371	13,927	103,044
1908-9	22,692	267,901	18,447	51,087	20,511	79,946	65,928	10,521	114,268
1909-10	89,015	357,196	10,889	39,861	26,779	125,507	46,690	9,041	87,364

¹ Includes canned, fresh, salted or pickled pork, lard, neutral lard, lard oil, bacon, and hams.² Preliminary.

TABLE 655.—*Exports of selected domestic agricultural products, 1852-1923—Con.*

Year ending June 30.	Prunes.	Tobacco.	Hops.	Oil, vegetable—cotton-seed oil.	Rice and rice bran, meal, and polish.	Sugar, raw and refined.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat and wheat flour (in terms of grain).
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 bushels.
1910-11.....	51,031	355,327	13,105	30,069	30,063	54,947	23,729	10,129	69,312
1911-12.....	74,328	379,846	12,191	53,263	39,447	79,594	30,160	11,006	79,689
1912-13.....	117,951	418,797	17,591	42,081	38,908	48,995	91,003	11,395	142,880
1913-14.....	60,814	449,750	24,263	25,738	22,414	50,890	92,394	11,821	145,590
1914-15.....	43,479	348,246	16,210	42,449	77,480	549,007	259,043	16,183	332,465
1915-16.....	57,423	443,293	22,410	35,535	121,967	1,630,151	173,274	15,521	243,117
1916-17.....	59,645	411,699	4,825	21,188	181,372	1,248,908	149,831	11,943	203,674
1917-18.....	32,827	289,171	3,465	13,437	190,363	576,483	94,119	21,880	132,579
1918-19.....	59,072	628,298	7,467	23,828	193,128	1,115,865	178,583	24,182	287,402
1919-20.....	114,066	648,038	30,786	21,253	483,385	1,444,031	122,431	21,652	219,865
1920-21.....	57,461	506,526	22,206	37,709	440,855	882,698	293,288	16,180	366,077
1921-22.....	109,398	463,389	19,522	12,215	741,509	2,002,039	208,321	15,797	279,407
1922-23 ¹	79,239	454,410	13,497	8,573	370,670	749,885	154,951	14,883	221,928

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1852-1918, and Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1920, 1922 and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Where figures are lacking, either there were no exports or they were not separately classified for publication. "Beef salted or pickled," and "Pork, salted or pickled," barrels, 1851-1895, were reduced to pounds at the rate of 200 pounds per barrel, and tierces, 1855-1866, at the rate of 300 pounds per tierce; cottonseed oil, 1910, pounds reduced to gallons at the rate of 7.5 pounds per gallon. It is assumed that 1 barrel of corn meal is the product of 4 bushels of corn, and 1 barrel of wheat flour the product of 5 bushels of wheat prior to 1880 and 4½ bushels of wheat in 1880 and subsequently.

¹Preliminary.TABLE 656.—*Imports of selected agricultural products, 1852-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Cheese.	Silk.	Wool.	Almonds.	Argols or wine lees.	Cocoa and chocolate, total.	Coffee.	Corn.	Oats, including oatmeal.	Wheat.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.
Average:	1,054	1,378	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1852-1856.....	1,054	1,378	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1857-1861.....	1,378	1,378	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1862-1866.....	1,378	1,378	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1867-1871.....	1,378	1,378	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1872-1876.....	1,095	1,095	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1877-1881.....	1,922	1,922	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1882-1886.....	4,673	4,673	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1887-1891.....	8,335	8,335	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1892-1896.....	9,650	9,650	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1897-1901.....	12,589	12,589	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1902-1906.....	22,106	22,106	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1907-1911.....	37,663	37,663	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1912-1916.....	47,988	47,988	19,067	3,461	3,251	2,487	196,583	2,127	2,127	2,127
1900-1.....	15,329	10,406	103,584	5,140	28,599	47,620	854,871	5	32	600
1901-2.....	17,068	14,235	166,577	9,869	29,276	52,879	1,091,004	18	39	119
1902-3.....	20,671	16,271	177,138	8,142	29,967	65,047	915,096	41	150	1,077
1903-4.....	22,707	16,723	173,743	9,839	24,572	75,071	995,043	17	184	7
1904-5.....	23,096	22,367	249,130	11,745	26,282	77,383	1,047,793	15	56	3,103
1905-6.....	27,287	17,352	201,689	15,009	28,141	84,127	851,669	10	40	58
1906-7.....	33,849	18,744	203,848	14,234	30,541	97,060	985,221	11	91	375
1907-8.....	32,531	16,062	125,981	17,145	26,739	86,005	960,640	20	383	342
1908-9.....	35,548	25,188	206,409	11,029	32,116	132,661	1,048,868	258	6,692	41
1909-10.....	40,819	23,457	263,928	18,556	28,183	111,071	871,470	118	1,083	164
1910-11.....	45,596	26,666	137,648	15,523	29,175	140,971	875,367	52	1,107	509
1911-12.....	46,542	26,685	193,401	17,231	23,601	148,786	885,201	53	2,622	2,699
1912-13.....	49,388	32,102	195,293	15,671	29,479	143,610	868,131	908	1,724	798
1913-14.....	63,784	34,546	247,649	19,038	29,793	179,864	1,001,829	12,867	22,274	1,979
1914-15.....	60,139	31,053	306,063	17,111	28,625	194,734	1,118,691	9,998	1,631	426
1915-16.....	30,068	41,925	534,828	16,597	34,721	245,579	1,201,104	5,208	1,665	5,703
1916-17.....	14,482	40,351	372,372	23,424	23,926	240,483	1,319,871	2,267	1,763	24,189
1917-18.....	9,839	43,681	379,130	23,840	30,267	399,812	1,143,891	3,196	2,591	28,177
1918-19.....	2,442	50,069	422,415	30,328	32,228	313,195	1,046,029	3,811	551	11,121
1919-20.....	17,914	58,410	427,578	33,682	23,638	421,880	1,414,228	10,229	6,044	4,780
1920-21.....	16,885	34,778	318,236	20,497	26,486	328,447	1,348,926	5,743	3,796	51,004
1921-22.....	84,271	57,437	255,067	31,343	18,749	318,969	1,238,012	125	1,733	14,466
1922-23 ¹	64,656	63,188	550,180	27,692	21,950	383,929	1,303,188	188	293	18,018

¹ Does not include oatmeal.² Preliminary.³ Includes wooled sheep and lamb skins, dry and green.

TABLE 656.—Imports of selected agricultural products, 1852-1923—Continued.

Year ending June 30.	Wheat flour.	Wheat, includ- ing wheat flour.	Flax- seed.	Un- manu- factured tobacco.	Flax.	Hemp.	Hops.	Jute and jute butts.	Licorice root.
	1,000 barrels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 long tons.	1,000 long tons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 long tons.	1,000 pounds.
Average:	411	4, 178	1, 133	5, 044	1	2	3	3	1, 373
1852-1856.....	411	4, 178	1, 133	5, 044	1	2	3	3	1, 373
1857-1861.....	104	1, 818	1, 037	5, 631	4	23	3	15	1, 888
1862-1866.....	74	1, 080	2, 915	8, 886	4	23	3	49	62
1867-1871.....	7	906	1, 224	7, 871	4	22	3	62	62
1872-1876.....	2	517	1, 541	13, 672	6	31	1, 619	91	50, 275
1877-1881.....	8	352	1, 838	21, 640	7	37	7, 772	105	86, 445
1882-1886.....	1	1, 634	1, 181	25, 871	7	5	2, 386	84	87, 478
1887-1891.....	1	1, 280	404	16, 958	7	4	2, 382	94	99, 543
1892-1896.....	27	993	234	33, 805	9	5	5, 206	102	96, 111
1897-1901.....	93	708	3, 249	42, 813	10	6	6, 770	100	80, 450
1902-1906.....	150	2, 996	9, 227	55, 550	9	7	5, 839	105	100, 106
1907-1911.....	(1)	603	1, 632	26, 851	7	4	2, 607	103	108, 077
1912-1916.....	1	121	477	29, 429	8	6	2, 805	129	85, 581
1900-1.....	1	1, 080	129	34, 017	8	5	6, 013	80	89, 483
1901-2.....	47	218	213	31, 163	10	6	2, 758	97	108, 444
1902-3.....	41	3, 286	206	33, 288	8	4	4, 339	98	102, 152
1903-4.....	45	262	52	41, 120	9	5	10, 114	104	66, 116
1904-5.....	48	590	90	40, 899	9	9	6, 212	104	109, 256
1905-6.....	40	520	57	35, 005	10	6	8, 493	108	97, 743
1906-7.....	92	457	594	43, 123	10	5	7, 387	157	82, 207
1907-8.....	145	816	5, 002	46, 853	13	6	3, 201	68	125, 135
1908-9.....	142	1, 147	10, 499	48, 203	8	5	8, 558	65	74, 582
1909-10.....	159	3, 414	6, 842	54, 740	11	5	2, 991	101	105, 116
1910-11.....	108	1, 282	5, 294	67, 977	12	8	8, 494	125	115, 636
1911-12.....	90	2, 384	8, 653	61, 175	10	9	5, 282	106	65, 959
1912-13.....	64	715	10, 666	45, 809	5	5	11, 651	83	41, 003
1913-14.....	330	7, 188	14, 679	48, 078	7	7	676	108	59, 400
1914-15.....	175	24, 925	12, 394	49, 105	8	10	237	118	26, 983
1915-16.....	675	31, 215	13, 367	86, 991	6	7	121	78	42, 064
1916-17.....	37	11, 289	8, 427	83, 951	9	2	.....	58	48, 045
1917-18.....	159	5, 496	23, 392	94, 005	5	4	2, 696	77	59, 698
1918-19.....	1, 421	57, 398	16, 170	58, 923	5	10	4, 806	90	62, 348
1919-20.....	619	17, 251	13, 632	65, 225	5	3	893	62	35, 339
1920-21.....	429	19, 945	25, 006	75, 783	8	6	1, 295	85	.....
1921-22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922-23 ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year ending June 30.	Manila.	Mo- lasses.	Olive oil, for table use.	Opium, crude.	Pota- toes.	Rice and rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice.	Sisal grass.	Sugar, raw and refined.	Tea.
	1,000 long tons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 long tons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Average:	12	25, 191	110	114	407	70, 893	1	672, 637	24, 980
1852-1856.....	16	34, 263	178	129	252	72, 054	1	1, 138, 465	28, 150
1857-1861.....	.....	53, 322	153	209	216	62, 536	.....	1, 614, 055	30, 889
1862-1866.....	.....	44, 815	175	345	255	72, 536	.....	1, 760, 508	44, 063
1867-1871.....	.....	32, 689	219	408	1, 850	62, 615	.....	.....	62, 436
1872-1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67, 583
1877-1881.....	.....	35, 020	.....	392	2, 635	99, 871	.....	2, 458, 490	74, 781
1882-1886.....	.....	30, 543	758	475	3, 879	156, 859	40	3, 003, 284	84, 275
1887-1891.....	47	15, 475	774	529	1, 806	190, 808	50	3, 827, 799	92, 782
1892-1896.....	47	6, 321	909	568	495	165, 232	70	3, 916, 434	86, 809
1897-1901.....	61	17, 192	1, 783	538	2, 662	150, 914	97	3, 721, 782	96, 678
1902-1906.....	67	24, 147	3, 897	490	1, 907	215, 892	102	3, 997, 156	96, 725
1907-1911.....	64	54, 144	6, 042	399	3, 638	250, 775	180	2, 993, 125	98, 841
1912-1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900-1.....	44	11, 453	983	583	372	117, 200	70	3, 975, 006	89, 806
1901-2.....	56	14, 391	1, 339	534	7, 656	157, 659	90	3, 031, 916	75, 579
1902-3.....	62	17, 240	1, 494	517	359	199, 656	87	4, 216, 166	108, 575
1903-4.....	66	18, 829	1, 714	573	3, 167	154, 222	109	3, 700, 624	112, 906
1904-5.....	62	19, 478	1, 923	585	181	108, 484	100	3, 680, 983	102, 707

¹ Less than 500 barrels.

² Preliminary.

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TABLE 656.—Imports of selected agricultural products, 1858-1922—Continued.

Year ending June 30.	Manila.	Mo-lasses.	Olive oil, for table use.	Opium, crude.	Pota-toes.	Rice and riceflour, rice meal, and broken rice.	Sisal grass.	Sugar, raw and refined.	Tea.
	1,000 long tons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 long tons.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
1905-6	59	16,021	2,447	489	1,948	168,548	98	8,979,381	98,822
1906-7	55	24,681	3,450	565	177	209,603	99	4,391,840	86,898
1907-8	52	18,883	3,799	286	404	212,783	104	8,371,997	94,180
1908-9	62	22,068	4,129	517	8,384	222,900	91	4,189,421	114,917
1909-10	93	31,292	3,702	449	353	235,401	100	4,064,546	85,626
1910-11	74	28,838	4,406	690	219	208,775	118	3,987,978	102,564
1911-12	69	26,828	4,837	400	18,785	190,063	114	4,104,618	101,407
1912-13	74	38,927	5,221	508	327	232,104	154	4,740,041	94,813
1913-14	80	51,410	6,218	455	3,646	300,195	216	8,066,323	91,131
1914-15	81	70,840	6,711	484	271	277,191	186	5,420,982	96,988
1915-16	79	85,717	7,224	147	210	264,324	229	5,633,162	109,866
1916-17	77	110,238	7,533	87	3,079	216,049	143	5,332,746	108,364
1917-18	86	180,781	2,588	158	1,180	456,069	180	4,903,327	151,815
1918-19	68	180,075	4,283	346	3,534	353,728	153	5,836,048	108,172
1919-20	77	154,670	6,813	639	6,941	179,930	176	7,506,032	97,526
1920-21	52	113,414	4,443	77	3,428	98,806	189	7,012,679	72,196
1921-22	44	87,908	7,941	144	2,110	78,620	72	8,464,329	86,143
1922-23 ¹	97	161,881	9,950	15	572	60,536	96	8,422,483	96,900

Year ending June 30.	Beeswax.	Onions.	Plums and prunes.	Raisins.	Currants.	Dates.	Figs.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 bushels.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Average:							
1857-1891	129	-----	60,238	33,546	-----	-----	9,784
1892-1898	280	-----	12,406	17,746	6,348	14,914	10,117
1897-1901	265	628	561	7,670	30	15,654	8,920
1902-1906	457	924	564	7,848	37	25,649	14,335
1907-1911	846	1,108	-----	5,283	35,259	25,879	19,848
1912-1916	1,406	907	-----	2,845	30,350	20,922	16,564
1900-1	214	774	746	3,861	16,049	20,014	9,934
1901-2	409	796	523	6,684	36,289	21,681	11,087
1902-3	489	926	634	6,716	33,878	43,815	16,492
1903-4	425	1,171	494	6,868	38,348	21,068	13,178
1904-5	374	856	672	4,042	31,743	19,267	13,364
1905-6	588	873	497	13,415	37,078	22,436	17,862
1906-7	917	1,136	333	3,967	38,393	31,271	24,346
1907-8	672	1,378	335	9,123	38,653	24,068	18,837
1908-9	785	575	396	8,794	32,482	21,869	15,236
1909-10	973	1,624	-----	8,043	33,326	22,694	17,862
1910-11	908	1,515	-----	2,479	33,440	20,505	23,460
1911-12	1,077	1,486	-----	3,256	35,151	25,208	18,768
1912-13	389	789	-----	2,630	30,844	34,308	16,585
1913-14	1,412	1,115	-----	4,555	32,083	34,074	19,865
1914-15	1,555	829	-----	2,809	30,351	24,949	20,790
1915-16	2,146	816	-----	1,024	25,373	31,075	7,153
1916-17	2,686	1,768	-----	1,880	10,477	25,485	16,490
1917-18	1,827	1,313	-----	844	5,166	5,578	10,473
1918-19	2,127	162	-----	120	842	20,192	9,239
1919-20	3,924	1,884	-----	13,697	38,225	36,868	26,552
1920-21	2,215	669	-----	48,269	50,178	35,267	25,424
1921-22	3,101	2,488	-----	18,868	49,467	46,742	43,139
1922-23 ¹	4,085	1,781	-----	12,535	18,924	52,087	30,686

¹ Preliminary

TABLE 656.—Imports of selected agricultural products, 1852-1923—Continued.

Year ending June 30.	Hides and skins, other than furs.			Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Walnuts.
	Cattle.	Goat.	Other than cattle and goat.				
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Average:							
1857-1901	126,995	68,053	91,173	90,724	153,161	41,105	30,961
1902-1906	178,682	94,330	143,351	83,638	148,528	12,060	84,275
1907-1911	178,682	94,330	143,351	83,638	148,528	12,060	84,275
1912-1916	178,682	94,330	143,351	83,638	148,528	12,060	84,275
1900-1	129,175	73,745	77,990	89,458	148,515	50,333	24,017
1901-2	148,628	88,039	89,458	87,721	164,075	52,742	32,598
1902-3	131,644	85,114	102,340	28,788	152,004	56,872	12,863
1903-4	85,370	86,339	103,025	40,224	171,923	35,893	23,671
1904-5	113,177	97,804	126,894	53,441	139,064	28,881	21,684
1905-6	156,155	111,067	158,045	77,926	138,717	31,124	24,017
1906-7	134,671	101,202	135,111	87,721	157,860	21,267	32,598
1907-8	96,353	63,641	120,771	97,234	178,490	18,397	28,887
1908-9	192,252	104,043	148,254	85,114	135,184	8,426	26,158
1909-10	318,004	115,845	174,771	112,773	160,215	4,676	33,641
1910-11	150,128	86,914	137,850	114,779	124,969	7,672	33,619
1911-12	251,013	96,341	191,415	108,231	145,639	7,639	37,214
1912-13	268,042	96,250	207,904	106,501	151,416	12,253	26,663
1913-14	279,963	84,759	196,348	126,129			37,196
1914-15	344,341	66,547	137,439	56,542			33,446
1915-16	424,178	100,657	208,835	21,790			36,859
1916-17	386,800	105,640	207,967	3,473			33,725
1917-18	267,500	66,933	96,084	670			23,289
1918-19	253,877	89,005	105,260	592	(¹)	(¹)	10,637
1919-20	439,461	126,996	232,113	800	(¹)	(¹)	44,783
1920-21	198,673	41,728	111,891	1,297	(¹)	(¹)	23,166
1921-22	204,636	83,535	104,433	1,992	101,592	(¹)	60,283
1922-23 ²	405,383	89,370	163,425	3,254	122,821	(¹)	37,520

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1852-1918, and Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Where figures are lacking, either there were no imports or they were not separately classified for publication. "Silk" includes, prior to 1881, only "Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon"; in 1881 and 1882 are included this item and "Silk waste"; after 1882, both these items and "Silk cocoons." From "Cocoas and chocolate" are omitted in 1860, 1861, and 1872 to 1881, small quantities of chocolate, the official returns for which were given only in value. "Jute and jute butts" includes in 1858 and 1859 an unknown quantity of "Sisal grass, coir, etc.," and in 1865-1868 an unknown quantity of "Hemp." Cattle hides are included in "Hides and skins other than cattle and goats" in 1865-1897. Olive oil for table use includes in 1862-1864 and 1885-1905 all olive oil. Sisal grass includes in 1884-1890 "Other vegetable substances." Hemp includes in 1885-1889 all substitutes for hemp.

¹ Two years, 1912-13.² Value only given.³ Preliminary.

TABLE 657.—*Exports and imports of selected forest products, 1852-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Domestic exports.					Imports.					
	Lumber.		Rosin.	Spirits of tur- pentine.	Tim- ber, hewn and sawed.	Cam- phor, crude.	Rubber gums, total.	Lumber.		Shellac.	Wood pulp.
	Boards, deals, and planks. ¹	Staves.						Boards, deals, planks, and other sawed.	Shin- gles.		
	1,000 M feet.	Thou- sands.	1,000 barrels.	1,000 gallons.	1,000 M feet.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 M feet.	1,000 M.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 long tons.
Average:											
1852-1856.....	129	-----	552	1,369	-----	214	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1857-1861.....	205	-----	664	2,735	-----	361	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862-1866.....	138	-----	69	102	-----	387	-----	-----	-----	634	-----
1867-1871.....	139	-----	492	2,693	-----	-----	7,890	-----	-----	-----	-----
1872-1876.....	222	-----	846	-----	210	-----	12,631	565	88	-----	-----
1877-1881.....	303	-----	-----	7,139	220	1,516	15,611	418	55	-----	-----
1882-1886.....	434	-----	1,290	9,302	164	1,959	24,481	578	88	-----	-----
1887-1891.....	532	-----	1,634	10,794	296	2,274	33,227	647	184	5,086	37
1892-1896.....	616	-----	2,006	14,259	336	1,492	39,672	661	-----	5,848	48
1897-1901.....	957	-----	2,478	18,349	491	1,868	52,975	566	-----	8,839	47
1902-1906.....	1,213	51,234	2,453	16,927	556	2,139	76,909	777	772	11,614	131
1907-1911.....	1,649	56,182	2,856	16,659	521	2,939	121,044	900	867	19,046	319
1912-1916.....	1,914	65,431	2,128	15,674	353	3,529	201,759	1,016	1,045	21,470	517
1900-1.....	1,102	47,363	2,821	20,241	590	2,176	64,927	491	556	9,609	47
1901-2.....	943	46,999	2,536	19,178	477	1,831	67,790	666	708	9,065	67
1902-3.....	1,066	55,879	2,396	16,379	570	2,472	69,312	721	724	11,591	117
1903-4.....	1,427	47,420	2,585	17,308	604	2,820	74,328	589	770	10,933	145
1904-5.....	1,293	48,286	2,310	15,895	533	1,904	87,004	711	759	16,701	168
1905-6.....	1,244	57,586	2,439	15,961	595	1,669	81,109	950	901	15,780	157
1906-7.....	1,624	51,120	2,561	15,855	640	3,138	106,748	934	881	17,786	213
1907-8.....	1,548	61,697	2,713	19,533	522	2,814	85,810	791	988	13,362	238
1908-9.....	1,358	52,583	2,170	17,502	419	1,990	114,699	846	1,068	19,185	274
1909-10.....	1,684	49,784	2,144	15,588	491	3,007	154,621	1,054	763	29,402	378
1910-11.....	2,032	65,726	2,190	14,818	582	3,726	145,744	872	643	15,495	492
1911-12.....	2,307	64,163	2,474	19,599	438	2,155	176,966	905	515	18,746	478
1912-13.....	2,650	89,006	2,806	21,084	512	3,709	170,747	1,061	560	21,912	508
1913-14.....	2,405	77,151	2,418	18,901	441	3,477	161,777	929	895	16,720	508
1914-15.....	1,129	59,297	1,372	9,464	174	3,729	196,122	969	1,487	24,153	588
1915-16.....	1,177	57,538	1,571	9,310	201	4,574	304,183	1,218	1,769	25,818	507
1916-17.....	1,042	61,469	1,639	8,842	184	6,885	364,914	1,175	1,924	32,540	699
1917-18.....	1,068	63,207	1,071	5,095	106	3,638	414,964	1,283	1,878	22,013	504
1918-19.....	1,073	62,753	882	8,065	92	2,623	422,215	977	1,757	14,269	475
1919-20.....	1,518	80,791	1,322	7,461	234	4,026	660,610	1,492	2,152	34,151	727
1920-21.....	1,269	65,710	877	9,742	123	2,093	371,800	920	1,831	23,872	624
1921-22.....	1,543	35,162	786	10,786	268	1,592	578,512	1,124	2,190	30,798	902
1922-23 ²	1,554	57,475	1,040	9,012	383	3,496	610,028	1,958	2,695	32,806	1,294

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1859-1918, and Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Where figures are lacking, either there were no exports or imports, or they were not separately classified for publication.

¹ Including "Joists and scantling" prior to 1884.

² Includes "Gutta-percha" only for 1867.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE 658.—*Trade of the continental United States with Hawaii and Porto Rico in selected domestic farm products, years ending June 30, 1921-1923.*

SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Article.	Hawaii.			Porto Rico.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
Coffee.....lbs.	73,628	62,508	92,047	-----	-----	10,490
Molasses and sirups.....galls.	40,280	37,789	42,551	-----	-----	15,638
Oranges.....boxes	66,321	81,865	66,818	-----	-----	-----
Sugar.....lbs.	5,571,567	10,106,508	10,543,961	6,281,322	7,385,819	6,947,804
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			² 2,763	5,234,968	708,759	3,064,480

¹ Preliminary.

² January 1-June 30.

TABLE 658.—Trade of the continental United States with Hawaii and Porto Rico in selected domestic farm products, years ending June 30, 1921-1923—Con.

SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Article.	Hawaii.			Porto Rico.		
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ²
Coffee.....lbs.	3, 181, 831	3, 713, 321	2, 281, 499	211, 966	65, 622	70, 915
Grapefruit.....boxes				667, 637	360, 530	490, 951
Molasses and sirups, galls.	10, 963, 327	3, 686, 181	5, 861, 878	23, 499, 459	11, 363, 143	13, 208, 555
Oranges.....boxes				162, 395	388, 182	732, 972
Pineapples.....do.	(³)	(³)	8, 770	(³)	(³)	(³)
Pineapples, canned....lbs.	(³)	(³)	257, 864, 572	(³)	(³)	(³)
Sugar, raw.....do.	977, 738, 902	1, 191, 624, 620	1, 195, 078, 906	818, 043, 880	939, 013, 990	710, 381, 157
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	2, 672	3, 719	27, 930	14, 564, 394	22, 369, 984	19, 573, 535

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1922 and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

² Given in value only.

TABLE 659.—Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923.

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.						
Cattle:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	5, 685	4, 430	1, 443	3.9	3.2	2.3
Canada.....	7, 749	3, 831	1, 601	5.3	2.5	2.6
Cuba.....	20, 658	5, 799	2, 529	14.2	3.7	4.1
Germany.....	1, 485			1.0		
Mexico.....	83, 524	106, 131	49, 223	57.3	68.3	80.1
United Kingdom.....	24, 935	34, 158	6, 417	17.1	22.0	10.4
Other countries.....	1, 642	432	273	1.2	.3	.5
Total.....	145, 673	155, 281	61, 486	100.0	100.0	100.0
HOGS:						
Belgium.....	67	107	4	0.5	0.6	0.1
Canada.....	4, 223	2, 015	2, 496	33.4	16.4	28.9
Cuba.....	1, 612	752	491	12.0	4.4	5.7
Germany.....	647	221	10	4.3	1.2	.1
Mexico.....	5, 973	11, 747	3, 802	40.1	65.9	44.0
Spain.....		1, 206	1, 214		6.8	14.0
United Kingdom.....	216	320	158	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other countries.....	1, 000	529	466	8.0	2.9	5.4
Total.....	12, 638	17, 827	8, 641	100.0	100.0	100.0
Butter:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	1, 992, 126	874, 712	76, 314	25.4	11.6	0.8
Cuba.....	738, 522	780, 011	767, 108	9.4	10.4	8.2
Haiti.....	408, 133	456, 037	615, 399	5.2	6.1	6.5
Mexico.....	1, 107, 302	866, 259	904, 158	14.1	11.5	9.6
Other South America.....	458, 282	429, 292	359, 809	5.9	5.7	3.8
Other West Indies.....	1, 343, 738	1, 637, 662	1, 433, 345	17.2	21.8	15.2
Panama.....	591, 286	698, 162	657, 793	7.6	9.3	7.0
Peru.....	280, 926	296, 233	234, 975	3.6	3.5	2.5
Philippine Islands.....	216, 686	376, 549	354, 889	2.8	3.7	3.8
United Kingdom.....	63, 945	872, 227	3, 408, 128	.8	7.6	36.2
Other countries.....	628, 252	654, 853	597, 919	8.0	8.8	6.4
Total.....	7, 829, 255	7, 511, 997	9, 409, 837	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beef, canned:						
Canada.....	331, 355	173, 600	93, 900	3.1	4.6	4.1
Cuba.....	276, 745	28, 882	89, 266	2.6	.8	3.9
Dutch East Indies.....	296, 262	51, 185	116, 252	2.7	1.4	5.1
French Guiana.....	37, 578	6, 249	10, 944	.3	.2	.5
Japan.....	14, 891	102, 059	58, 885	1.1	2.7	2.6
Mexico.....	335, 987	84, 065	81, 189	3.1	2.2	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	18, 248	46, 975	64, 668	.2	1.3	2.8
Philippine Islands.....	112, 747	94, 610	298, 116	1.0	2.5	13.0
Poland and Danzig.....	5, 249, 862			48.8		
United Kingdom.....	1, 996, 391	2, 468, 365	727, 841	18.5	65.7	31.6
Other countries.....	2, 093, 920	697, 476	790, 443	19.6	18.6	32.9
Total.....	10, 762, 986	3, 748, 486	2, 301, 499	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 659.—*Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.						
Beef, pickled and other cured:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	702, 370	693, 884	863, 781	8.0	2.6	1.5
Canada.....	1, 731, 856	1, 079, 987	1, 460, 891	7.4	4.0	0.0
Denmark.....	108, 540	308, 725	196, 700	5	1.2	.3
Dutch Guiana.....	1, 148, 080	1, 390, 643	1, 187, 500	4.9	8.2	4.7
Germany.....	1, 188, 617	954, 126	462, 938	5.0	8.6	1.9
Jamaica.....	502, 283	784, 574	974, 320	2.2	2.9	4.0
Netherlands.....	1, 024, 116	178, 266	190, 980	4.4	.7	.8
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	5, 515, 689	6, 042, 214	6, 627, 439	13.7	25.9	27.4
Norway.....	1, 244, 532	3, 481, 835	1, 785, 320	5.3	13.0	7.4
Panama.....	178, 117	272, 230	2, 299, 924	.8	1.0	1.1
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1, 588, 872	1, 397, 875	1, 166, 670	6.8	5.2	4.8
United Kingdom.....	4, 114, 802	3, 513, 473	3, 084, 799	17.7	13.1	12.8
West Indies.....	4, 178, 809	4, 936, 414	5, 454, 562	17.9	15.4	22.6
Other countries.....	122, 308	838, 188	1, 019, 483	.4	2.2	4.2
Total.....	23, 312, 856	26, 774, 124	24, 185, 263	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oleo oil:						
Belgium.....	1, 369, 502	1, 472, 357	1, 665, 677	1.3	1.3	1.6
Denmark.....	2, 900, 462	2, 493, 556	2, 581, 795	2.7	2.1	2.5
France.....	1, 896, 154	3, 892, 117	245, 712	1.9	3.3	.2
Germany.....	15, 983, 006	14, 878, 393	13, 987, 054	15.0	12.7	13.3
Greece.....	2, 001, 089	1, 877, 494	1, 190, 630	2.4	1.6	1.1
Netherlands.....	36, 106, 662	46, 620, 929	47, 062, 838	33.9	39.8	44.8
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1, 662, 215	1, 168, 096	1, 522, 240	1.6	1.0	1.5
Norway.....	13, 868, 406	15, 956, 477	12, 183, 363	13.0	12.6	11.6
Sweden.....	3, 945, 113	2, 676, 865	2, 383, 367	3.7	2.3	2.3
Turkey in Europe.....	7, 640, 323	11, 148, 201	4, 123, 958	7.2	9.5	3.9
United Kingdom.....	14, 273, 236	11, 081, 989	14, 967, 025	13.4	9.5	14.3
Other countries.....	4, 106, 693	3, 898, 686	3, 102, 730	3.9	3.2	2.9
Total.....	106, 414, 800	117, 174, 260	104, 956, 378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lard compounds, containing animal fats:						
Cuba.....	7, 040, 959	3, 965, 013	1, 413, 857	16.7	13.1	12.7
Canada.....	1, 138, 542	416, 069	64, 281	2.7	1.4	.6
Dutch West Indies.....	216, 971	253, 407	271, 488	.5	.8	2.4
Germany.....	4, 064, 951	3, 046, 988	3, 473	9.6	10.0	-----
Haiti.....	2, 173, 458	1, 883, 097	1, 444, 849	5.2	6.2	13.0
Jamaica.....	187, 815	232, 990	1, 155, 905	.4	.8	1.4
Mexico.....	8, 617, 672	7, 277, 069	2, 692, 365	20.4	24.0	24.2
Norway.....	1, 944, 955	1, 397, 358	735, 077	4.6	4.6	6.6
Panama.....	598, 896	682, 151	357, 509	1.3	1.9	3.2
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2, 552, 258	1, 571, 960	400, 339	6.1	5.2	3.6
United Kingdom.....	6, 437, 418	4, 029, 819	1, 555, 543	15.3	13.3	14.0
Other countries.....	7, 212, 076	5, 672, 846	2, 045, 044	17.2	18.7	18.3
Total.....	42, 155, 671	30, 328, 176	11, 139, 730	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bacon:						
Belgium.....	26, 448, 217	16, 743, 147	23, 215, 436	6.0	4.8	5.7
Canada.....	12, 718, 378	11, 021, 627	9, 925, 008	2.6	3.1	2.4
Cuba.....	25, 303, 394	23, 461, 552	24, 829, 609	5.2	6.7	6.1
Denmark.....	4, 901, 247	3, 828, 419	2, 456, 068	1.0	1.0	.6
France.....	5, 369, 021	9, 363, 454	7, 758, 436	1.1	2.7	1.9
Germany.....	31, 394, 451	53, 252, 825	74, 359, 003	16.6	15.2	15.2
Italy.....	14, 991, 537	2, 491, 961	9, 259, 356	3.1	.7	2.3
Mexico.....	501, 894	416, 135	395, 045	.1	.1	.1
Netherlands.....	43, 420, 507	20, 847, 482	30, 971, 890	8.9	6.9	7.6
Norway.....	6, 681, 108	9, 146, 092	12, 268, 761	1.4	2.6	3.0
Sweden.....	7, 026, 778	6, 749, 329	9, 705, 261	1.4	1.9	2.4
United Kingdom.....	244, 716, 102	184, 703, 185	188, 274, 240	50.0	52.7	49.1
Other countries.....	12, 836, 665	8, 738, 774	14, 771, 022	2.6	2.6	3.6
Total.....	480, 298, 100	350, 548, 952	408, 292, 065	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hams and shoulders, cured:						
Belgium.....	6, 891, 817	9, 660, 036	12, 793, 797	4.0	2.6	4.4
Canada.....	8, 440, 332	10, 663, 674	19, 535, 776	4.9	3.9	6.1
Cuba.....	12, 489, 850	9, 070, 883	12, 784, 118	7.3	3.3	4.0
Dominican Republic.....	414, 948	321, 305	326, 649	.2	.1	.1
France.....	1, 472, 925	804, 349	2, 142, 135	.9	.3	.7
Mexico.....	1, 054, 760	889, 958	1, 027, 949	.6	.3	.3
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	651, 647	482, 578	648, 577	.4	.2	.2
Panama.....	434, 940	472, 990	630, 989	.3	.2	.2
United Kingdom.....	134, 685, 439	233, 566, 413	200, 480, 417	77.9	86.0	81.7
Other countries.....	6, 128, 908	5, 589, 592	8, 682, 282	3.5	2.1	2.8
Total.....	172, 011, 676	271, 641, 786	319, 186, 869	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 659.—Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—con.						
Lard:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	57,962,854	43,591,420	50,472,076	7.8	8.4	5.3
Canada.....	12,225,546	8,852,480	14,218,375	1.6	1.0	1.5
Cuba.....	59,938,840	73,926,475	87,897,540	8.0	9.0	9.2
Denmark.....	9,537,408	6,922,941	5,699,646	1.3	.9	.6
Dominican Republic.....	2,682,955	3,050,146	4,300,001	.4	.4	.4
Ecuador.....	3,127,715	3,801,343	4,515,308	.4	.4	.5
France.....	16,467,713	37,099,812	37,801,672	2.2	4.6	4.0
Germany.....	231,637,922	260,716,401	328,111,752	31.0	32.1	34.4
Haiti.....	1,478,590	1,431,574	1,763,529	.1	.2	.2
Italy.....	14,171,983	9,051,892	20,570,822	1.9	1.1	3.1
Mexico.....	27,303,989	44,435,678	44,951,072	3.7	5.5	4.7
Netherlands.....	113,867,554	42,830,544	47,802,425	15.3	5.3	5.0
Peru.....	1,912,499	5,118,918	7,799,400	.3	.6	.8
Poland and Danzig.....	6,025,749	2,716,022	6,708,091	.8	.8	.7
Sweden.....	4,309,678	5,399,556	5,941,555	.6	.7	.6
Switzerland.....	3,608,960	3,830,264	2,789,067	.5	.5	.3
United Kingdom.....	169,463,848	244,465,234	241,144,099	22.7	30.1	25.3
Venezuela.....	1,665,653	659,155	2,192,440	.2	.1	.2
Other countries.....	8,998,290	14,820,530	29,062,805	1.2	1.8	3.2
Total.....	746,157,246	812,379,396	952,641,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lard, neutral:						
Belgium.....	359,361	641,869	971,168	1.6	3.3	3.7
Denmark.....	854,640	1,235,508	1,212,976	3.8	6.2	4.6
Germany.....	1,152,972	2,618,949	2,059,671	5.1	13.4	7.8
Netherlands.....	6,730,821	5,910,743	8,778,845	29.9	30.2	33.1
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	486,021	664,227	754,755	2.1	3.4	3.0
Norway.....	2,522,315	4,444,394	4,314,719	11.2	22.7	16.3
Sweden.....	837,549	1,219,535	1,459,750	3.7	6.2	5.4
United Kingdom.....	8,639,136	2,019,690	5,476,907	38.3	10.3	20.7
Other countries.....	361,438	815,032	1,455,788	4.3	4.2	5.4
Total.....	22,544,303	19,572,940	26,494,079	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pork, pickled:						
Belgium.....	697,720	628,129	328,441	2.1	1.9	0.8
British Guiana.....	745,025	699,250	972,324	2.2	2.1	2.4
British West Indies.....	2,142,641	2,711,473	3,377,733	6.4	8.1	8.3
Canada.....	13,643,587	10,555,771	13,945,745	41.0	32.4	32.6
Cuba.....	2,436,716	1,319,231	1,379,111	7.4	2.9	3.4
Germany.....	388,988	1,746,028	3,533,805	7.7	5.2	8.6
Haiti.....	925,952	1,222,747	1,269,842	2.8	3.6	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	4,147,071	4,756,368	5,235,840	12.5	14.2	12.9
Norway.....	335,540	1,257,909	1,567,944	1.0	3.8	3.8
United Kingdom.....	2,907,794	4,913,655	5,852,630	8.7	14.7	14.3
Other countries.....	4,896,628	3,401,655	4,047,281	13.2	10.1	9.8
Total.....	33,296,062	33,510,145	49,933,756	100.0	100.0	100.0
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.						
Cotton:						
Austria.....	2,930,913	2,008,919	1,478,876	0.1	0.1	0.1
Belgium.....	83,008,919	93,136,041	92,894,808	3.0	2.8	2.5
Canada.....	84,583,073	100,553,080	108,523,863	3.0	3.0	4.1
China.....	22,606,195	67,196,247	11,556,176	.8	2.0	.4
Czechoslovakia.....	486,404	397,059	495,567	...	...	...
France.....	295,314,944	410,024,663	352,099,567	10.5	12.2	13.4
Germany.....	576,212,134	808,338,728	473,823,551	20.5	24.1	18.0
Italy.....	279,007,548	234,205,065	226,084,186	9.9	7.0	10.9
Japan.....	277,445,883	447,683,825	339,579,297	9.9	13.3	12.9
Mexico.....	35,301,222	3,097,263	7,745,906	1.3	.1	.3
Netherlands.....	49,377,121	48,101,708	37,809,219	1.8	1.4	1.4
Norway.....	2,339,944	3,261,395	2,099,248	.1	.1	.1
Poland and Danzig.....	7,383,142	9,081,134	11,111,022	.3	.3	.4
Portugal.....	9,632,512	10,277,523	14,106,863	.3	.3	.5
Spain.....	130,494,795	170,775,695	125,121,820	4.6	5.1	4.8
Sweden.....	28,072,334	26,837,106	30,295,627	1.0	.8	1.3
Switzerland.....	18,562,000	2,476,800	1,569,927	.7	.1	.1
United Kingdom.....	691,492,053	908,371,623	701,508,949	31.7	26.9	26.7
Other countries.....	16,187,575	17,952,170	29,890,975	.5	.4	1.2
Total.....	2,811,388,710	3,358,878,748	2,636,732,147	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 659.—*Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Fruits:						
Apples, fresh—	<i>Boxes.²</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....		4, 200	60, 777		0.8	1.7
Canada.....		59, 543	347, 019		4.8	10.0
Cuba.....		10, 365	49, 973		7	1.4
Mexico.....		26, 011	103, 824		1.9	3.0
Norway.....		57, 534	128, 537		4.1	3.4
Philippine Islands.....		5, 967	91, 553		4	2.6
United Kingdom.....		939, 675	2, 508, 633		67.4	71.7
Other countries.....		291, 619	206, 028		20.9	6.2
Total.....		1, 394, 934	3, 491, 244		100.0	100.0
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	14, 907	7, 857	13, 083	0.6	1.2	2.2
Canada.....	327, 561	44, 824	47, 005	12.3	7.1	7.9
Cuba.....	40, 233	20, 523	20, 156	1.5	3.3	3.4
Mexico.....	46, 500	20, 983	4, 414	1.7	3.3	7
Norway.....	74, 960	27, 839	13, 261	2.8	4.4	2.2
Philippine Islands.....	11, 005	8, 334	8	4	1.3	
United Kingdom.....	2, 061, 622	458, 227	480, 437	77.4	72.8	81.1
Other countries.....	88, 313	40, 594	14, 217	3.3	6.6	2.5
Total.....	2, 665, 101	629, 181	592, 581	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apricots, dried—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	398, 787	718, 651	894, 945	4.4	4.3	3.5
Canada.....	722, 308	659, 949	802, 276	9.5	8.9	7.2
Denmark.....	439, 583	1, 237, 817	1, 243, 494	5.3	7.4	11.1
France.....	405, 964	3, 853, 817	3, 506, 111	4.9	23.1	29.5
Germany.....	1, 068, 784	2, 477, 502	323, 556	13.1	14.8	2.9
Japan.....	166, 430	220, 170	405, 846	2.0	1.3	3.6
Netherlands.....	833, 112	1, 642, 587	897, 500	10.0	9.8	8.0
New Zealand.....	98, 390	284, 150	226, 795	1.2	1.7	2.0
Norway.....	408, 661	808, 752	1, 085, 049	4.9	4.8	2.7
Sweden.....	493, 427	879, 145	901, 447	5.9	5.3	7.2
United Kingdom.....	2, 877, 419	3, 585, 399	1, 246, 608	24.5	21.4	11.1
Other countries.....	352, 609	362, 670	459, 556	4.3	2.2	4.2
Total.....	8, 332, 404	16, 735, 609	11, 193, 183	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oranges—	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	1, 820, 800	1, 531, 364	1, 674, 105	91.0	93.4	93.1
United Kingdom.....	26, 594	17, 515	27, 572	1.3	1.0	1.5
Other countries.....	153, 347	91, 959	97, 535	7.7	5.6	5.4
Total.....	2, 000, 741	1, 640, 838	1, 799, 212	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prunes—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	1, 602, 992	3, 945, 320	2, 515, 887	2.8	3.6	3.2
Canada.....	11, 296, 548	14, 253, 357	13, 951, 017	19.7	13.0	17.6
Denmark.....	1, 458, 277	4, 133, 187	2, 003, 032	2.5	3.8	2.5
France.....	1, 740, 212	25, 063, 197	26, 586, 389	3.0	22.9	33.6
Germany.....	16, 784, 550	16, 669, 695	263, 056	29.1	15.2	3
Mexico.....	914, 626	700, 885	1, 029, 362	1.6	.6	1.3
Netherlands.....	2, 489, 549	4, 441, 902	1, 771, 449	4.3	4.1	2.2
New Zealand.....	445, 700	1, 204, 320	1, 620, 060	.8	1.1	1.9
Norway.....	123, 977	563, 781	742, 431	.2	.5	.9
Sweden.....	3, 022, 827	5, 489, 977	4, 864, 105	5.3	5.0	6.1
United Kingdom.....	15, 504, 011	29, 561, 264	18, 905, 239	27.0	27.0	23.9
Other countries.....	2, 127, 515	3, 371, 248	5, 076, 736	3.7	3.2	6.5
Total.....	57, 460, 784	109, 398, 133	79, 228, 763	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fruits, canned—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	181, 517	149, 831	162, 098	1.0	0.9	0.7
Canada.....	1, 983, 524	679, 743	1, 136, 081	15.1	4.1	5.1
Cuba.....	2, 497, 175	88, 601	477, 333	19.0	.2	1.3
Dutch East Indies.....	250, 115	229, 578	300, 049	2.0	1.4	1.3
France.....	77, 557	485, 083	711, 158	.6	2.7	3.2
Netherlands.....	195, 893	107, 689	220, 449	1.5	.7	1.0
Norway.....	59, 206	64, 991	114, 438	.7	.4	.6
Philippine Islands.....	5, 923, 918	13, 638, 171	17, 498, 326	45.2	83.6	77.7
United Kingdom.....	1, 734, 151	983, 061	1, 761, 487	13.2	8.7	7.8
Other countries.....						
Total.....	13, 126, 053	16, 373, 219	22, 479, 307	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.² Included in apples, fresh in barrels previous to January, 1922.

TABLE 659.—Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Glucose:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	2,864,562	3,544,514	4,485,924	2.3	1.4	2.9
Belgium.....	5,074,544	13,725,027	6,384,683	4.0	6.3	4.1
British South Africa.....	1,935,631	2,926,270	3,737,884	1.5	1.1	2.4
Canada.....	3,469,071	4,595,089	2,277,590	2.8	1.8	1.5
Cuba.....	1,065,412	748,445	2,037,531	.8	.3	1.3
Egypt.....	265,441	4,578,321	11,091,619	.2	1.8	7.1
France.....	2,651,160	7,240,544	1,322,484	2.1	2.8	.6
Germany.....	11,642,850	26,104,465	1,794,295	9.2	10.1	1.1
Greece.....	3,608,682	4,603,104	3,585,359	2.9	1.8	2.8
Italy.....	3,198,491	1,277,617	1,202,379	2.5	.5	.8
Netherlands.....	4,375,458	14,205,068	2,307,945	3.5	5.5	1.5
Norway.....	1,799,490	2,262,350	2,293,564	1.4	.9	1.5
United Kingdom.....	69,117,895	147,372,616	93,154,723	54.9	57.0	59.6
Other countries.....	14,843,729	25,264,443	20,638,659	11.9	9.7	13.1
Total.....	125,672,386	258,447,893	156,314,639	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain and grain products:						
Corn—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	954,639	4,470,782	1,930,087	1.4	2.5	2.1
Canada.....	20,297,783	61,643,197	32,153,890	30.3	34.9	34.2
Cuba.....	2,120,805	2,694,132	2,778,141	3.2	1.5	3.0
Denmark.....	4,401,431	7,265,933	3,320,120	6.6	4.1	3.5
France.....	165,356	2,974,911	3,174,168	.2	1.7	3.4
Germany.....	10,844,405	27,175,436	11,806,514	16.2	15.4	12.6
Italy.....	27,181	1,427,604	960,110	—	.8	1.0
Mexico.....	5,635,328	10,101,521	288,487	8.4	5.7	.3
Netherlands.....	10,143,683	22,839,667	13,961,586	15.2	12.9	14.8
Norway.....	17,290	1,066,901	823,113	—	.6	.9
Russia in Europe.....	—	5,872,684	3,392	—	3.3	—
Spain.....	12,000	2,208,652	422,375	—	1.3	.4
United Kingdom.....	11,422,506	22,074,350	21,271,080	17.1	12.5	22.6
Other countries.....	868,626	4,569,754	1,170,390	1.4	2.8	1.2
Total.....	66,911,093	176,385,614	94,064,053	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wheat—						
Belgium.....	26,287,508	17,526,947	11,345,230	9.0	8.4	7.3
Canada.....	10,745,857	29,341,265	31,992,628	3.7	14.1	20.6
China.....	—	2,033,553	1,106,580	—	1.0	.7
France.....	24,394,485	5,694,338	14,750,870	8.3	2.7	9.5
Germany.....	25,526,994	21,782,679	8,492,567	8.7	10.5	5.5
Gibraltar.....	6,606,255	2,079,257	1,096,580	2.3	1.0	.7
Italy.....	57,123,068	35,656,391	33,771,801	19.5	17.1	21.8
Japan.....	1,206,791	11,002,363	5,353,422	.4	5.3	3.5
Netherlands.....	21,379,062	19,257,764	12,346,730	7.4	9.2	7.9
Norway.....	1,054,288	262,071	1,241,986	.4	.1	.8
Portugal.....	1,537,565	808,666	—	.5	.4	—
Russia in Europe.....	36,230	775,817	85,274	—	.4	.1
Spain.....	9,164,153	2,448,806	23,997	3.1	1.2	—
United Kingdom.....	88,784,515	48,806,181	28,237,471	30.3	23.4	18.2
Other countries.....	19,419,860	10,842,393	5,205,835	6.5	5.2	3.4
Total.....	293,267,637	208,321,091	154,950,971	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wheat flour—	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	565,191	123,479	42,072	3.5	0.8	0.3
Brazil.....	622,066	327,018	477,568	3.8	2.1	3.2
British West Africa.....	55,600	65,574	108,703	.3	.4	.7
Canada.....	35,501	68,216	66,936	.2	.4	.4
Central America.....	420,615	499,827	537,808	2.6	3.2	3.6
China.....	10,400	228,871	1,475,843	.1	1.4	9.9
Cuba.....	986,841	1,068,721	1,088,352	6.1	6.8	7.3
Denmark.....	87,173	359,403	194,899	.5	2.3	1.3
Egypt.....	492,873	190,224	293,147	3.0	1.2	2.0
Finland.....	295,202	452,881	299,653	1.8	2.7	2.0
Germany.....	1,968,070	1,516,353	1,062,684	12.3	9.6	7.1
Greece.....	419,917	63,810	317,738	2.6	4.4	2.1
Haiti.....	210,762	162,488	281,000	1.3	1.0	1.9
Hongkong.....	142,405	973,255	825,197	.9	6.2	5.5
Italy.....	315,277	50,058	74,280	1.9	.3	.4
Japan.....	18,598	629,012	244,560	.1	4.0	1.6
Kwantung, leased territory.....	—	344,567	384,900	—	2.2	2.6
Mexico.....	359,893	245,070	365,664	2.2	1.6	2.5
Netherlands.....	1,263,405	917,560	982,736	7.8	5.8	6.6
Norway.....	242,134	408,410	216,555	1.5	2.6	1.5
Other West Indies.....	593,549	508,775	473,121	3.7	3.2	3.2

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 659.—*Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Grain and grain products—Continued.						
Wheat flour—Continued.	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Panama.....	116, 261	95, 120	83, 240	0.7	0.6	0.6
Philippine Islands.....	197, 704	333, 046	469, 838	1.2	2.1	3.2
Poland and Danzig.....	1, 034, 632	146, 744	158, 785	6.4	.9	1.1
Russia in Europe.....	91, 510	154, 472	313, 800	.6	1.0	2.1
Sweden.....	233, 482	137, 734	105, 507	1.4	.9	.7
Turkey in Europe.....	579, 761	1, 381, 063	472, 378	3.6	6.7	3.2
United Kingdom.....	3, 090, 158	3, 190, 762	1, 913, 833	19.1	20.2	12.9
Venezuela.....	148, 855	77, 308	83, 061	.9	.5	.6
Other countries.....	1, 566, 511	1, 095, 503	1, 483, 357	9.9	6.9	9.9
Total.....	16, 179, 956	15, 796, 824	14, 882, 714	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hops:						
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Australia.....	982, 200	488, 666	382, 633	4.4	2.5	2.8
Belgium.....	1, 911	1, 292, 799	6, 552, 576	-----	6.6	50.8
Canada.....	2, 680, 251	2, 762, 124	3, 081, 538	12.1	14.1	23.5
United Kingdom.....	17, 465, 538	13, 845, 499	2, 351, 919	78.7	70.9	37.4
Other countries.....	1, 076, 128	1, 132, 559	878, 517	4.8	5.9	6.5
Total.....	22, 206, 028	19, 521, 647	13, 497, 183	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:						
Cottonseed cake—						
Denmark.....	274, 809, 012	264, 890, 756	195, 357, 016	76.3	63.8	57.0
Germany.....	35, 805, 649	117, 366, 484	132, 847, 954	9.9	28.3	38.6
Sweden.....	28, 880, 847	20, 929, 920	4, 294, 980	8.0	5.0	1.2
United Kingdom.....	12, 095, 593	10, 955, 664	7, 775, 307	3.5	2.6	2.3
Other countries.....	7, 795, 755	1, 110, 853	2, 798, 957	2.3	.3	.9
Total.....	350, 986, 856	415, 256, 679	342, 544, 194	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cottonseed meal—						
Belgium.....	1, 598, 000	4, 812, 760	3, 603, 903	1.7	4.1	3.2
Canada.....	12, 182, 904	4, 146, 348	2, 627, 740	12.9	3.5	2.4
Germany.....	3, 894, 472	6, 953, 787	3, 596, 500	4.1	5.9	3.2
Netherlands.....	-----	1, 927, 000	3, 284, 899	-----	1.6	2.9
Norway.....	22, 942, 354	13, 710, 014	11, 201, 439	24.2	11.7	10.0
United Kingdom.....	44, 184, 851	75, 395, 136	83, 015, 447	46.6	64.2	74.2
Other countries.....	9, 961, 384	10, 518, 912	4, 505, 912	10.5	9.0	4.1
Total.....	94, 713, 965	117, 463, 967	111, 805, 810	100.0	100.0	100.0
Linseed or flaxseed cake—						
Belgium.....	43, 385, 083	182, 114, 660	91, 655, 770	11.6	32.4	17.1
Germany.....	43, 346, 153	6, 435, 135	16, 215, 405	11.6	1.4	3.0
Netherlands.....	231, 094, 838	276, 287, 018	351, 445, 009	59.3	58.8	65.5
United Kingdom.....	57, 656, 302	27, 731, 137	69, 518, 709	15.5	5.9	13.0
Other countries.....	7, 595, 675	6, 879, 426	7, 720, 345	2.0	1.5	1.4
Total.....	373, 079, 051	498, 397, 376	536, 555, 238	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oils, vegetable:						
Cottonseed—						
Argentina.....	1, 966, 787	3, 384, 751	3, 840, 798	0.7	3.7	6.0
Canada.....	38, 577, 655	38, 492, 691	26, 558, 615	13.6	42.0	41.3
Chile.....	819, 798	1, 372, 553	4, 174, 868	.3	1.5	6.5
Cuba.....	4, 457, 145	2, 914, 611	3, 442, 620	1.6	3.2	3.4
Denmark.....	9, 413, 933	7, 867, 074	1, 703, 794	3.3	8.6	2.7
Dominican Republic.....	1, 111, 594	723, 408	1, 045, 782	.4	.8	1.6
Germany.....	8, 562, 774	1, 099, 753	361, 201	3.0	1.2	.6
Greece.....	1, 426, 227	867, 962	302, 320	.5	.9	.5
French Guiana.....	493, 990	525, 554	493, 381	.2	.6	.8
French West Indies.....	1, 684, 282	2, 623, 449	231, 380	.6	2.9	.4
Italy.....	28, 179, 075	882, 514	206, 099	9.9	1.0	.3
Mexico.....	6, 678, 387	3, 298, 694	6, 711, 445	2.4	3.6	10.4
Netherlands.....	119, 787, 778	4, 265, 064	1, 312, 695	42.3	4.7	2.0
Norway.....	10, 858, 898	9, 436, 843	5, 155, 490	3.7	10.3	8.9
Panama.....	1, 208, 898	831, 896	515, 414	.4	.9	.5
United Kingdom.....	24, 482, 524	2, 536, 696	342, 188	8.6	2.8	.5
Uruguay.....	1, 495, 100	2, 933, 942	1, 997, 893	.5	3.2	3.1
Other countries.....	22, 618, 400	7, 567, 176	5, 903, 295	8.0	8.1	9.1
Total.....	263, 266, 025	91, 614, 635	64, 301, 231	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary

TABLE 659.—Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Tobacco, leaf:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	3,628,318	1,065,975	2,486,390	0.7	0.2	0.6
Australia.....	24,645,262	15,241,757	18,030,795	4.9	3.4	4.0
Belgium.....	25,172,810	21,610,807	22,966,563	5.1	4.8	5.2
British West Africa.....	6,872,086	7,143,013	10,520,701	1.4	1.6	2.3
Canada.....	16,327,521	15,117,029	14,131,250	3.3	2.9	3.2
China.....	20,336,701	22,945,067	39,792,536	4.2	5.1	8.9
Denmark.....	5,338,533	5,526,171	5,037,335	1.1	1.1	1.1
France.....	60,724,974	43,166,050	37,638,320	12.2	9.6	8.5
French Africa.....	3,314,366	2,853,526	5,292,900	.7	.6	1.2
Germany.....	18,823,658	29,988,577	30,680,022	3.8	6.6	6.9
Haiti.....	1,165,710	1,409,940	1,430,497	.2	.3	.3
Hongkong.....	2,921,921	648,145	1,394,714	.6	.1	.3
Italy.....	46,858,059	46,971,663	42,400,610	9.4	10.4	9.5
Japan.....	2,226,922	2,339,513	2,471,857	.4	.5	.6
Mexico.....	1,771,043	2,542,100	435,837	.4	.6	.1
Netherlands.....	24,155,164	19,870,686	16,901,535	4.9	4.4	3.8
Norway.....	2,267,365	3,622,038	3,425,895	.7	.8	.8
Portugal.....	3,790,615	5,814,821	5,714,648	.8	1.3	1.3
Spain.....	1,394,709	12,634,194	12,794,761	.3	2.8	2.0
Sweden.....	6,230,481	4,231,477	5,919,714	1.3	.9	1.3
Switzerland.....	2,866,975	2,085,712	2,056,692	.6	.6	.5
United Kingdom.....	204,672,607	178,817,343	152,700,297	41.2	39.6	34.3
Other countries.....	9,843,560	9,440,332	11,152,623	1.8	2.1	2.4
Total.....	496,878,880	451,888,436	445,186,472	100.0	100.0	100.0
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
Naval stores:	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Rosin—						
Argentina.....	114,088	89,643	86,328	13.0	11.4	8.3
Australia.....	30,631	14,857	10,830	3.5	1.9	1.0
Belgium.....	27,786	21,969	22,660	3.2	2.8	2.2
Brasil.....	106,300	88,842	103,318	12.1	11.3	9.9
Canada.....	79,784	49,802	58,698	9.1	6.3	5.6
Cuba.....	21,735	13,719	16,023	2.5	1.7	1.5
Dutch East Indies.....	19,927	31,961	46,215	2.3	4.1	4.4
Germany.....	70,744	115,247	162,485	8.1	14.7	15.6
Italy.....	17,156	17,711	34,827	2.0	2.3	3.3
Japan.....	19,050	44,146	86,739	2.2	5.6	8.3
Netherlands.....	11,534	12,833	16,917	1.3	1.6	1.6
Sweden.....	18,772	16,943	27,148	2.1	2.2	2.6
United Kingdom.....	276,927	205,681	277,269	31.6	26.2	26.7
Uruguay.....	14,043	9,962	14,765	1.6	1.3	1.4
Other countries.....	48,632	52,797	75,585	5.4	6.6	7.6
Total.....	877,109	786,113	1,039,806	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turpentine, spirits of—	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	500,467	455,009	397,356	5.1	4.2	4.4
Australia.....	519,427	596,074	481,844	5.3	5.5	5.3
Belgium.....	806,233	772,324	291,953	5.2	7.2	3.2
Brasil.....	282,603	217,634	130,229	2.9	2.0	1.4
British South Africa.....	94,743	71,987	75,452	1.0	.7	.8
Canada.....	940,631	973,587	884,849	9.6	9.0	9.6
Germany.....	522,142	885,407	491,331	5.4	7.7	5.5
Netherlands.....	621,265	969,235	705,906	6.4	8.3	7.8
United Kingdom.....	5,207,872	5,491,387	5,012,968	53.5	50.9	53.6
Other countries.....	547,418	473,635	539,916	5.6	4.5	6.2
Total.....	9,741,711	10,786,290	9,012,304	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lumber:	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Fir—						
Australia.....	49,302	60,905	77,819	13.0	9.0	16.6
British South Africa.....	4,239	3,798	15,725	1.1	.6	3.4
Canada.....	10,397	2,564	11,185	2.7	.4	2.4
Chile.....	13,113	5,477	14,420	3.5	.8	3.1
China.....	88,706	118,061	68,121	23.4	17.4	14.5
Cuba.....	4,615	3,443	8,500	1.2	.5	1.3
Japan.....	68,968	397,484	185,259	13.2	58.6	39.4
Mexico.....	6,527	8,141	12,494	1.7	1.2	2.7
Peru.....	57,688	44,094	34,479	15.2	6.5	7.4
United Kingdom.....	28,856	9,812	15,144	7.6	1.4	3.2
Other countries.....	40,888	24,683	26,133	12.4	3.6	5.3
Total.....	379,069	673,393	468,288	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 659.—*Destination of principal farm products exported from the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article and country to which consigned.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
FOREST PRODUCTS—continued.						
Lumber—Continued.						
Oak—	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	5,347	6,932	9,185	6.9	7.9	8.6
Belgium.....	3,195	8,174	10,101	4.1	9.3	7.3
British South Africa.....	823	567	1,309	1.1	.6	.9
Canada.....	33,600	23,991	37,879	43.2	27.4	27.4
Netherlands.....	3,327	784	1,393	3.0	.9	1.0
Spain.....	1,881	553	1,787	2.4	.6	1.3
United Kingdom.....	25,484	42,184	67,544	32.8	48.2	48.9
Uruguay.....	721	1,268	2,042	.9	1.4	1.5
Other countries.....	4,891	3,074	6,908	5.0	3.7	5.1
Total.....	77,778	87,527	138,118	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pine, yellow, long leaf—						
Argentina.....	69,857	120,174	178,200	13.6	26.2	30.3
Belgium.....	14,021	27,408	14,217	2.7	8.0	2.4
Canada.....	28,685	15,420	32,910	5.6	3.4	5.6
Cuba.....	158,563	61,001	125,354	30.9	13.3	21.3
Dominican Republic.....	12,377	5,384	5,519	2.4	1.2	.9
France.....	1,390	7,003	8,265	.3	1.5	1.1
Italy.....	1,625	8,400	10,638	.3	1.8	1.8
Mexico.....	113,757	60,262	54,495	22.2	13.2	9.3
Netherlands.....	1,186	7,542	5,817	.2	1.6	1.0
Other West Indies.....	31,264	20,695	37,574	6.1	5.8	6.4
Panama.....	6,852	4,626	4,202	1.3	1.0	.7
Spain.....	11,176	20,317	21,846	2.2	4.4	3.7
United Kingdom.....	35,870	39,827	41,261	7.0	8.7	7.0
Uruguay.....	9,271	12,206	15,203	1.8	2.7	2.6
Other countries.....	16,555	41,761	34,021	3.4	9.2	5.9
Total.....	512,649	453,023	587,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Railroad ties:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	1,519,996	843,770	614,412	30.2	43.8	25.0
China.....	131,771	6,115	36,016	2.6	.3	1.5
Chosen.....			23,935			1.0
Cuba.....	66,193	2,012	39,841	1.3	.1	1.6
Guatemala.....	78,141	65,325	153,811	1.6	3.4	6.3
Honduras.....	259,972	218,506	481,947	5.2	11.3	19.6
Japan.....	165	68,423	233,382		3.5	9.5
Mexico.....	262,340	397,552	282,933	7.2	20.6	11.5
Palestine and Syria.....	6,775	12,109	117,963	.1	.6	4.8
Peru.....	184,408	45,509	108,400	3.7	2.4	4.2
United Kingdom.....	1,596,114	73,606	33,181	31.7	8.8	1.3
Other countries.....	892,963	195,599	338,722	16.4	10.2	13.7
Total.....	5,039,838	1,928,526	2,450,543	100.0	100.0	100.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1922 and 1923, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 660.—*Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923.*

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.						
Cattle:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	307,202	128,803	230,227	93.1	85.0	87.2
Mexico.....	20,184	22,076	20,301	6.1	14.6	7.7
United Kingdom.....	1,650	246	787	.5	.2	.3
Other countries.....	938	408	12,622	.3	.2	4.8
Total.....	329,974	151,533	263,887	100.0	100.0	100.0
Horses:						
Canada.....	3,633	2,566	2,165	89.8	81.8	78.9
Mexico.....	98	293	203	2.4	9.3	7.2
United Kingdom.....	210	188	310	5.2	6.0	11.0
Other countries.....	108	89	138	2.6	2.9	4.9
Total.....	4,044	3,136	2,816	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—con.						
Butter, including substitutes:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	3,420,925	403,538	793,479	10.0	4.2	6.0
Australia.....	5,605	2,055,537	130,036	.....	21.5	.8
Canada.....	4,969,770	3,101,084	2,999,355	14.5	32.5	19.0
Denmark.....	22,822,785	2,888,358	7,371,147	66.5	80.3	46.7
Netherlands.....	1,451,046	91,117	109,861	4.2	1.0	.7
New Zealand.....	1,327,239	845,065	3,887,174	3.9	8.8	24.6
United Kingdom.....	3,441	70,994	399,108	.....	.7	2.3
Other countries.....	342,842	95,622	112,127	.9	1.1	.9
Total.....	34,343,653	9,551,202	15,772,285	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cheese, including substitutes:						
Argentina.....	9,827,075	5,620,213	4,000,545	59.3	16.4	7.3
Canada.....	311,226	4,823,777	5,858,305	1.9	14.1	10.7
France.....	2,417,036	2,260,502	4,537,008	14.6	6.6	8.3
Greece.....	84,716	806,433	922,287	.5	2.4	1.7
Italy.....	1,185,912	12,085,693	20,571,704	7.2	35.3	37.7
Netherlands.....	981,074	1,614,852	2,147,774	5.9	4.7	3.9
Norway.....	89,895	230,290	468,419	.5	.7	.9
Spain.....	125,366	531,020	12,391	.8	1.5	.....
Switzerland.....	1,068,100	5,450,139	14,765,121	6.4	18.9	27.1
United Kingdom.....	37,870	261,051	531,157	.2	.8	1.0
Other countries.....	456,408	572,034	740,569	2.7	1.6	1.4
Total.....	16,584,678	34,270,604	54,555,270	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fibers, animal:						
Silk, raw—						
China.....	6,205,278	7,328,677	10,584,948	21.1	15.2	20.1
France.....	446,733	259,414	405,684	1.5	.5	.8
Italy.....	1,772,532	1,613,784	1,818,206	6.0	3.3	3.5
Japan.....	20,815,912	38,590,110	37,986,046	70.7	80.1	72.1
Other countries.....	222,280	386,979	1,882,720	.7	.9	3.5
Total.....	29,462,745	48,178,964	52,683,604	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wool, unmanufactured—						
Carpet, wool—						
Argentina.....	5,853,343	12,354,133	8,695,254	11.9	8.3	5.1
British India.....	154,623	3,022,867	3,696,097	.8	2.0	2.2
British South Africa.....	1,537,866	100,493	220,748	3.1	.1	.1
Chile.....	384,907	25,275	86,119	.8	.....	.....
China.....	15,270,730	66,679,144	65,139,698	30.9	44.8	38.2
Denmark.....	394,625	1,022,300	1,021,014	.8	.7	.6
France.....	357,009	3,641,970	6,156,173	.7	2.4	3.6
Germany.....	329,637	2,060,172	4,205,049	.7	1.4	2.5
Greece.....	22,703	60,501	175,175	.....	.....	.1
Italy.....	56,170	4,141,621	6,002,134	.1	2.8	3.5
Palestine and Syria.....	.....	219,789	2,850,141	.....	.1	1.7
Persia.....	511,380	211,998	996,353	1.0	.1	.6
Spain.....	811,483	381,049	681,433	.6	.8	.4
Turkey in Asia.....	364,787	278,900	2,456,828	.7	.2	1.4
United Kingdom.....	19,179,545	50,241,626	60,859,099	38.8	33.8	35.7
Uruguay.....	2,536,672	587,337	206,526	5.1	.4	.2
Other countries.....	2,152,590	3,757,671	6,800,545	4.5	2.6	4.1
Total.....	49,447,990	148,786,906	170,368,586	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing, wool—						
Argentina.....	92,700,500	6,002,068	9,762,858	36.9	18.3	22.3
Australia.....	39,032,638	8,610,375	5,195,722	15.5	26.2	11.9
British South Africa.....	18,187,739	1,842,901	1,225,269	7.2	5.6	2.8
Canada.....	8,656,806	726,928	3,455,426	3.4	2.2	7.9
Chile.....	13,727,069	1,116,755	1,036,420	5.5	3.4	2.4
China.....	8,614,484	73,992	334,253	3.4	.2	.8
New Zealand.....	6,844,571	2,780,246	665,235	2.7	8.5	1.5
Peru.....	253,070	81,599	268,938	.1	.1	.6
United Kingdom.....	28,478,904	2,801,571	15,407,663	11.8	8.5	35.3
Uruguay.....	31,581,289	8,376,306	4,365,494	12.6	25.5	10.0
Other countries.....	3,172,183	458,115	1,976,011	1.4	1.5	4.5
Total.....	251,249,278	32,820,886	43,703,289	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combing wool—						
Argentina.....	6,146,734	14,023,407	77,256,141	47.3	20.3	25.9
Australia.....	.....	20,477,363	69,406,969	.....	29.6	23.3
British South Africa.....	674,477	4,499,919	16,187,811	5.2	6.5	5.4
Canada.....	313,165	540,807	5,952,834	2.4	.8	2.0
New Zealand.....	962,268	8,206,468	13,666,196	7.4	11.9	4.6
United Kingdom.....	3,162,810	4,890,008	58,657,619	24.3	7.0	19.7
Uruguay.....	630,954	14,596,556	42,040,631	4.9	21.1	14.1
Other countries.....	1,106,512	2,006,432	15,327,981	8.5	2.8	6.0
Total.....	12,996,910	69,232,960	298,496,152	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.						
Fibers, animal—Continued.						
Hair of the Angora goat, alpacas, etc.—	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
British South Africa.....	498,601	1,003,713	3,469,041	13.5	23.6	30.4
Chile.....	40,616	25,743	.....	1.1	.6	.....
China.....	131,091	328,724	274,764	3.6	7.7	2.4
Germany.....	5,379	7,436	12,354	.1	.2	.1
Peru.....	381,870	389,601	309,003	10.6	9.2	2.7
Turkey in Asia.....	91,855	.....	28,613	2.5	.....	.3
Turkey in Europe.....	473,981	530,368	2,601,398	13.1	12.5	22.8
United Kingdom.....	1,898,597	1,949,548	4,674,695	52.3	45.9	41.0
Other countries.....	111,595	11,351	24,156	3.2	.3	.3
Total.....	3,611,585	4,246,484	11,394,024	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hides and skins other than furs:						
Calafkins, dry—						
Argentina.....	1,165,373	8,768,928	4,474,240	9.9	54.2	29.9
Belgium.....	233,982	524,786	219,201	2.0	2.0	1.5
British India.....	1,673,066	136,923	38,365	14.2	.8	.3
Canada.....	1,250,029	985,266	1,224,488	10.7	6.1	8.2
China.....	342,707	70,259	159,923	2.9	.4	1.1
Denmark.....	779,100	186,148	302,664	6.6	1.2	2.0
Dutch East Indies.....	674,351	200,394	42,888	5.7	1.3	.3
Finland.....	11,000	229,597	546,288	.1	1.4	8.6
France.....	1,384,547	634,082	1,519,084	11.6	4.0	10.1
Germany.....	84,151	94,636	587,699	.5	.6	3.9
Italy.....	16,524	112,618	90,331	.1	.7	.6
Latvia.....	.....	166,120	534,818	.....	1.0	3.6
Netherlands.....	898,145	646,738	1,070,450	7.6	4.0	7.1
Norway.....	932,308	523,791	797,118	7.9	3.2	5.3
Poland.....	27,799	256,631	162,886	.2	1.6	1.1
Russia in Europe.....	83,095	.....	299,914	.7	.....	1.8
Sweden.....	1,052,894	665,899	961,618	8.9	4.1	6.4
Switzerland.....	79,169	203,789	87,171	.7	1.3	.6
United Kingdom.....	742,600	652,285	1,225,966	6.3	4.0	8.2
Uruguay.....	.....	949,615	106,712	.....	5.9	.7
Other countries.....	389,796	345,877	586,321	3.2	2.3	3.7
Total.....	11,809,552	16,174,682	* 14,988,085	100.0	100.0	100.0
Calafkins, wet—						
Argentina.....	190,896	978,216	1,144,697	0.8	3.9	3.7
Australia.....	202,388	352,817	148,134	.9	1.4	.5
Belgium.....	625,239	1,094,940	1,094,696	2.6	4.3	3.5
Canada.....	3,575,472	4,311,897	5,098,156	15.0	17.0	16.5
Denmark.....	2,743,662	1,545,066	2,103,810	11.5	6.1	6.8
Finland.....	9,281	269,759	623,330	.....	1.1	2.0
France.....	8,324,360	7,233,314	8,833,727	35.0	28.5	28.7
Italy.....	.....	1,185,736	1,243,504	.....	4.7	4.0
Netherlands.....	2,412,032	1,933,826	1,500,670	10.1	7.6	5.1
New Zealand.....	619,111	1,212,217	126,460	2.6	4.8	.4
Norway.....	510,310	343,102	461,508	2.1	1.4	1.5
Poland.....	227,329	486,273	448,907	1.0	1.9	1.5
Sweden.....	1,949,134	1,567,035	3,055,676	8.2	6.2	10.0
Switzerland.....	420,219	1,267,438	1,085,592	1.8	8.0	3.5
United Kingdom.....	1,618,803	506,897	2,805,954	6.8	2.4	9.1
Uruguay.....	51,447	90,518	9,306	.2	.4	.....
Other countries.....	300,372	914,329	921,469	1.4	3.3	3.2
Total.....	23,780,065	25,383,380	* 20,735,598	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cattle hides, dry—						
Argentina.....	3,646,902	4,321,139	17,719,184	14.7	23.4	30.1
Australia.....	331,780	77,156	130,878	1.3	.4	.3
Brazil.....	1,011,449	94,878	1,709,727	4.1	1.5	2.9
British India.....	1,318,051	1,52,043	1,231,562	5.3	1.0	2.1
Canada.....	321,590	1,724,784	4,180,832	1.3	9.4	7.1
China.....	2,980,150	1,049,183	6,905,098	11.6	8.9	11.7
Colombia.....	5,475,288	5,283,096	7,665,138	22.1	28.7	13.4
Cuba.....	47,712	43,700	652,280	.2	.2	1.3
Dutch East Indies.....	1,024,302	1,644,993	2,552,016	4.1	8.9	4.4
Ecuador.....	619,506	149,652	349,107	2.5	.8	.6
France.....	676,172	147,131	2,441,200	2.8	.8	4.2
Guatemala.....	326,740	51,466	18,982	2.1	.3	.....
Honduras.....	161,243	209,593	113,131	.6	1.1	.2
Italy.....	306,319	10,402	396,540	1.3	.1	.8
Mexico.....	550,778	369,328	425,597	2.3	2.1	.7

¹ Preliminary.² Includes kip skins until Sept. 21, 1922.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—CON.						
Hides and skins other than furs—Con.						
Cattle hides, dry—Continued.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
New Zealand	342, 142	3, 133	198, 220	1.4	-----	0.3
Nicaragua	556, 612	736, 175	684, 478	2.2	4.0	1.1
Peru	703, 742	91, 245	442, 888	3.2	.5	.8
Switzerland	56, 944	-----	151, 535	-----	-----	.3
United Kingdom	286, 235	680, 643	3, 279, 183	1.2	3.6	5.6
Uruguay	132, 796	1, 876	1, 097, 292	.5	-----	1.9
Venezuela	1, 097, 326	823, 105	2, 385, 540	6.8	4.5	4.1
Other countries	2, 141, 050	145, 141	3, 890, 536	8.8	.8	6.5
Total	24, 814, 129	18, 438, 517	58, 770, 243	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cattle hides, wet—						
Argentina	79, 323, 914	96, 679, 343	186, 696, 992	45.7	46.5	53.9
Australia	2, 751, 338	2, 415, 981	5, 082, 759	1.6	1.3	1.5
Brazil	20, 525, 396	15, 687, 496	24, 403, 024	11.8	8.4	7.0
Canada	20, 106, 771	34, 190, 737	30, 439, 535	11.6	13.3	8.8
Cuba	6, 192, 800	15, 208, 397	12, 418, 583	3.6	3.2	3.6
France	4, 623, 854	1, 222, 972	12, 940, 361	2.7	.7	3.7
Italy	1, 358, 084	1, 641, 136	5, 667, 392	.8	.9	1.6
Uruguay	27, 426, 164	17, 945, 396	34, 551, 249	15.8	9.6	10.0
Venezuela	186, 419	816, 269	376, 171	.1	.4	.1
Other countries	11, 264, 519	10, 692, 188	34, 087, 902	6.3	5.7	9.8
Total	173, 759, 209	186, 497, 917	346, 612, 958	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goat and kid skins, dry—						
Aden	1, 763, 535	3, 112, 822	4, 549, 505	4.8	4.6	6.4
Algeria, Tunis, etc.	449, 600	851, 855	1, 137, 958	1.2	1.2	1.6
Argentina	1, 416, 807	6, 372, 141	4, 843, 644	8.8	9.3	6.8
Brazil	3, 606, 437	4, 694, 504	4, 599, 229	9.8	6.9	6.5
British India	10, 411, 506	19, 904, 833	19, 799, 086	28.3	29.2	28.0
British East Africa	655, 430	1, 047, 094	849, 862	1.8	1.5	.5
British South Africa	503, 062	933, 335	1, 359, 954	1.4	1.4	1.9
British West Africa	699, 732	764, 944	1, 147, 479	1.9	1.1	1.6
China	8, 085, 152	15, 035, 533	12, 148, 704	22.0	22.0	17.2
France	335, 969	415, 508	1, 851, 882	.9	.6	1.9
Greece	273, 189	477, 339	325, 303	.7	.7	.5
Java and Madura	-----	405, 311	1, 077, 399	-----	.6	1.5
Mexico	704, 599	2, 086, 054	2, 733, 963	1.9	3.1	3.9
Morocco	221, 799	351, 542	401, 520	.6	.5	.6
Netherlands	263, 769	363, 132	593, 985	.7	.5	.8
Other Dutch East Indies	709, 526	421, 396	170, 799	1.9	.6	.2
Peru	626, 680	979, 674	833, 525	1.7	1.4	1.2
Spain	1, 004, 374	3, 605, 221	3, 451, 732	2.7	3.8	4.9
United Kingdom	1, 237, 600	1, 395, 013	1, 625, 208	3.4	2.0	2.7
Venezuela	1, 349, 682	1, 772, 041	1, 801, 211	3.7	2.6	2.5
Other countries	2, 488, 144	4, 247, 537	6, 110, 546	6.8	6.4	8.8
Total	36, 816, 402	68, 227, 549	70, 763, 139	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goat skins, wet—						
Argentina	-----	77, 377	155, 018	-----	0.5	0.8
Brazil	353	-----	9, 828	-----	-----	.1
British India	4, 684, 673	14, 662, 364	16, 824, 162	95.4	96.0	90.4
British South Africa	-----	33, 677	147, 200	-----	.3	.8
China	59, 654	-----	15, 733	1.2	-----	.1
Spain	-----	-----	97, 928	-----	-----	.5
Other countries	167, 086	498, 674	1, 854, 177	3.4	3.2	7.3
Total	4, 911, 764	15, 307, 092	18, 607, 046	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sheep and lamb skins, dry and wet—						
Aden	778, 371	406, 100	1, 135, 559	1.3	0.8	1.3
Argentina	3, 316, 958	12, 964, 099	16, 239, 412	19.3	26.5	13.8
Australia	3, 757, 256	712, 350	4, 333, 716	6.4	1.5	5.6
Brazil	1, 755, 837	1, 846, 780	1, 555, 404	2.0	3.8	2.1
British India	1, 983, 802	1, 367, 388	1, 187, 800	2.4	2.3	.2
British South Africa	3, 392, 713	1, 490, 700	2, 499, 658	5.6	3.1	2.9
Canada	3, 525, 789	2, 189, 923	3, 660, 849	6.0	4.5	4.2
Chile	2, 439, 595	135, 343	1, 502, 370	4.3	.3	1.7
China	469, 577	31, 083	683, 003	.8	.1	.8
France	729, 458	346, 835	1, 066, 581	1.3	.7	1.2
Greece	311, 740	120, 079	569, 652	.5	.2	.6
New Zealand	16, 055, 011	13, 351, 877	13, 668, 790	27.5	27.3	15.8
Spain	951, 768	1, 507, 417	3, 973, 633	1.6	3.1	4.6
United Kingdom	8, 733, 816	9, 933, 330	27, 358, 807	15.1	20.4	31.7
Uruguay	320, 695	712, 923	3, 321, 104	.6	1.5	2.5
Other countries	4, 330, 990	1, 699, 176	3, 846, 793	8.4	2.4	4.7
Total	58, 299, 376	48, 836, 362	86, 399, 126	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.						
Cocoa or cacao beans:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Brazil.....	74,708,628	18,975,068	59,978,071	22.8	6.0	15.7
British West Africa.....	51,084,029	97,125,629	122,276,584	15.6	30.6	32.1
British West Indies.....	51,042,195	86,052,268	39,938,150	15.6	11.4	10.6
Dominican Republic.....	41,757,753	50,562,225	42,457,894	12.8	15.9	11.1
Cuba.....	.....	6,827,624	504,783	.....	2.2	.1
Ecuador.....	54,674,651	37,438,630	40,883,824	16.7	11.8	10.7
Haiti.....	1,104,499	3,638,744	5,026,713	.8	1.1	1.3
Portugal.....	4,393,911	4,392,107	2,398,716	1.3	1.4	.6
United Kingdom.....	13,637,481	21,177,841	16,080,541	4.2	6.7	4.2
Venezuela.....	18,602,117	20,002,934	21,990,119	5.7	6.3	5.8
West Indies.....	16,166,086	20,931,283	30,019,663	6.0	6.6	7.9
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	327,123,350	317,124,373	381,508,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coffee:						
Aden.....	2,623,523	1,604,622	2,436,100	.2	0.1	0.2
Brazil.....	857,454,200	756,581,844	840,038,490	63.6	61.1	64.4
Central America.....	150,337,222	99,134,597	125,398,369	11.1	8.0	9.6
Colombia.....	212,391,512	234,921,617	193,889,565	15.7	19.0	14.9
Dutch East Indies.....	18,507,273	22,831,697	20,967,513	1.4	1.8	1.6
Mexico.....	23,413,471	38,444,169	39,490,998	1.7	3.1	3.0
Venezuela.....	51,974,240	65,267,153	58,509,417	3.9	5.3	4.5
West Indies.....	18,875,161	6,626,607	10,500,978	1.4	.5	.8
Other countries.....	13,346,622	12,599,772	13,936,254	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total.....	1,348,926,395	1,238,012,078	1,305,187,684	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fibers, vegetable:						
Cotton, raw—						
British India.....	5,196,254	5,166,749	8,894,607	4.1	2.9	3.8
China.....	11,832,162	7,656,667	24,792,329	9.2	4.3	10.5
Egypt.....	43,578,199	110,921,695	157,990,018	34.6	61.9	66.9
Mexico.....	44,077,364	26,818,225	15,868,478	35.0	15.0	6.7
Peru.....	11,338,923	17,433,458	10,335,486	9.0	9.7	4.4
United Kingdom.....	6,547,884	5,599,225	5,274,508	5.2	3.1	2.2
Other countries.....	3,667,968	5,599,036	12,936,993	2.9	3.1	5.5
Total.....	125,938,754	179,165,055	236,092,419	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flax—	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Belgium.....	226	593	765	4.2	11.8	9.3
Canada.....	2,163	710	2,076	39.9	14.1	25.3
Chile.....	.....	8	73	.....	.2	.9
Denmark.....	2	.....	150	.....	.....	1.8
France.....	24	4	3	.4	.1	.....
Germany.....	10	85	471	.2	1.7	5.7
Italy.....	327	60	451	6.0	1.2	5.5
Japan.....	399	670	126	7.4	13.3	1.5
Latvia.....	.....	1	484	.....	.....	5.9
Netherlands.....	620	706	282	11.4	14.1	3.4
Philippine Islands.....	583	.....	.....	9.8	.....	.....
Poland.....	.....	9	344	.....	.2	4.2
Russia in Asia.....	191	.....	.....	3.5	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	490	2,171	2,661	9.0	43.2	32.4
Russia, European.....	412	.....	.....	7.6	.....	.....
Other countries.....	80	4	321	.6	.1	4.1
Total.....	5,427	5,021	8,207	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manila fiber—						
Philippine Islands.....	51,008	43,463	95,747	98.7	99.4	99.1
Other countries.....	676	260	851	1.3	.6	.9
Total.....	51,684	43,723	96,598	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sisal grass—						
Belgium.....	.....	748	864	.....	1.0	0.9
British East Africa.....	3,193	1,316	3,104	2.0	1.8	3.2
Java and Madura.....	.....	1,383	5,935	.....	1.9	6.1
Mexico.....	142,592	64,000	77,383	89.9	88.4	79.3
Other Dutch East Indies.....	8,093	1,702	2,997	5.1	2.4	3.1
United Kingdom.....	2,268	770	1,185	1.4	1.1	1.2
Other countries.....	2,424	2,440	6,114	1.6	3.4	6.2
Total.....	158,590	72,359	97,582	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products. 1131

TABLE 860.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Bananas:	<i>Bunches.</i>	<i>Bunches.</i>	<i>Bunches.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Central America.....	27, 072, 105	29, 952, 565	29, 073, 239	66.3	64.9	65.3
Colombia.....	3, 435, 840	2, 587, 000	2, 395, 653	8.4	5.6	5.1
Cuba.....	1, 871, 291	1, 890, 932	1, 916, 603	4.6	4.1	4.3
Jamaica.....	7, 102, 585	10, 440, 110	9, 881, 633	17.4	22.6	22.2
Mexico.....	1, 104, 374	1, 104, 374	1, 189, 090	—	2.4	2.7
Other countries.....	1, 326, 103	154, 631	173, 978	3.3	.4	.4
Total.....	40, 807, 674	46, 119, 632	44, 501, 196	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grains:						
Rice, uncleaned (including paddy)—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
French Indo-China.....	—	—	1, 282, 000	—	—	1.0
Hongkong.....	298, 971	168, 969	317, 561	0.9	2.8	2.7
Japan.....	32, 835, 831	5, 408, 071	2, 552, 505	98.7	88.3	21.9
Mexico.....	—	530, 183	7, 137, 461	—	8.7	61.1
Other countries.....	133, 120	15, 056	388, 691	.4	.2	3.3
Total.....	33, 267, 922	6, 122, 279	11, 678, 218	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rice, cleaned—						
British India.....	2, 376, 440	1, 315, 030	1, 587, 012	3.8	2.0	2.8
Germany.....	—	5, 315, 385	2, 599, 180	—	8.0	4.6
French Indo-China.....	3, 469, 571	89, 000	27, 773, 626	5.6	1	48.8
Hongkong.....	52, 510, 686	53, 150, 615	21, 054, 035	84.5	79.7	37.0
Mexico.....	809, 311	2, 079, 614	—	1.3	3.1	—
United States.....	1, 122, 128	3, 228, 478	518, 272	1.8	4.8	.9
Other countries.....	1, 820, 896	1, 529, 336	3, 414, 667	3.0	2.3	5.9
Total.....	62, 109, 032	66, 707, 458	56, 946, 692	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rice flour or meal—						
Canada.....	100, 340	708	1, 744	7.0	0.1	0.2
China.....	990	67	2, 100	.1	—	.2
Dutch East Indies.....	—	114, 258	6, 394	—	14.5	.7
French Indo-China.....	—	26, 800	200, 000	—	3.4	22.0
Germany.....	4, 993	46, 203	156, 750	.3	5.8	17.2
Hongkong.....	955, 185	239, 970	172, 992	66.9	30.4	19.0
Japan.....	364, 000	362, 047	342, 903	25.5	45.8	37.6
Other countries.....	2, 144	601	28, 038	.2	—	3.1
Total.....	1, 427, 658	790, 354	910, 981	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wheat—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	50, 694, 096	14, 465, 502	18, 012, 467	99.4	100.0	100.0
Other countries.....	309, 928	7	73	.6	—	—
Total.....	51, 004, 024	14, 465, 509	18, 012, 540	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wheat flour—	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada.....	1, 419, 662	618, 953	428, 659	99.9	100.0	99.8
Other countries.....	1, 222	152	762	.1	—	.2
Total.....	1, 420, 884	619, 105	429, 421	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nuts:						
Filberts, shelled—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
France.....	150, 236	622, 092	539, 693	6.9	11.4	8.7
Italy.....	214, 344	372, 328	277, 172	9.9	6.9	4.5
Spain.....	1, 439, 184	1, 692, 595	4, 672, 896	65.9	31.7	75.3
Turkey in Europe.....	305, 000	2, 636, 684	654, 527	14.1	48.5	10.5
Other countries.....	71, 181	110, 719	64, 285	3.2	2.1	1.0
Total.....	2, 169, 825	5, 434, 418	6, 208, 573	100.0	100.0	100.0
Filberts, not shelled—						
France.....	164, 817	114, 595	87, 455	1.4	0.8	0.6
Italy.....	10, 556, 550	13, 255, 626	13, 911, 108	89.5	93.8	96.8
Spain.....	824, 504	228, 261	244, 877	7.0	1.6	1.7
Turkey in Europe.....	26, 140	479, 841	58, 264	.2	3.4	.4
Other countries.....	219, 478	54, 711	65, 071	1.9	.4	.5
Total.....	11, 791, 469	14, 133, 034	14, 366, 375	100.0	100.0	100.0
Peanuts, shelled—						
China.....	5, 190, 220	505, 685	28, 350, 727	12.2	6.8	66.8
Chosen.....	—	99, 000	—	—	1.3	—
Japan.....	35, 865, 960	6, 658, 036	12, 102, 549	84.2	89.6	28.5
Other countries.....	1, 541, 824	164, 406	1, 985, 449	8.6	2.3	4.7
Total.....	42, 698, 034	7, 427, 127	42, 438, 725	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 680.—*Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.*

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Nuts—Continued.						
Peanuts, not shelled—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Canada (via).....	245,601	—	20,000	4.6	—	0.5
China.....	1,642,077	1,435,320	2,462,095	30.6	42.5	63.7
Hongkong.....	609,678	55,284	47,607	11.4	1.6	1.2
Japan.....	2,434,963	1,833,183	999,204	45.4	54.3	25.9
Spain.....	109,375	22,000	303,593	2.0	.7	7.9
Other countries.....	318,502	30,357	29,640	6.0	.9	.8
Total.....	5,361,196	3,376,094	3,862,139	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walnuts, shelled—						
Canada.....	111,732	197,025	254,880	1.0	1.2	1.4
China.....	747,079	2,443,837	1,676,430	7.0	14.4	9.5
France.....	9,081,602	12,612,527	13,846,640	85.3	74.1	78.6
Italy.....	7,050	212,863	295,385	.1	1.3	1.6
Spain.....	256,092	411,871	585,329	2.4	2.4	3.3
Turkey in Europe.....	24,865	492,941	213,696	.2	2.9	1.2
Other countries.....	412,734	655,863	742,732	4.0	3.7	4.4
Total.....	10,641,154	17,026,927	17,606,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walnuts, not shelled—						
Canada.....	360,353	272,908	199,738	2.9	0.6	1.0
Chile.....	391,603	4,397,718	574,467	3.1	10.2	2.9
China.....	1,226,258	9,364,788	1,591,683	9.8	21.7	8.0
France.....	3,142,661	7,780,067	8,487,674	25.1	18.0	42.6
Italy.....	6,164,762	12,996,126	8,497,492	49.2	30.1	42.7
Japan.....	597,050	2,337,671	100,700	4.8	5.4	.5
Rumania.....	—	4,026,488	73,218	—	9.3	.4
Turkey in Europe.....	—	893,847	18,673	—	2.1	1.8
Other countries.....	642,441	1,137,765	369,774	5.1	2.6	1.1
Total.....	12,525,128	43,206,378	19,913,419	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oils, vegetable:						
Coconut—						
British India.....	213,329	1,442,671	1,492,431	0.1	0.6	0.7
Dutch East Indies.....	50,977,650	—	—	29.3	—	—
French Oceania.....	1,304,732	1,119,533	—	.8	.5	—
Philippine Islands.....	115,533,356	226,651,680	210,968,211	66.5	98.4	99.2
Other countries.....	5,769,881	1,021,943	112,775	3.3	.5	.1
Total.....	173,888,958	230,236,127	212,573,417	100.0	100.0	100.0
Olive, edible—						
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
France.....	832,135	858,209	1,079,185	12.0	10.3	10.8
Greece in Asia.....	—	188,465	4,469	—	2.4	—
Greece in Europe.....	678,510	808,557	471,709	15.3	10.1	4.7
Italy.....	1,756,761	1,913,226	5,858,119	39.5	24.1	53.8
Spain.....	1,805,992	2,173,736	2,428,439	29.4	27.3	24.4
Turkey in Asia.....	91,777	3,746	—	2.0	—	—
Turkey in Europe.....	3,279	3,368	76,370	.1	—	.8
Other countries.....	75,963	2,008,415	40,832	1.7	28.3	.5
Total.....	4,444,417	7,949,722	9,959,123	100.0	100.0	100.0
Soy bean oil—						
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
China.....	3,418,933	3,904,326	2,105,590	6.9	47.1	5.4
Japan.....	13,496,908	1,133	4,190,610	27.4	—	10.8
Kwantung, leased territory.....	31,885,396	2,838,600	31,621,507	64.6	34.3	81.8
Philippine Islands.....	—	1,027,058	—	—	12.4	—
Other countries.....	530,408	511,440	717,674	1.1	6.2	2.0
Total.....	49,330,645	8,282,559	38,635,381	100.0	100.0	100.0
Opium (morphia 9 per cent and more):						
France.....	—	1,654	—	—	1.1	—
Greece in Asia.....	—	21,331	—	—	15.1	—
Greece in Europe.....	11,173	62,579	39,385	14.4	43.4	24.4
Turkey, Asiatic.....	20,506	1,668	—	34.0	1.2	—
Turkey, European.....	37,050	53,887	53,383	47.9	37.3	43.6
United Kingdom.....	—	—	18,551	—	—	15.2
Other countries.....	2,905	2,684	3,280	3.7	1.9	2.8
Total.....	77,644	144,278	114,599	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.² Jan. 1-June 30, 1921.³ Beginning Sept. 22.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Spices:						
Pepper, unground—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
British India.....	3,759,280	4,625,092	6,900,406	17.1	12.5	20.6
Ceylon.....	.....	14,975	284,132	.....	.....	.8
Java and Madura.....	8,299,073	25,136,204	18,170,245	37.8	68.0	54.2
Netherlands.....	2,718,786	520,274	285,144	12.4	1.4	.8
Other Dutch East Indies.....	.....	175,284	424,315	.....	.5	1.3
Straits Settlements.....	2,402,783	3,794,021	5,120,284	11.0	10.3	15.3
United Kingdom.....	3,684,531	628,280	473,376	18.8	1.7	1.4
Other countries.....	1,065,267	2,045,014	1,879,856	4.9	5.6	5.6
Total.....	21,929,720	36,948,094	33,547,758	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seeds:						
Flaxseed—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Argentina.....	13,145,310	10,408,928	22,330,931	81.3	76.4	89.3
British India.....	.....	12,041	.....	.....	.1	.....
Canada.....	2,635,025	3,012,515	2,191,103	16.3	22.1	8.5
Other countries.....	390,080	198,589	483,902	2.4	1.4	1.9
Total.....	16,170,415	13,632,073	25,005,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grass seed, clover, red—						
Canada.....	253,738	464,626	131,284	1.7	5.0	21.5
Chile.....	.....	509,646	.....	.....	5.5	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	393,680	10,910	.....	4.2	1.6
France.....	13,282,305	2,461,023	246,766	91.5	28.5	40.4
Germany.....	406,020	3,345,976	52,848	2.8	36.0	8.7
Italy.....	261,081	1,531,695	.....	1.8	16.5	.....
Poland.....	.....	425,947	132,000	.....	4.6	21.7
United Kingdom.....	157,908	36,300	35,858	1.1	.4	5.9
Other countries.....	153,516	120,700	.....	1.1	1.3	.....
Total.....	14,514,868	9,289,653	608,666	100.0	100.0	100.0
All other, including alsike, crimson and all other—						
Canada.....	9,656,014	10,379,434	10,482,073	54.4	61.7	78.9
Chile.....	53,200	363,800	.....	.3	2.2	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	156,365	179,441	53,401	.9	1.1	.4
France.....	5,495,924	1,661,501	1,569,395	31.0	10.0	11.8
Germany.....	1,841,222	3,335,442	303,289	10.4	20.0	2.3
Italy.....	.....	457,672	.....	.....	2.7	.....
Poland.....	.....	6,433	64,953	.....	.5	.....
United Kingdom.....	179,832	96,450	475,639	1.0	.6	3.6
Other countries.....	367,281	282,040	341,708	2.0	1.7	2.5
Total.....	17,739,838	16,663,103	13,293,458	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sugar, raw cane:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Central America.....	79,339,748	43,738,777	68,776,724	1.1	0.5	0.8
Cuba.....	4,925,630,505	7,720,255,237	7,780,592,152	70.5	91.2	91.8
Dominican Republic.....	210,659,825	93,067,270	3,479,673	3.0	1.1	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	577,847,164	6,914	.....	8.3	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	41,577,044	571,774	2,742,723	.6	.....	.....
Mexico.....	23,581,238	42,711,787	29,953,811	.3	.5	.4
Other South America.....	205,053,035	7,537,318	4,354,242	3.0	.1	.1
Peru.....	159,125,034	177,600	8,791,516	2.8	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	337,143,949	538,469,767	553,252,044	4.8	6.4	6.6
Other countries.....	422,938,419	17,792,253	20,559,354	6.1	.2	.2
Total.....	6,984,195,961	8,464,328,546	8,422,483,139	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tea:						
British East Indies.....	19,955,562	21,394,828	19,842,170	27.6	24.8	20.5
Canada.....	1,493,041	677,483	791,745	2.1	.8	.8
China.....	9,091,375	16,211,659	13,507,760	12.6	18.8	14.0
Dutch East Indies.....	5,875,432	6,674,097	8,693,908	7.4	7.7	9.0
Japan.....	25,021,992	26,639,127	35,974,918	34.7	30.9	37.2
United Kingdom.....	9,053,415	11,293,042	15,545,681	12.5	13.1	16.1
Other countries.....	2,202,235	3,251,713	2,339,436	3.1	3.9	2.4
Total.....	72,196,053	86,141,949	93,668,608	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 660.—Origin of principal farm products imported into the United States, year ending June 30, 1921-1923—Continued.

Article and country of origin.	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 ¹
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.						
Tobacco, leaf:						
Unmanufactured—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
British South Africa.....	32	23,090	2			
Bulgaria.....	1,872,576	928,357	296,027	3.2	1.4	0.4
Canada.....	20,710	63,718	57,065		.1	.1
China.....	658,011	287,510	217,549	1.1	.4	.3
Cuba.....	18,292,491	21,401,189	23,188,182	31.0	32.8	31.4
Dominican Republic.....	788,161	192,542	562	1.3	.8	
Dutch East Indies.....	2,345,610	172,041	119,016	4.0	.8	.2
Egypt.....	15,539	88,968	81,617		.1	.1
Germany.....	127,047	2,647,612	2,481,680	.2	4.1	3.4
Greece in Asia.....		5,283,690	19,320,764		8.1	26.2
Greece in Europe.....	11,546,181	15,058,819	8,624,362	19.6	23.1	11.7
Mexico.....	1,564	3,418	29,738			
Netherlands.....	8,004,343	5,459,364	9,700,853	13.6	8.4	13.1
Persia.....	11,681	79,800	6,506		.1	
Philippine Islands.....	1,850,960	503,840	1,921,921	3.1	.8	2.6
Turkey in Asia.....	10,953,598	11,325	1,284,647	18.6		1.7
Turkey in Europe.....	813,161	4,795,334	4,580,140	1.4	7.4	6.2
United Kingdom.....	553,384	1,246,420	614,788	.9	1.9	.8
Other countries.....	1,068,198	6,978,443	1,258,783	2.0	10.7	1.8
Total.....	58,928,217	65,225,437	73,793,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Onions:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Australia.....	3,440	119,389	3,423	.5	4.8	0.2
Bermuda.....	27,907	38,759	17,548	4.1	1.4	1.0
Canada.....	8,448	65,902	38,777	1.2	2.6	2.2
Canary Islands.....	14,361	17,888	13,495	2.1	.7	.8
Egypt.....	5,692	242,544	446,977	.8	9.8	25.2
Italy.....	7,597	73,597	10,732	1.1	3.0	.6
Mexico.....	287	26,023	19,597		1.0	1.1
Netherlands.....	1,711	65,643	33,485	.2	2.6	1.9
Spain.....	575,322	1,522,311	985,331	83.6	61.2	55.5
United Kingdom.....	42,807	247,423	157,264	6.2	9.9	8.9
Other countries.....	972	73,086	60,148	.2	3.0	2.6
Total.....	688,574	2,487,565	1,776,777	100.0	100.0	100.0
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
India rubber, crude:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Brazil.....	26,473,094	21,125,055	30,771,572	7.4	3.7	3.9
British East Indies.....	347,569,610	379,810,068	547,796,814	69.4	66.8	68.7
Canada.....	250,545	51,385	379,604	.1		
Dutch East Indies.....	53,374,163	72,924,828	113,064,802	14.7	13.8	14.2
France.....	219,634	995,282	2,742,632	.1	.2	.3
Mexico.....	365,337	349,471	144,253	.1	.1	
Netherlands.....	4,609,186	21,652,700	10,821,182	1.3	3.8	1.4
Other South America.....	1,756,490	743,925	2,083,793	.5	.1	.3
Peru.....	1,400,164	286,177	1,574,697	.4	.1	.2
Portugal.....	1,761,672	1,396,078	10,748	.5	.2	
United Kingdom.....	16,193,253	62,728,626	75,700,660	4.5	11.0	9.5
Other countries.....	4,002,085	7,317,863	12,611,432	1.0	1.2	1.5
Total.....	356,975,223	568,881,428	797,655,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wood:						
Cabinet-wood, mahogany—	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
British Africa.....	15,951	16,106	6,464	20.0	40.3	19.7
Central America.....	23,080	16,497	17,575	42.0	41.2	40.9
French Africa (including Algeria and Tunis).....	5,172	1,161	6,307	9.4	2.9	14.7
Mexico.....	4,649	3,163	5,221	8.5	7.9	12.2
United Kingdom.....	3,762	1,430	3,922	6.8	3.6	9.1
Other countries.....	2,307	1,646	1,453	4.3	4.1	3.4
Total.....	54,921	40,003	42,943	100.0	100.0	100.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1923 and 1922, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 661.—Foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products, 1852-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Agricultural exports. ¹			Agricultural imports. ¹		Excess of agricultural exports (+) or of imports (-).	Forest products.				
	Domestic.		For- eign.	Total.	Per- cent- age of all im- ports.		Exports.		Im- ports.	Excess of ex- ports (+) or o' imports (-).	
	Total.	Per- cent- age of all ex- ports.					Do- mestic.	For- eign.			
Average:	Thou- sands.	Per cent.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Per cent.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	
1852-1856.....	\$164,895	80.9	\$8,060	\$77,847	29.1	+895,106	\$6,819	\$694	\$3,256	+4,257	
1857-1861.....	215,709	81.1	10,174	121,018	38.2	+104,865	9,995	962	6,942	+4,015	
1862-1866.....	148,866	75.7	9,288	122,222	43.0	+35,932	7,866	796	8,511	-347	
1867-1871.....	250,713	76.9	8,538	179,774	42.3	+79,477	11,776	691	14,812	-2,347	
1872-1876.....	396,066	78.5	8,853	263,156	46.5	+142,364	17,907	900	19,728	-862	
1877-1881.....	591,351	80.4	8,632	266,384	50.4	+333,599	17,579	553	22,006	-3,784	
1882-1886.....	557,473	76.3	9,340	311,708	46.8	+255,106	24,705	1,417	34,253	-8,131	
1887-1891.....	573,287	74.7	6,982	366,950	43.3	+213,319	26,061	1,443	39,647	-12,144	
1892-1896.....	638,748	73.0	8,446	398,332	51.6	+248,863	29,276	1,707	45,091	-14,107	
1897-1901.....	827,566	65.9	10,922	376,550	50.2	+461,978	45,961	3,283	52,327	-3,068	
1902-1906.....	879,541	59.5	11,922	487,881	46.3	+408,583	63,585	3,850	79,885	-12,451	
1907-1911.....	975,399	53.9	12,122	634,571	45.2	+352,954	88,764	6,498	137,051	-41,799	
1912-1916.....	1,256,452	45.1	24,275	924,699	50.1	+355,028	92,129	5,563	185,398	-87,706	
1900-1.....	951,628	65.2	11,293	391,931	47.6	+570,990	55,369	3,599	57,144	+1,825	
1901-2.....	857,114	63.2	10,308	413,745	45.8	+453,677	48,929	3,609	59,187	-6,649	
1902-3.....	878,481	63.1	13,505	456,199	44.5	+435,787	58,734	2,865	71,478	-9,879	
1903-4.....	859,180	59.5	12,625	461,435	46.6	+410,350	70,066	4,177	79,619	-5,356	
1904-5.....	826,905	55.4	12,317	553,851	49.6	+285,370	63,199	3,790	92,681	-26,691	
1905-6.....	976,047	56.7	10,856	554,175	45.2	+432,728	76,975	4,809	96,462	-14,678	
1906-7.....	1,054,405	56.9	11,614	626,837	43.7	+439,182	92,949	5,500	122,421	-23,972	
1907-8.....	1,017,396	55.5	10,299	539,690	45.2	+488,005	90,362	4,570	97,733	-2,901	
1908-9.....	903,238	55.1	9,585	638,613	48.7	+274,210	72,442	4,983	123,929	-46,495	
1909-10.....	871,158	50.9	14,470	687,508	44.2	+198,119	85,030	9,502	178,872	-84,040	
1910-11.....	1,030,794	51.2	14,665	680,205	44.5	+365,254	103,039	7,587	162,312	-51,686	
1911-12.....	1,050,627	48.4	12,108	783,457	47.4	+279,277	106,122	6,413	172,523	-57,968	
1912-13.....	1,123,652	46.3	15,029	815,301	45.0	+323,381	124,836	7,432	180,502	-48,235	
1913-14.....	1,113,974	47.8	17,729	924,247	48.8	+207,456	106,979	4,518	155,261	-43,765	
1914-15.....	1,475,938	54.3	34,420	910,786	54.4	+569,571	52,554	5,089	165,849	-106,207	
1915-16.....	1,518,071	35.5	42,068	1,189,705	54.1	+370,454	68,155	4,364	252,851	-180,331	
1916-17.....	1,968,253	31.6	37,640	1,404,972	52.8	+600,921	68,919	11,172	322,699	-242,609	
1917-18.....	2,280,466	39.1	39,553	1,618,874	55.0	+701,144	87,181	6,066	335,033	-241,787	
1918-19.....	3,579,918	50.6	103,530	1,768,191	57.1	+1,915,257	113,275	6,004	293,781	-174,501	
1919-20.....	3,861,511	48.6	122,598	3,129,659	59.7	+854,450	100,049	11,026	506,410	-307,334	
1920-21.....	2,607,641	40.8	87,019	1,941,837	53.1	+752,823	141,878	7,805	343,141	-193,460	
1921-22.....	1,916,371	51.8	46,590	1,279,072	49.0	+676,889	93,586	5,275	249,587	-150,726	
1922-23 ²	1,796,771	46.3	43,249	1,893,968	50.1	-51,948	128,342	7,149	412,162	-276,771	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1852-1918, and Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1920, 1922, and 1923, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. All values are gold.

¹ Not including forest products.

² Preliminary.

TABLE 502.—Imports of fruit stocks, rose stocks, bulbs, and tree seeds permitted unlimited entry, by countries of origin, years ending June 30, 1921-1923.¹

Countries.	1920-21				1921-22				1922-23			
	Fruit stocks.	Rose stocks.	Bulbs.	Tree seeds.	Fruit stocks.	Rose stocks.	Bulbs.	Tree seeds.	Fruit stocks.	Rose stocks.	Bulbs.	Tree seeds.
Argentina.....	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	198,925	.....	.....	.....	57,925	.....	.....	.....	230
Austria.....	1,018	.....	.....	2,499	.....	.....	.....	4,928	.....	.....	.....	28,117
Azores.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,960	4,461
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	102,968	.....	.....	.....	179,286	.....	.....	.....	311,998	460
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498	.....	.....	.....	1,276	.....	.....	.....	1,477
British Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	928
Cannary Islands.....	.....	.....	6,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	86
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	200	.....	4,345,136	150	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	.....	1,279,294	3,860
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	174,600	.....	1,003,085	106	.....	.....	.....	964
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	100	1,181,100	1,082,601	15,000	162	1,871,600	339,024	380	.....	.....	449,494	80
France.....	18,996,767	2,176,283	46,038,413	32,832	18,079,001	2,482,040	42,311,108	44,491	17,038,116	2,451,700	40,024,911	20,027
Germany.....	.....	.....	16,660,025	3,814	.....	.....	12,028,750	2,284	150,100	.....	18,136,025	1,965
Holland.....	.....	.....	116,077,763	3,387	1,144,675	2,325,933	182,860,064	80	913,740	2,866,000	149,476,921	2
Honduras.....	2,276,961	2,284,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	.....	260,800	1,000	1,178	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	161,000	.....	.....
Italy.....	128,209	.....	8,241,000	2,147	906,360	.....	265,024	409	468,700	.....	1,763,389	1,576
Japan.....	3,000	.....	6,284,786	10,607	.....	600	7,253,666	11,756	.....	.....	8,268,163	17,143
Zaamberg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wet Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,275	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	280

Federal Horticultural Board.

¹ This does not include the comparatively small quantities of bulbs and other plants imported under special permits.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

CROP SUMMARY.

TABLE 663.—Acreage, production, and farm value, 1921-1923.

Crop.	Acreage.	Production.			Farm value, Dec. 1.	
		Per acre.	Total.	Unit.	Per unit.	Total.
	<i>Acrea.</i>				<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Corn.....1921	103,740,000	29.6	3,068,569,000	Bushel.....	0.423	1,297,213,000
1922	102,846,000	28.3	2,906,020,000	do.....	.658	1,910,775,000
1923	104,158,000	29.3	3,054,395,000	do.....	.727	2,222,013,000
Winter wheat.....1921	43,414,000	13.8	600,316,000	do.....	.951	571,044,000
1922	42,358,000	13.8	586,878,000	do.....	1.047	614,399,000
1923	39,522,000	14.5	572,340,000	do.....	.960	543,825,000
Spring wheat.....1921	20,282,000	10.6	214,589,000	do.....	.856	183,790,000
1922	19,959,000	14.1	280,720,000	do.....	.923	259,013,000
1923	18,786,000	11.4	213,401,000	do.....	.851	181,676,000
All wheat.....1921	63,696,000	12.8	814,905,000	do.....	.926	754,834,000
1922	62,317,000	13.9	867,596,000	do.....	1.007	873,412,000
1923	58,908,000	13.5	785,741,000	do.....	.923	725,501,000
Oats.....1921	45,495,000	23.7	1,078,341,000	do.....	.302	325,954,000
1922	40,790,000	29.8	1,215,833,000	do.....	.394	478,948,000
1923	40,833,000	31.8	1,299,823,000	do.....	.415	539,253,000
Barley.....1921	7,414,000	20.9	154,946,000	do.....	.419	64,634,000
1922	7,317,000	24.9	182,098,000	do.....	.525	95,560,000
1923	7,905,000	25.1	198,185,000	do.....	.540	106,955,000
Rye.....1921	4,528,000	13.6	61,675,000	do.....	.697	43,014,000
1922	6,672,000	15.5	103,362,000	do.....	.685	70,841,000
1923	5,157,000	12.2	63,023,000	do.....	.647	40,804,000
Buckwheat.....1921	680,000	20.9	14,207,000	do.....	.812	11,540,000
1922	704,000	19.1	14,564,000	do.....	.885	12,889,000
1923	737,000	18.9	13,920,000	do.....	.983	12,984,000
Flaxseed.....1921	1,108,000	7.2	8,029,000	do.....	1.451	11,648,000
1922	1,113,000	9.8	10,375,000	do.....	2.115	21,941,000
1923	2,061,000	8.5	17,429,000	do.....	2.108	36,733,000
Rice.....1921	921,000	40.8	37,612,000	do.....	.952	35,802,000
1922	1,055,000	39.2	41,405,000	do.....	1.031	38,562,000
1923	892,000	37.3	33,258,000	do.....	1.103	36,684,000
Potatoes.....1921	3,941,000	91.8	361,659,000	do.....	1.101	398,362,000
1922	4,807,000	105.3	453,396,000	do.....	.881	263,355,000
1923	3,816,000	108.1	412,892,000	do.....	.826	339,322,000
Sweet potatoes.....1921	1,056,000	92.5	98,054,000	do.....	.881	86,894,000
1922	1,117,000	97.9	108,394,000	do.....	.771	84,285,000
1923	993,000	97.9	97,177,000	do.....	.979	95,091,000
Hay, tame.....1921	58,769,000	1.40	82,379,000	Tons.....	12.11	997,527,000
1922	61,159,000	1.57	95,892,000	do.....	12.56	1,204,101,000
1923	60,162,000	1.48	89,098,000	do.....	14.07	1,253,364,000
Hay, wild.....1921	15,632,000	.98	15,391,000	do.....	6.63	101,991,000
1922	15,871,000	1.02	16,131,000	do.....	7.14	115,176,000
1923	15,722,000	1.11	17,528,000	do.....	7.85	137,603,000
All Hay.....1921	74,401,000	1.31	97,770,000	do.....	11.25	1,096,518,000
1922	77,030,000	1.45	112,013,000	do.....	11.78	1,319,277,000
1923	75,884,000	1.41	106,626,000	do.....	13.05	1,390,967,000
Tobacco.....1921	1,427,000	750	1,069,993,000	Pounds.....	.190	212,728,000
1922	1,695,000	736	1,246,537,000	do.....	.232	286,248,000
1923	1,820,000	810	1,474,786,000	do.....	.203	296,936,000
Cotton.....1921	30,508,000	1124.5	34,353,641	Bales.....	1.162	643,633,000
1922	33,036,000	141.5	47,761,817	do.....	1.235	1,161,846,000
1923	37,420,000	128.8	50,061,000	do.....	1.310	1,363,347,000
Cottonseed.....1921			4,531,000	Tons.....	29.15	102,929,000
1922			4,536,000	do.....	40.18	174,220,000
1923			4,476,000	do.....	45.92	205,588,000
Cloverseed.....1921	899,000	1.7	1,538,000	Bushel.....	10.78	16,529,000
1922	1,156,000	1.6	1,867,000	do.....	10.06	18,971,000
1923	800,000	1.8	1,440,000	do.....	12.19	15,027,000

¹ Pounds per acre.

² Census.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 663.—Acreage, production, and farm value, 1921-1923—Continued.

Crop	Acreage.	Production.			Farm value, Dec. 1.	
		Per acre.	Total.	Unit.	Per unit.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>				<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar beets.....1922	530,000	9.77	5,183,000	Tons.....	7.91	41,014,080
.....1923	651,000	10.59	6,893,000	.....do.....	7.91	54,990,000
Beet sugar.....1922	530,000	1.27	675,000	.....do.....		
.....1923	651,000	1.36	884,000	.....do.....		
Cane sugar (La.).....1922	241,000	1.22	295,000	.....do.....		
.....1923	228,000	.74	167,000	.....do.....		
Maple sugar and sirup (as sugar).....1922	10,274,000	2.11	34,283,000	Pounds.....	7.219	7,504,000
.....1923	15,291,000	2.19	33,533,000	.....do.....	7.222	7,780,000
Sorghum sirup.....1921	518,000	88.0	45,566,000	Gallons.....	.629	28,681,000
.....1922	447,000	81.5	36,440,000	.....do.....	.710	23,855,000
.....1923	390,000	84.2	32,001,000	.....do.....	.862	27,695,000
Peanuts.....1921	1,214,000	683	829,307,000	Pounds.....	.040	83,097,000
.....1922	1,005,000	680	683,114,000	.....do.....	.047	29,615,000
.....1923	884,000	720	636,462,000	.....do.....	.068	43,078,000
Beans ¹.....1921	1,777,000	11.8	9,150,000	Bushel.....	2.67	24,399,000
.....1922	1,074,000	11.9	12,794,000	.....do.....	3.74	47,640,000
.....1923	1,297,000	12.1	15,740,000	.....do.....	3.65	57,480,000
Grain sorghums ¹.....1921	4,635,000	24.6	113,990,000	.....do.....	.291	44,575,000
.....1922	5,064,000	17.9	90,524,000	.....do.....	.878	79,503,000
.....1923	5,776,000	18.3	105,619,000	.....do.....	.941	99,353,000
Broomcorn ¹.....1921	222,000	344	38,200	Tons.....	72.20	2,758,000
.....1922	275,000	271	37,300	.....do.....	219.46	8,186,000
.....1923	498,000	278	69,300	.....do.....	160.61	11,130,000
Onions ¹.....1922	63,290	296	18,763,000	Bushel.....	19.85	15,876,000
.....1923	61,100	267	16,318,000	.....do.....	101.35	22,011,000
Cabbage ¹.....1922	131,780	8.1	1,062,800	Tons.....	1011.83	12,568,000
.....1923	98,200	7.5	740,000	.....do.....	1023.22	17,183,000
Hops ¹.....1921	27,000	1,087	29,340,000	Pounds.....	.241	7,090,000
.....1922	23,400	1,186	27,744,000	.....do.....	.086	2,363,000
.....1923	15,800	1,125	17,770,000	.....do.....	.187	3,329,000
Cranberries ¹.....1921	25,000	15.4	384,000	Barrels.....	16.99	6,526,000
.....1922	25,000	22.4	560,000	.....do.....	10.18	5,702,000
.....1923	25,000	24.4	610,000	.....do.....	7.25	4,423,000
Apples, total.....1921			99,002,000	Bushel.....	1.68	166,343,000
.....1922			202,702,000	.....do.....	.986	199,848,000
.....1923			196,770,000	.....do.....	1.022	201,110,000
Apples, commercial.....1921			21,557,000	Barrels.....	4.00	99,131,000
.....1922			31,945,000	.....do.....	2.93	93,636,000
.....1923			34,303,000	.....do.....	2.80	95,979,000
Peaches.....1921			32,602,000	Bushel.....	1.587	51,739,000
.....1922			55,852,000	.....do.....	1.338	74,717,000
.....1923			45,702,000	.....do.....	1.40	64,048,000
Pears.....1921			11,297,000	.....do.....	1.706	19,268,000
.....1922			20,705,000	.....do.....	1.06	21,943,000
.....1923			17,390,000	.....do.....	1.211	21,053,000
Oranges (2 States).....1921			20,300,000	Boxes.....	2.51	51,000,000
.....1922			30,200,000	.....do.....	2.10	63,810,000
.....1923			34,800,000	.....do.....	1.84	64,060,000
Total.....1921	248,431,500					5,631,873,000
.....1922	350,094,470					7,449,804,000
.....1923	350,696,100					8,322,699,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Including beets grown in Canada for United States factories.² Trees tapped.³ Per tree.⁴ Price March 15.⁵ Principal producing States.⁶ Commercial crop.⁷ Price for season.⁸ Largely minimum contract price.

TABLE 664.—Crop acreages, aggregates, by States, 1921-1923.

State.	Acreage of 19 crops.			Per cent of total acreage in specified crops. ¹	Total acreage of all crops (theoretical).		
	1921	1922	1923		1921	1922	1923
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	Per cent.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.
Maine.....	1,571	1,537	1,546	96	1,696	1,601	1,610
New Hampshire.....	520	523	512	94	558	556	545
Vermont.....	1,122	1,139	1,144	93	1,206	1,235	1,230
Massachusetts.....	564	567	566	86	656	659	658
Rhode Island.....	64	63	61	84	76	75	73
Connecticut.....	475	476	474	88	540	541	539
New York.....	8,073	8,128	8,061	91	8,871	8,932	8,880
New Jersey.....	904	902	896	86	1,051	1,049	1,042
Pennsylvania.....	7,973	7,781	7,689	97	8,220	8,022	7,927
Delaware.....	408	419	412	89	458	471	463
Maryland.....	1,803	1,805	1,760	91	1,981	1,964	1,934
Virginia.....	4,467	4,578	4,517	93	4,803	4,823	4,857
West Virginia.....	1,888	1,927	1,884	95	1,967	2,028	1,983
North Carolina.....	6,240	6,799	6,852	94	6,638	7,233	7,289
South Carolina.....	5,692	5,278	5,390	92	6,187	5,737	5,868
Georgia.....	10,499	9,580	9,316	94	11,169	10,191	9,911
Florida.....	1,147	1,198	1,269	89	1,289	1,346	1,426
Ohio.....	11,250	11,557	11,192	97	11,701	11,914	11,538
Indiana.....	11,491	11,473	11,487	96	11,970	11,951	11,966
Illinois.....	20,256	20,171	20,288	97	20,882	20,795	20,915
Michigan.....	8,604	9,030	8,899	93	9,252	9,710	9,569
Wisconsin.....	9,444	9,679	9,637	90	10,716	10,784	10,708
Minnesota.....	10,965	10,963	17,073	98	17,359	17,670	17,794
Iowa.....	21,058	21,069	21,072	97	21,709	21,721	21,794
Missouri.....	15,034	14,568	14,796	96	15,661	15,175	15,415
North Dakota.....	18,537	19,184	18,867	96	19,309	19,683	19,653
South Dakota.....	15,516	15,596	15,440	98	15,833	15,914	15,755
Nebraska.....	18,263	18,234	18,367	97	18,828	18,798	18,935
Kansas.....	21,076	21,154	20,539	93	22,662	22,746	22,085
Kentucky.....	5,706	5,868	5,773	95	6,006	6,177	6,077
Tennessee.....	6,458	6,657	6,508	91	7,097	7,315	7,152
Alabama.....	7,964	7,885	7,842	93	8,563	8,478	8,432
Mississippi.....	6,564	6,642	6,395	96	6,836	6,919	6,601
Louisiana.....	3,856	3,820	3,889	91	4,237	4,198	4,274
Texas.....	24,324	23,778	25,689	92	26,439	25,846	27,923
Oklahoma.....	13,849	14,208	14,562	93	14,891	15,342	15,658
Arkansas.....	6,392	6,364	6,301	93	6,873	6,843	6,775
Montana.....	5,667	5,672	5,744	87	6,399	7,069	7,752
Wyoming.....	1,442	1,552	1,636	90	1,602	1,724	1,818
Colorado.....	5,332	5,370	5,612	85	6,273	6,300	6,602
New Mexico.....	1,089	839	926	78	1,396	1,076	1,187
Arizona.....	430	454	492	85	506	534	579
Utah.....	1,018	1,078	1,073	88	1,157	1,225	1,219
Nevada.....	391	395	388	98	399	403	396
Idaho.....	2,691	2,703	2,706	91	2,957	2,970	2,974
Washington.....	4,026	3,929	3,948	86	4,681	4,569	4,591
Oregon.....	2,812	2,800	2,840	80	3,515	3,500	3,550
California.....	5,078	5,264	5,195	75	6,771	7,019	6,927
United States.....	345,893	347,616	348,556	93.8	369,803	371,711	372,829

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Estimated total acreage of 19 crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, all hay, cotton, peanuts, kafirs, beans, broom corn, hops, and cranberries.

¹ Based on census proportions in 1919.

² Includes cotton acreage in Lower California (85,000 acres in 1921, 135,000 acres in 1922, and 148,000 acres in 1923).

TABLE 665.—Seed used per acre, approximate averages for the United States.

Crop.	Average of reports.	Estimated range of bulk of plantings.	Crop.	Average of reports.	Estimated range of bulk of plantings.
Alfalfa:			Field peas:		
Broadcast pounds.....	18.3	15 to 20.	Small..... bushels.....	0.93	0.75 to 1.25.
Drilled..... do.....	14.8	12 to 18.	Large..... do.....	1.17	1 to 1.5.
Barley..... bushels.....	1.84	1.5 to 2.	Flaxseed..... pounds.....	29.3	25 to 30.
Beans, field:			Oats..... bushels.....	2.37	2 to 2.5.
Small..... do.....	.78	0.5 to 1.	Orchard grass..... pounds.....	12.6	10 to 15.
Large..... do.....	1.29	1 to 1.5.	Peanuts..... bushels.....	1.02	1 to 1.1.
Beets, common (not sugar)..... pounds.....	6.5	5.5 to 7.5.	Potatoes..... do.....	8.6	7 to 12.
Blue grass..... bushels.....	1.07	0.75 to 1.25.	Rice..... do.....	1.98	1.5 to 2.5.
Broom corn..... pounds.....	6.0	3 to 7.	Rye:		
Buckwheat..... bushels.....	.98	0.75 to 1.25.	For grain..... do.....	1.44	1.25 to 1.75.
Cabbage plants..... number.....	5,688.0	5,000 to 7,000.	For forage..... do.....	1.83	1.5 to 2.
Clover:			Soy beans:		
Alsike..... pounds.....	8.7	8 to 12.	Drilled..... do.....	.70	0.50 to 1.
Japan..... do.....	9.9	9 to 15.	Broadcast..... do.....	1.37	1 to 1.50.
Mammoth..... do.....	10.4	8 to 12.	Sugar beets..... pounds.....	13.1	12 to 18.
Red, alone..... do.....	10.7	8 to 12.	Sweet potato plants..... number.....	6,605.0	6,000 to 7,000.
Red, on grain..... do.....	9.8	8 to 12.	Timothy..... pounds.....	9.4	8 to 12.
Crimson..... do.....	12.1	10 to 15.	Tobacco plants..... number.....	4,762.0	-----
Corn:			Wheat..... bushels.....	1.38	1.25 to 1.75.
For grain..... do.....	9.5	6 to 12.			
Fodder, for silage..... pounds.....	26.0	15 to 35.			
Cotton..... bushels.....	.96	0.9 to 1.1.			
Cowpeas:					
For forage..... do.....	1.31	1 to 1.5.			
In drill with corn..... bushels.....	.63	0.40 to 0.85.			
For seed..... do.....	.70	0.50 to 0.75.			

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters in 1913.

TABLE 666.—Crops: Index numbers, condition of growing crops, 1910-1923.

Year.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Year.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
1910.....	97.2	89.3	93.5	97.2	99.6	99.3	1917.....	94.2	97.8	99.8	102.5	102.4	102.0
1911.....	97.2	89.3	93.5	97.2	99.6	99.3	1918.....	102.9	101.6	98.9	94.1	96.6	97.6
1912.....	99.1	98.8	100.3	104.1	110.0	107.7	1919.....	104.7	102.3	97.8	98.8	98.7	99.8
1913.....	98.9	98.2	95.5	99.9	90.3	93.3	1920.....	94.8	99.7	105.4	107.0	106.9	106.9
1914.....	102.2	101.5	98.0	97.9	99.4	102.3	1921.....	93.2	96.4	93.0	92.9	91.1	91.7
1915.....	102.3	102.3	103.9	105.5	106.9	108.0	1922.....	99.2	97.9	101.2	98.8	98.7	96.7
1916.....	97.7	101.6	97.4	94.6	94.5	95.1	1923.....	95.3	96.4	97.4	98.3	98.4	96.1

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Index numbers of individual crops relative to a 10-year moving average of condition, weighted by States according to crop values in 1919.

TABLE 667.—Crops: Index numbers of all crop yields, 1911-1923.

State and division.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maine.....	98.2	102.0	101.6	118.4	85.8	116.2	99.7	99.6	105.9	89.6	95.4	84.0	120.8
New Hampshire.....	93.2	118.0	89.2	113.8	84.5	121.8	110.3	105.7	104.7	104.2	93.8	104.5	107.8
Vermont.....	100.0	118.0	97.7	102.7	97.6	118.8	110.3	97.0	104.1	104.0	87.0	98.4	107.4
Massachusetts.....	99.1	107.0	95.9	115.3	93.5	109.9	105.0	97.7	102.6	107.1	92.6	92.9	108.5
Rhode Island.....	98.7	96.0	101.4	113.4	92.8	92.4	114.3	105.4	100.6	97.9	95.3	88.5	114.6
Connecticut.....	94.0	103.0	95.9	111.7	101.7	110.5	107.3	97.2	100.0	103.6	102.4	91.8	107.1
New York.....	90.2	108.0	90.8	110.7	100.4	107.7	107.8	102.4	106.9	110.6	83.9	108.7	103.7
New Jersey.....	89.2	106.0	101.2	104.9	107.1	107.2	102.5	100.0	96.7	120.8	91.7	117.5	98.2
Pennsylvania.....	90.6	110.0	98.0	105.5	100.8	106.0	100.8	101.6	104.9	109.3	94.0	104.8	92.3
N. Atlantic.....	91.6	106.8	95.5	109.3	98.9	108.9	104.6	101.2	104.8	107.9	90.3	104.1	100.3
Delaware.....	95.5	112.0	97.1	109.3	99.1	100.6	104.1	91.1	90.8	111.2	87.8	107.4	104.5
Maryland.....	99.5	108.9	93.3	112.9	99.6	105.4	106.0	99.9	98.2	112.0	90.2	104.6	102.3
Virginia.....	90.6	101.0	106.0	89.9	114.5	112.7	108.2	105.1	101.8	109.2	83.6	105.4	104.1
West Virginia.....	77.8	128.0	93.3	94.7	113.0	110.4	103.1	99.1	102.4	109.1	91.0	101.4	103.9
North Carolina.....	100.4	102.0	103.5	108.1	103.3	98.0	97.3	105.9	92.3	106.6	85.0	93.4	107.9
South Carolina.....	103.4	102.0	105.9	103.7	92.3	83.3	102.0	96.3	94.3	99.1	74.0	68.4	89.9
Georgia.....	107.9	96.0	103.9	111.2	92.0	91.5	97.2	96.8	85.1	87.9	73.3	66.8	93.7
Florida.....	101.8	106	111.1	112.0	100.5	95.4	94.5	98.8	92.8	96.5	90.5	110.2	100.6
S. Atlantic.....	99.6	108.0	103.5	106.1	99.6	102.9	100.7	100.3	93.1	100.4	80.8	84.4	90.6

TABLE 667.—Crops: Index numbers of all crop yields, 1911-1922.—Continued.

State and division.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Ohio.....	94.6	105.0	97.2	100.1	111.9	89.2	111.1	101.9	104.7	106.7	88.7	97.3
Indiana.....	94.9	102.0	95.4	92.7	113.0	92.4	108.8	109.8	96.2	106.7	88.8	97.7
Illinois.....	94.7	110.0	80.3	85.3	118.5	95.7	120.0	111.0	96.6	101.2	94.1	102.5
Michigan.....	97.7	101.0	93.6	111.4	99.6	93.8	97.8	90.0	98.8	108.0	85.8	107.4
Wisconsin.....	96.6	108.0	109.7	108.3	108.4	108.8	103.4	113.5	107.3	112.8	89.4	110.5
E. N. Central.....	95.5	106.1	92.8	96.9	110.6	94.7	110.0	106.0	100.6	106.2	89.8	102.4
Minnesota.....	82.3	123.0	114.6	94.7	116.1	79.2	110.8	123.2	88.6	96.9	84.5	98.4
Iowa.....	82.3	128.0	102.4	104.9	103.3	107.2	110.8	103.8	107.4	112.6	98.8	110.2
Missouri.....	88.1	105.0	71.1	84.6	108.8	78.8	124.0	84.4	105.7	114.2	101.8	101.3
North Dakota.....	84.4	142.0	98.2	99.2	137.3	72.5	64.9	108.1	66.2	91.1	82.3	127.0
South Dakota.....	48.1	115.0	81.8	93.6	137.2	88.8	115.1	138.9	88.7	104.0	87.0	103.1
Nebraska.....	74.5	92.0	78.0	102.9	125.4	113.9	102.7	78.0	114.5	137.3	104.4	89.1
Kansas.....	71.5	117.0	61.4	124.2	124.9	81.7	92.2	82.2	110.8	129.1	102.0	100.8
W. N. Central.....	78.1	117.8	88.6	101.9	118.2	90.6	104.6	101.1	100.2	113.0	95.6	103.8
Kentucky.....	96.0	104.0	82.9	101.9	108.0	102.5	108.9	100.5	95.0	106.2	98.2	100.4
Tennessee.....	97.9	102.0	88.1	98.5	103.7	101.0	105.1	95.5	95.6	104.9	96.0	92.3
Alabama.....	105.8	106.0	101.0	110.1	91.8	64.3	90.2	101.1	82.1	86.9	82.0	92.7
Mississippi.....	97.8	98.0	98.6	103.1	98.3	67.4	103.0	102.2	92.5	89.8	86.4	95.5
Louisiana.....	102.6	100.0	101.5	103.7	96.2	102.1	94.6	85.3	87.7	97.2	94.6	96.7
Texas.....	83.4	122.0	103.2	103.7	102.0	95.5	73.9	65.4	124.2	113.5	92.4	88.4
Oklahoma.....	64.4	99.0	61.7	105.6	122.2	79.2	86.8	68.3	135.7	139.6	104.9	78.7
Arkansas.....	101.4	99.0	94.5	96.9	103.5	92.4	110.0	75.6	96.0	106.7	91.7	92.2
S. Central.....	91.2	105.8	92.3	103.1	103.8	88.0	93.0	83.6	105.5	107.4	92.9	89.9
Montana.....	105.8	98.0	93.9	90.2	106.7	85.9	55.3	68.9	40.4	82.6	84.5	100.1
Wyoming.....	85.3	103.0	91.9	97.9	99.4	86.9	88.3	104.7	55.1	113.2	88.5	94.3
Colorado.....	77.6	98.0	88.8	106.6	99.2	91.9	102.9	96.3	90.1	105.1	98.7	87.2
New Mexico.....	104.3	91.0	83.6	110.0	100.3	86.0	84.6	96.2	104.3	107.2	95.6	59.4
Arizona.....	86.0	112.0	116.0	97.9	94.0	109.0	99.5	94.0	112.0	96.8	110.5	93.9
Utah.....	93.0	105.0	92.2	100.2	94.5	88.4	108.7	94.0	78.2	102.7	107.7	99.2
Nevada.....	125.0	123.0	104.7	118.6	97.4	94.0	106.2	82.2	88.1	90.5	99.7	106.2
Idaho.....	106.5	108.0	101.6	95.4	97.9	88.8	90.7	89.0	81.5	98.2	98.2	94.7
Washington.....	102.2	105.0	101.0	101.4	104.3	105.0	83.1	74.8	94.4	92.5	103.0	79.3
Oregon.....	96.4	117.0	104.5	95.0	100.4	107.0	82.4	80.2	98.0	102.9	108.9	87.5
California.....	102.1	106.0	88.4	109.9	103.8	101.7	103.2	98.5	99.4	96.3	95.2	105.4
Western.....	99.4	102.9	95.1	102.6	102.1	97.7	91.2	85.3	83.5	96.9	96.3	95.5
United States..	90.6	107.7	93.3	102.3	108.0	95.1	102.0	97.6	99.8	106.9	91.7	96.7

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Index numbers of individual crops relative to a 10-year moving average yield, weighted by States, according to crop values in 1919.

TABLE 668.—Crops: Average weight in pounds per measured bushel of wheat, oats, and barley, United States, 1902-1923.

Calendar year.	Weight per measured bushel. ¹			Calendar year.	Weight per measured bushel. ¹		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1902.....	57.3	31.0	—	1913.....	58.7	32.1	46.5
1903.....	57.4	29.7	—	1914.....	58.0	31.5	46.2
1904.....	55.5	31.5	—	1915.....	57.9	33.0	47.4
1905.....	57.5	32.7	—	1916.....	57.1	31.2	45.2
1906.....	58.3	32.0	—				
1907.....	58.2	30.4	—	1917.....	58.5	33.4	46.6
1908.....	58.3	29.8	—	1918.....	58.8	33.2	46.9
1909.....	57.9	32.7	—	1919.....	56.3	31.1	45.2
1910.....	58.5	32.7	45.9	1920.....	57.4	33.1	46.0
1911.....	57.8	31.1	46.0	1921.....	56.6	28.3	44.4
1912.....	58.3	33.0	46.8	1922.....	57.7	32.0	46.2
				1923.....	57.4	32.1	45.3

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported by crop reporters on Nov. 1.

¹ Standard weights: Wheat, 60 lbs.; oats, 32 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.

TABLE 669.—Crops: Value per acre of 10 crops combined, 1866-1923.

Calendar year.	Value per acre.	Calendar year.	Value per acre.	Calendar year.	Value per acre.	Calendar year.	Value per acre.
1866.....	\$14.17	1881.....	\$12.10	1896.....	\$7.94	1911.....	\$15.36
1867.....	15.09	1882.....	12.93	1897.....	9.07	1912.....	16.09
1868.....	14.17	1883.....	10.93	1898.....	9.00	1913.....	16.49
1869.....	14.67	1884.....	9.95	1899.....	9.13	1914.....	16.44
1870.....	15.40	1885.....	9.72	1900.....	10.31	1915.....	17.18
1871.....	15.74	1886.....	9.41	1901.....	11.43	1916.....	22.58
1872.....	14.86	1887.....	10.14	1902.....	12.07	1917.....	33.27
1873.....	14.19	1888.....	10.30	1903.....	12.62	1918.....	33.73
1874.....	13.25	1889.....	8.99	1904.....	13.26	1919.....	35.74
1875.....	12.30	1890.....	11.03	1905.....	13.29	1920.....	23.26
1876.....	10.80	1891.....	11.76	1906.....	13.46	1921.....	14.45
1877.....	12.00	1892.....	10.10	1907.....	14.74	1922.....	19.23
1878.....	10.37	1893.....	9.50	1908.....	15.32	1923.....	21.55
1879.....	12.26	1894.....	9.06	1909.....	16.00		
1880.....	13.01	1895.....	8.12	1910.....	15.53		

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, all hay, tobacco, and cotton, which comprise nearly 90 per cent of the area in all field crops, the average value of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.

TABLE 670.—Crops: Value of 22 crops and of all crops, with rank.

State.	Value all crops, 1919 census. ¹	Ratio value 22 crops to all crops in census 1919.	Value 22 crops.			Value all crops.			Rank 1923	
			1919 census.	1922	1923	1917-1921 average.	1922	1923	22 crops.	All crops.
	1,000 dols.	Per ct.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.		
Me.....	100,162	92	91,982	36,475	50,146	65,218	89,647	54,507	35	38
N. H.....	23,510	79	18,479	15,504	15,751	22,175	19,625	19,938	45	45
Vt.....	48,000	77	36,835	32,177	32,650	47,503	41,786	42,416	40	40
Mass.....	53,701	68	36,601	29,534	37,969	56,059	43,452	55,866	39	37
R. I.....	5,340	69	3,680	2,661	3,099	5,539	3,557	4,491	49	48
Ct.....	44,473	81	36,008	31,816	40,496	49,049	39,279	49,995	37	39
N. Y.....	417,047	77	321,595	213,929	243,332	393,342	277,630	316,016	10	8
N. J.....	87,494	70	61,273	38,989	39,523	70,809	55,627	56,461	38	36
Pa.....	409,969	86	350,991	210,290	221,965	362,808	244,523	238,099	15	16
Del.....	23,069	72	16,616	11,127	12,297	22,290	15,454	17,079	46	46
Md.....	110,166	80	88,086	50,512	54,048	96,002	63,140	67,560	24	25
Va.....	292,594	85	247,463	144,988	158,170	246,515	172,927	186,082	25	23
W. Va.....	96,537	81	78,143	53,747	61,984	100,398	66,354	76,523	33	33
N. C.....	503,229	87	438,892	283,297	361,691	404,926	325,629	415,737	4	5
S. C.....	457,122	82	360,025	128,149	214,605	327,851	186,279	261,713	16	14
Ga.....	540,614	80	430,270	167,577	189,112	440,296	209,471	236,390	19	18
Fla.....	80,267	62	49,521	48,189	43,267	80,044	77,724	69,785	36	34
Ohio.....	607,038	87	526,943	245,078	253,631	453,334	281,699	326,013	6	6
Ind.....	497,230	90	449,079	203,357	235,278	394,261	225,952	261,420	12	15
Ill.....	864,788	92	797,893	385,337	422,749	675,957	418,845	459,509	3	3
Mich.....	404,015	82	329,651	176,217	196,827	316,496	214,899	242,472	18	17
Wis.....	445,848	81	360,404	216,066	222,402	382,716	266,785	274,570	14	12
Minn.....	506,020	89	450,327	252,241	269,217	424,652	253,417	302,491	8	9
Iowa.....	890,931	92	820,126	423,815	437,846	640,307	400,668	475,920	2	2
Mo.....	579,046	89	496,261	248,377	285,776	420,456	279,076	321,097	5	7
N. Dak.....	301,783	92	278,315	214,825	141,316	270,863	233,505	183,004	26	27
S. Dak.....	311,007	93	285,578	168,507	178,993	296,806	181,190	192,466	21	24
Nebr.....	519,730	95	431,858	243,643	271,532	390,620	266,381	285,823	7	10
Kans.....	588,923	91	536,408	262,771	259,330	443,857	288,769	284,978	9	11
Ky.....	347,339	86	310,224	195,204	201,320	512,890	319,330	226,090	17	20
Tenn.....	318,285	88	263,797	179,287	172,527	258,002	215,948	207,864	22	21
Ala.....	304,349	81	246,271	184,708	184,232	238,952	228,035	227,447	20	19
Miss.....	336,207	88	278,589	184,213	160,781	264,230	221,943	193,712	24	23
La.....	206,182	71	147,280	97,161	114,410	195,236	136,846	161,141	28	26
Tex.....	1,071,542	83	885,965	579,815	583,763	798,117	606,572	1,064,775	1	1
Okla.....	566,085	87	479,314	308,348	290,528	353,692	239,490	264,675	13	13
Ark.....	340,813	83	283,178	186,120	172,420	274,390	227,555	207,738	23	22
Mont.....	96,975	86	60,068	37,227	35,774	93,876	101,427	103,236	30	30
Wyo.....	30,271	88	26,528	21,621	26,969	43,035	24,561	30,636	42	43
Colo.....	181,055	76	137,600	79,499	100,439	184,643	104,004	132,143	39	39

¹ Does not include nursery or greenhouse products, or forest products of the farm.

TABLE 670.—Crops: Value of 22 crops and of all crops, with rank—Contd.

State.	Value all crops, 1919 census.	Ratio value 22 crops to all crops in census 1919.	Value 22 crops.			Value all crops.			Rank 1923	
			1919 census.	1922	1923	1917-1921 average.	1922	1923	22 crops.	All crops.
	1,000 dols.	Per ct.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.		
N. Mex.....	40, 620	77	81, 093	14, 614	20, 097	40, 560	18, 979	26, 100	44	44
Ariz.....	42, 481	84	35, 478	23, 380	30, 525	35, 504	27, 532	35, 539	41	42
Utah.....	58, 067	70	40, 901	23, 110	25, 744	48, 869	38, 014	36, 777	43	41
Nev.....	13, 980	96	13, 439	10, 211	8, 953	14, 409	10, 686	9, 326	47	47
Idaho.....	126, 495	88	111, 940	64, 543	71, 551	106, 209	73, 344	81, 308	31	32
Wash.....	227, 212	82	185, 667	105, 063	122, 896	188, 480	128, 126	149, 861	27	26
Oreg.....	131, 885	75	99, 095	65, 692	70, 880	118, 644	87, 589	94, 507	32	31
Calif.....	589, 757	54	315, 091	219, 821	241, 916	498, 917	404, 076	447, 968	11	4
U. S.....	14, 755, 365	84.3	12, 442, 977	7, 073, 691	7, 915, 627	11, 972, 928	8, 445, 979	9, 470, 976	-----	-----

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Estimated total value of 22 crops—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, all hay, tobacco, lint cotton, beans, broom corn, grain sorghums, hops, oranges, cloverseed, peanuts, cranberries, and apples—in the United States, by States, in 1919 (census), 1922, and 1923; the value of all crops in 1919 (census); and the value of all crops in 1922 and 1923, based upon ratio of the 22 crops to all crops in census year. The slight differences in the total value of crops in the United States between Tables 670 and 672 are due to different methods of estimating. In Table 670, where each State is shown separately, a more detailed method is used than is practicable in Table 672.

TABLE 671.—Farm production: Estimated value, principal products and groups of products, calendar years, 1919-1923.

Products.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary.
CROPS.¹	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>
Cereals:					
Barley.....	178	135	65	96	107
Corn.....	3, 781	2, 150	1, 297	1, 912	2, 222
Grain sorghums.....	167	128	45	79	99
Oats.....	834	688	328	479	539
Rice.....	112	62	36	39	37
Rye.....	101	77	43	71	41
Wheat.....	2, 089	1, 197	755	874	726
Other.....	40	28	18	21	22
Total cereals.....	7, 293	4, 465	2, 585	3, 571	3, 793
Cotton lint and seed.....	2, 371	1, 204	777	1, 306	1, 769
Flax fiber and seed.....	33	20	12	22	37
Fruits and fruit products:					
Apples.....	261	257	166	200	201
Grapes, raisins, and juice.....	103	105	62	143	140
Oranges.....	61	66	49	64	65
Peaches.....	100	96	52	75	80
Pears.....	28	28	19	22	21
Strawberries.....	36	38	42	42	44
Other.....	166	154	117	146	130
Total fruits and fruit products.....	755	744	507	692	681
Hay and forage.....	2, 161	1, 867	1, 173	1, 399	1, 480
Legume seeds:					
Beans, dry edible.....	60	28	26	50	60
Peanuts.....	73	44	33	30	43
Other.....	64	51	50	85	72
Total legume seeds.....	197	123	109	165	175
Seeds for planting (clover, etc.).....	104	57	40	48	38
Sugar and sirup crops (including no sugar except maple):					
Maple sirup and sugar.....	10	12	6	8	8
Sorghum sirup.....	44	53	29	26	28
Sugar beets for sugar.....	75	100	50	41	50
Sugar cane and sirup.....	73	70	56	53	56
Total sugar crops.....	202	235	141	128	142

¹Based on farm price Dec. 1, except cotton, 1919 to 1922; cotton weighted, year beginning Aug. 1.

TABLE 671.—*Farm production: Estimated value, principal products and groups of products, calendar years 1919-1923—Continued.*

Products.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923, preliminary
CROPS¹—continued.	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>	<i>Million dollars.</i>
Tobacco.....	570	336	213	289	290
Vegetables:					
Potatoes.....	515	462	398	264	340
Sweet potatoes.....	131	118	87	84	95
Truck crops (commercial).....	192	209	185	209	246
Farm gardens.....	845	876	311	337	408
Total vegetables.....	1,183	1,164	981	894	1,089
Farm forest products.....	394	562	271	305	318
Other crops.....	160	132	125	126	132
Total crops.....	15,423	10,909	6,934	8,945	9,963
ANIMAL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING ANIMALS RAISED.					
Animals raised:					
Cattle.....	1,578	1,194	786	975	924
Horses.....	146	152	156	152	141
Mules.....	60	46	32	42	36
Sheep.....	135	95	68	124	143
Swine.....	2,230	1,575	1,091	1,273	1,145
Other.....	9	8	4	8	8
Total animals raised.....	4,158	3,070	2,137	2,574	2,397
Bee products.....	15	17	10	11	11
Dairy products:					
Milk sold ²	1,041	1,033	837	722	911
Milk consumed on farms ³	818	878	730	635	785
Total whole milk at sale price ⁴	1,859	1,911	1,567	1,357	1,696
Butter made.....	345	366	241	220	245
Cheese made.....	2	2	2	1	1
Cream sold ³	109	117	81	76	98
Butterfat sold.....	398	404	364	324	379
Buttermilk.....	14	12	5	5	6
Whey.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Skim milk.....	233	206	92	102	140
Total dairy products.....	2,960	3,018	2,352	2,085	2,566
Poultry products:					
Eggs produced.....	683	765	542	512	602
Poultry raised.....	417	456	390	406	445
Total poultry products.....	1,100	1,221	932	918	1,047
Wool.....	128	90	36	69	87
Other animal products.....	3	3	1	2	3
Total animal products.....	8,364	7,419	5,468	5,659	6,111

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Based on farm price Dec. 1, except cotton, 1919 to 1922; cotton weighted, year beginning Aug. 1.² Includes milk equivalent of cream for household use³ For cream powder and ice cream.⁴ Less than \$500,000.TABLE 672.—*Farm production: Value of farm products, based on prices at the farm, 1897-1923.*

Calendar year.	Crops.	Animal products.	Total (estimated) value, excluding crops fed to livestock. ¹
1897.....	\$2,519,000,000	\$1,442,000,000	\$2,904,000,000
1898.....	2,760,000,000	1,579,000,000	3,161,000,000
1899 (census).....	3,020,000,000	1,718,000,000	3,355,000,000
1900.....	3,192,000,000	1,818,000,000	3,549,000,000
1901.....	3,385,000,000	1,917,000,000	3,643,000,000
1902.....	3,578,000,000	2,016,000,000	3,807,000,000
1903.....	3,772,000,000	2,116,000,000	4,128,000,000
1904.....	3,982,000,000	2,140,000,000	4,263,000,000
1905.....	4,013,000,000	2,261,000,000	4,387,000,000
1906.....	4,263,000,000	2,501,000,000	4,784,000,000

¹ Estimates of the values of crops fed to livestock have been made by multiplying the value of the following crops by the percentages given: Barley, 78; corn, 85; grain sorghums, 90; oats, 80; rye, 30; wheat, 6; hay, 86; forage, 100; potatoes, 10; and sweet potatoes, 15.

TABLE 672.—*Farm production: Value of farm products, based on prices at the farm, 1897-1923—Continued.*

Calendar year.	Crops.	Animal products.	Total (estimated) value, excluding crops fed to livestock. ¹
1907	\$4,761,000,000	\$2,727,000,000	\$5,195,000,000
1908	5,098,000,000	2,792,000,000	5,464,000,000
1909 (census)	5,487,000,000	3,071,000,000	6,053,000,000
1910	5,488,000,000	3,551,000,000	6,607,000,000
1911	5,562,000,000	3,257,000,000	6,233,000,000
1912	5,842,000,000	3,501,000,000	6,712,000,000
1913	6,133,000,000	3,717,000,000	7,119,000,000
1914	6,112,900,000	3,783,000,000	7,081,000,000
1915	6,907,000,000	3,868,000,000	7,767,000,000
1916	9,054,000,000	4,352,000,000	9,656,000,000
1917	13,479,000,000	5,852,000,000	18,380,000,000
1918	14,331,000,000	5,149,000,000	16,728,000,000
1919	15,423,000,000	5,364,000,000	17,810,000,000
1920	10,909,000,000	7,419,000,000	14,147,000,000
1921	6,934,000,000	5,468,000,000	9,922,000,000
1922	8,945,000,000	5,659,000,000	11,244,000,000
1923	9,953,000,000	6,111,000,000	12,204,000,000

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ Estimates of the values of crops fed to livestock have been made by multiplying the value of the following crops by the percentages given: Barley, 75; corn, 85; grain sorghums, 90; oats, 80; rye, 20; wheat, 6; hay, 85; forage, 100; potatoes, 10; and sweet potatoes, 15.

REFRIGERATION.

TABLE 673.—*Total refrigerated space: Meat-packing establishments and cold storages reporting to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, October 1, 1923.*

State.	Con- cerns.	Cubic feet of space held at temperatures of—				Total space.
		10° F. and below.	11° to 29° F., inclusive.	30° to 44°.	45° F. and above.	
Alabama	4	11,094	100,953	1,214,548	9,600	1,336,195
Alaska	5	66,566	616,339	12,860	2,000	697,765
Arizona	5	15,880	27,840	442,096		485,296
Arkansas	8	15,000	589,093		15,521	620,646
California	68	1,056,867	1,893,665	16,717,331	150,774	19,664,637
Colorado	17	345,175	984,282	4,940,345	588,109	6,857,911
Connecticut	6	248,468	61,350	1,338,440	131,545	1,779,803
District of Columbia	3	20,500	253,000	207,397	1,280,000	1,765,397
Florida	6	20,250	66,650	416,850	35,400	538,650
Georgia	18	20,532	147,048	1,975,547	11,040	2,153,967
Idaho	12	39,051	267,697	345,924	25,869	678,541
Illinois	99	14,042,221	12,695,390	97,478,037	8,976,560	133,192,235
Indiana	47	361,457	1,266,146	12,843,335	945,064	14,916,002
Iowa	42	1,258,563	2,461,619	16,863,517	2,062,291	22,136,989
Kansas	33	2,155,637	4,794,712	31,129,351	5,368,096	43,447,696
Kentucky	17	358,021	286,978	4,019,622	104,050	4,768,671
Louisiana	6	134,000	77,000	1,752,337	6,000	1,971,337
Maine	8	255,990	4,690	1,047,887	1,800	1,810,247
Maryland	23	643,271	288,689	4,768,697	79,235	5,669,992
Massachusetts	44	7,119,030	1,705,328	13,800,589	1,138,827	23,823,774
Michigan	30	1,007,985	786,531	6,237,069	172,032	8,203,617
Minnesota	26	1,994,746	2,896,640	12,974,996	1,596,836	19,433,118
Missouri	54	2,594,020	2,248,567	31,033,122	890,077	36,766,786
Montana	9	51,738	50,872	853,604	8,080	456,614
Nebraska	21	2,677,034	949,844	17,549,442	1,407,485	22,583,305
New Hampshire	4	31,280	116,645	153,337		301,263
New Jersey	34	2,682,063	1,876,176	7,410,489	2,330,066	13,998,734
New York	180	9,460,139	5,831,806	49,800,648	2,737,147	67,889,300
North Carolina	7	512	15,860	393,074	20,000	428,446
North Dakota	3		42,288	187,922		230,210
Ohio	96	1,883,556	1,993,585	15,785,379	527,323	20,189,843
Oklahoma	14	259,990	6,960,264	8,967,287	905,170	8,998,711
Oregon	30	270,758	863,945	2,638,826	99,340	3,872,869
Pennsylvania	113	2,396,220	2,294,396	18,710,585	558,970	23,963,421
Rhode Island	4	329,788	600,952	703,594		1,534,304
South Dakota	7	79,512	1,507,346	246,380	204,000	2,037,238
Tennessee	17	433,954	239,440	3,714,436		4,386,830
Texas	49	590,769	1,520,968	9,710,456	1,387,604	13,499,797
Utah	7	116,300	125,331	963,455	118,900	1,243,786
Virginia	30	185,890	726,179	10,125,274	1,229,816	12,247,146
Washington	59	1,408,016	4,080,290	10,867,649	618,344	17,574,308
West Virginia	16		50,752	3,453,008	94,273	3,598,033
Wisconsin	62	712,960	768,844	10,636,681	1,103,880	13,211,065
Wyoming	3		50,979	884	24,750	76,113
All other states	8	40,924	91,049	522,519	7,589	662,081
Total	1,354	57,139,627	57,788,280	433,462,076	37,044,651	585,404,634

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS.

TABLE 674.—*Plow lands: Value per acre, by States, 1916-1924.*

State.	Average of poor plow lands.				Average of good plow lands.				Average of all plow lands.			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Maine.....	\$21	\$22	\$24	\$24	\$45	\$47	\$48	\$50	\$32	\$34	\$35	\$37
New Hampshire.....	24	24	21	23	50	50	52	54	37	37	39	39
Vermont.....	26	28	28	30	57	60	64	64	42	42	44	44
Massachusetts.....	34	36	41	41	91	93	92	92	62	64	68	68
Rhode Island.....	41	42	46	47	80	85	90	92	60	62	70	73
Connecticut.....	34	36	37	37	70	72	75	80	49	53	52	55
New York.....	34	34	33	38	68	74	75	80	53	55	58	60
New Jersey.....	43	46	58	50	89	92	108	103	65	69	78	76
Pennsylvania.....	32	36	37	38	66	73	79	79	50	57	58	60
Delaware.....	33	33	35	36	68	75	68	70	50	55	59	55
Maryland.....	28	30	33	39	57	62	61	66	46	48	47	53
Virginia.....	22	24	29	31	46	50	61	62	34	36	43	47
West Virginia.....	22	23	28	29	49	54	64	64	36	38	43	44
North Carolina.....	21	24	29	31	42	49	58	67	31	35	42	50
South Carolina.....	20	21	23	27	42	43	45	56	31	33	36	45
Georgia.....	16	18	20	24	32	36	40	49	24	28	28	36
Florida.....	19	20	21	21	35	37	42	48	26	28	32	33
Ohio.....	52	55	61	63	95	100	107	113	75	80	86	91
Indiana.....	57	60	67	68	106	110	120	126	84	87	96	100
Illinois.....	80	85	94	100	139	148	160	170	115	120	132	144
Michigan.....	32	35	38	40	64	72	75	76	51	55	60	61
Wisconsin.....	51	54	56	60	92	100	100	110	74	80	82	89
Minnesota.....	45	50	54	59	73	81	85	88	61	68	75	78
Iowa.....	101	104	119	129	156	163	180	196	135	140	154	169
Missouri.....	42	42	47	51	74	76	83	91	59	60	66	72
North Dakota.....	22	24	26	28	36	39	41	43	30	33	35	37
South Dakota.....	40	41	41	50	61	62	63	77	53	54	56	67
Nebraska.....	49	51	60	67	85	90	100	115	72	74	80	95
Kansas.....	36	37	42	44	62	69	74	77	51	53	58	61
Kentucky.....	22	27	31	37	47	56	65	80	35	41	50	61
Tennessee.....	22	26	30	31	53	60	67	75	37	41	48	53
Alabama.....	12	13	15	17	21	24	30	33	16	17	21	24
Mississippi.....	12	13	15	16	26	28	31	34	18	20	23	26
Louisiana.....	15	17	26	25	31	36	45	44	24	25	33	33
Texas.....	22	24	30	27	45	49	57	58	34	38	45	46
Oklahoma.....	17	19	23	24	36	42	48	51	27	30	35	38
Arkansas.....	14	17	20	22	31	39	45	50	22	27	31	36
Montana.....	17	19	22	21	40	41	45	45	29	32	35	34
Wyoming.....	18	20	25	26	34	41	49	53	27	30	41	43
Colorado.....	27	32	35	36	68	75	74	80	50	55	55	60
New Mexico.....	20	24	25	30	42	48	60	60	31	36	42	45
Arizona.....	50	55	52	60	100	108	116	125	80	85	96	100
Utah.....	38	46	48	55	80	90	113	125	60	70	86	85
Nevada.....	32	38	42	50	80	80	110	110	60	60	80	85
Idaho.....	34	37	43	50	68	77	89	98	53	58	70	76
Washington.....	45	50	56	60	110	110	122	121	75	80	94	85
Oregon.....	36	44	53	53	80	93	111	108	60	70	84	81
California.....	50	55	66	69	135	150	168	168	95	110	120	121
United States.....	40	43	48	51	73	78	85	92	58	62	68	74

TABLE 674.—*Plow lands: Value per acre, by States, 1916-1924—Continued.*

State.	Average of poor plow lands.					Average of good plow lands.					Average of all plow lands.				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Maine.....	\$30	\$25	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$56	\$50	\$47	\$48	\$50	\$42	\$36	\$35	\$36	\$37
New Hampshire.....	24	24	25	24	23	64	63	64	58	59	42	41	41	40	40
Vermont.....	30	29	27	24	24	69	67	63	56	55	48	47	45	40	40
Massachusetts.....	40	40	39	39	39	103	98	105	106	106	72	69	69	70	69
Rhode Island.....	50	50	50	51	52	105	105	105	106	110	85	85	86	87	88
Connecticut.....	35	34	32	32	33	100	90	90	88	88	60	58	58	57	58
New York.....	39	40	38	35	33	84	84	83	80	75	64	65	62	59	54
New Jersey.....	50	55	48	49	47	104	125	109	109	105	80	92	84	83	82
Pennsylvania.....	40	39	33	35	32	86	81	73	73	68	66	62	54	54	63
Delaware.....	44	38	31	28	30	86	72	67	70	68	66	55	50	51	50
Maryland.....	46	31	31	32	33	82	70	67	67	70	60	51	49	50	52
Virginia.....	34	32	27	31	32	73	70	60	64	65	53	50	43	47	48
West Virginia.....	32	31	27	28	27	75	70	62	67	66	51	48	42	45	44
South Carolina.....	42	36	33	35	35	87	76	67	70	75	68	55	49	52	54
North Carolina.....	41	32	23	21	22	82	68	46	45	48	61	50	35	35	38
Georgia.....	30	23	18	17	16	63	50	38	36	34	46	36	28	26	24
Florida.....	23	25	21	20	20	53	55	56	48	46	36	40	37	31	32
Ohio.....	69	60	52	52	61	132	110	100	100	96	108	88	78	78	75
Indiana.....	80	71	56	54	61	150	137	108	105	101	119	109	85	82	78
Illinois.....	115	105	91	86	81	213	195	180	155	148	170	157	131	126	120
Michigan.....	41	41	39	36	35	80	83	77	74	73	64	65	60	57	56
Wisconsin.....	66	65	58	60	57	125	122	110	108	105	100	98	87	86	82
Minnesota.....	73	74	67	59	55	120	121	102	96	89	100	101	87	80	75
Iowa.....	157	145	119	115	107	257	238	193	181	169	219	200	163	153	143
Missouri.....	60	58	44	45	44	110	106	84	85	83	87	83	65	66	65
North Dakota.....	31	30	25	24	22	49	49	44	40	37	43	42	37	33	31
South Dakota.....	67	66	52	43	41	108	102	80	73	64	90	85	72	58	54
Nebraska.....	85	80	72	65	64	150	140	123	116	113	125	115	101	96	94
Kansas.....	50	50	43	41	38	90	90	77	74	69	70	70	60	58	54
Kentucky.....	42	33	28	27	26	95	75	67	66	63	70	53	47	46	43
Tennessee.....	40	35	28	30	30	90	81	68	70	70	60	55	47	50	50
Alabama.....	20	17	14	16	16	43	38	32	34	35	30	26	22	26	26
Mississippi.....	23	16	16	17	17	49	36	34	36	36	35	26	25	26	26
Louisiana.....	34	24	21	24	25	65	50	42	45	46	50	38	31	34	35
Texas.....	36	33	29	28	29	72	70	60	57	59	56	52	47	44	45
Oklahoma.....	30	29	26	24	23	63	63	58	52	52	47	46	41	37	37
Arkansas.....	26	24	20	21	20	65	54	46	47	45	45	38	33	34	33
Montana.....	21	19	15	14	13	48	41	35	31	30	36	30	28	22	21
Wyoming.....	34	25	28	21	20	70	60	54	48	40	53	44	37	35	32
Colorado.....	40	35	35	30	29	88	86	84	75	72	66	67	61	56	52
New Mexico.....	30	30	23	21	23	60	60	57	58	56	45	45	41	37	39
Arizona.....	90	75	70	70	75	180	140	130	132	140	130	120	115	116	120
Utah.....	60	50	42	42	40	135	140	125	122	119	103	100	90	88	86
Nevada.....	46	45	40	30	42	110	90	80	80	85	80	75	70	65	73
Idaho.....	60	58	50	46	42	135	128	110	93	88	105	99	85	76	68
Washington.....	68	63	52	50	49	150	140	120	110	108	115	105	90	88	86
Oregon.....	60	60	55	52	50	130	135	110	105	104	100	108	90	84	82
California.....	70	75	69	53	51	175	200	193	166	166	130	135	128	113	112
United States.....	61	57	47	45	43	113	106	89	85	82	90	84	70	67	64

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. From reports of crop reporters on Mar. 1 on average values in their localities.

FARM LABOR.

TABLE 675.—Wages: Male farm labor, by classes, United States, 1866-1923.

Year.	By the month.		Day labor at harvest.		Day labor not harvest.		Year.	By the month.		Day labor at harvest.		Day labor not harvest.	
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.		With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.
1866.....	\$10.09	\$15.50	\$1.04	\$1.84	\$0.64	\$0.90	1900.....	\$20.01	\$27.43	\$1.43	\$1.71	\$1.03	\$1.20
1869.....	9.97	15.50	1.06	1.39	.63	.87	1901.....	19.21	27.50	1.45	1.82	1.06	1.28
1875.....	11.16	17.10	1.18	1.49	.68	.94	1911.....	20.18	28.77	1.49	1.85	1.09	1.42
1879.....	10.86	16.79	1.04	1.35	.61	.84	1912.....	20.81	29.88	1.54	1.87	1.14	1.47
1880.....	11.70	17.53	1.12	1.44	.64	.89	1913.....	21.38	30.81	1.57	1.94	1.16	1.50
1881.....	12.32	18.52	1.16	1.49	.67	.92	Av. 1900-1913.....	20.32	28.72	1.50	1.84	1.10	1.41
1882.....	12.89	19.11	1.20	1.54	.70	.97	1914.....	21.05	29.88	1.55	1.91	1.13	1.45
1886.....	13.06	19.22	1.17	1.49	.71	.95	1915.....	21.26	30.15	1.56	1.92	1.13	1.47
1888.....	13.29	19.67	1.09	1.40	.72	.98	1916.....	23.25	32.53	1.69	2.07	1.26	1.62
1890.....	13.29	19.45	1.06	1.38	.72	.97	1917.....	28.67	40.43	2.08	2.54	1.56	2.02
1892.....	13.48	20.03	1.09	1.39	.73	.98	1918.....	34.92	48.80	2.65	3.22	2.07	2.62
1893.....	13.85	19.97	1.07	1.30	.72	.92	1919.....	39.82	56.29	3.15	3.83	2.45	3.12
1894.....	12.70	18.57	.97	1.18	.65	.84	1920.....	46.89	64.95	3.60	4.36	2.86	3.59
1895.....	12.75	18.74	.96	1.19	.65	.85	Av. 1914-1920.....	30.87	43.33	2.32	2.84	1.78	.27
1898.....	13.20	19.16	1.04	1.26	.71	.94	1921.....	30.14	43.32	2.24	2.79	1.68	2.18
1899.....	13.90	19.97	1.10	1.35	.75	.99	1922.....	29.17	41.79	2.20	2.72	1.65	2.15
1902.....	15.51	22.12	1.23	1.51	.83	1.00	1923.....	33.18	46.91	2.45	3.03	1.93	2.47
1906.....	18.73	26.19	1.45	1.76	1.03	1.32							

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. From reports of crop reporters on December 1, for average wages for the year in their localities.

TABLE 676.—Wages: Male farm labor, by classes and States, 1922 and 1923.

State and division.	Per month.				Per day at harvest.				Per day other than harvest.			
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Maine.....	\$38.00	\$41.00	\$53.50	\$61.00	\$2.45	\$2.90	\$3.07	\$3.50	\$2.08	\$2.50	\$2.70	\$3.10
New Hampshire.....	38.60	46.50	60.00	69.00	2.46	3.00	3.20	3.90	2.11	2.70	2.84	3.69
Vermont.....	35.00	40.60	52.00	60.30	2.35	2.90	3.00	3.60	1.96	2.55	2.58	3.20
Massachusetts.....	41.00	50.00	66.00	80.00	2.56	3.20	3.45	4.15	2.31	2.95	3.18	3.90
Rhode Island.....	40.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	2.75	3.00	3.60	4.00	2.37	2.65	3.30	3.65
Connecticut.....	40.00	52.00	67.00	75.00	2.50	3.10	3.40	4.10	2.05	2.80	2.95	3.75
New York.....	39.70	45.50	56.50	64.00	3.00	3.55	3.65	4.30	2.46	3.00	3.15	3.70
New Jersey.....	40.00	44.50	62.00	67.00	3.05	3.40	3.80	4.40	2.25	2.55	3.00	3.55
Pennsylvania.....	33.00	38.00	50.90	55.50	2.50	2.90	3.20	3.60	2.10	2.48	2.70	3.15
N. Atlantic.....	37.14	43.42	55.82	63.31	2.70	3.21	3.40	3.99	2.24	2.73	2.91	3.48
Delaware.....	37.10	32.80	40.00	51.00	2.33	2.85	2.85	3.50	1.60	2.25	2.07	2.75
Maryland.....	35.50	32.00	42.00	48.00	2.17	2.70	2.77	3.39	1.54	1.95	2.11	2.50
Virginia.....	34.80	28.00	35.50	40.00	1.90	2.10	2.32	2.60	1.81	1.61	1.75	2.08
West Virginia.....	33.20	35.50	47.90	50.50	2.20	2.48	2.80	3.08	1.55	1.90	2.10	2.50
North Carolina.....	24.00	28.00	33.00	39.00	1.55	1.95	2.25	2.45	1.35	1.55	1.75	1.95
South Carolina.....	16.20	20.00	28.20	27.50	1.24	1.35	1.56	1.75	.85	1.13	1.06	1.43
Georgia.....	15.60	17.30	23.00	24.50	1.05	1.16	1.35	1.40	.88	1.00	1.12	1.30
Florida.....	23.40	26.00	35.50	40.00	1.30	1.57	1.80	2.15	1.15	1.44	1.60	2.00
S. Atlantic.....	22.12	24.93	31.72	35.55	1.61	1.76	2.01	2.21	1.18	1.41	1.55	1.82
Ohio.....	32.60	36.80	46.50	50.40	2.70	3.05	3.28	3.70	2.00	2.18	2.60	2.92
Indiana.....	30.20	35.40	42.70	48.60	2.58	3.10	3.15	3.75	1.80	2.25	2.32	2.53
Illinois.....	32.90	40.20	45.00	52.50	2.75	3.38	3.30	4.00	1.95	2.40	2.48	2.98
Michigan.....	33.60	40.00	47.80	55.00	2.60	3.10	3.29	3.88	2.10	2.58	2.70	2.95
Wisconsin.....	37.00	45.00	54.00	63.00	2.65	2.98	3.32	3.70	2.20	2.45	2.90	3.15
E. N. Central.....	33.35	39.41	46.71	53.59	2.67	3.14	3.27	3.82	2.00	2.36	2.58	3.01

TABLE 676.—Wages: Male farm labor, by classes and States, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State and division.	Per month.				Per day at harvest.				Per day other than harvest.			
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Minnesota.....	\$35.00	\$37.00	\$50.00	\$55.50	\$2.90	\$3.27	\$3.00	\$4.08	\$2.20	\$2.55	\$2.95	\$3.29
Iowa.....	36.80	42.80	49.70	56.60	2.70	3.15	3.25	3.11	2.11	2.52	2.97	3.12
Missouri.....	28.70	31.00	39.50	42.50	2.25	2.50	2.73	3.05	1.46	1.63	1.90	2.10
North Dakota.....	38.70	40.30	55.50	58.80	3.90	3.72	4.85	4.77	2.50	2.50	3.40	3.50
South Dakota.....	36.40	43.20	53.00	61.70	3.05	3.50	3.75	4.20	2.25	2.65	3.10	3.45
Nebraska.....	34.50	40.00	48.50	54.00	3.00	3.30	3.65	4.10	2.15	2.42	2.85	3.00
Kansas.....	32.50	35.90	46.70	50.60	3.50	3.65	4.10	4.30	2.19	2.32	2.75	2.90
W. N. Central.....	33.63	37.54	47.14	52.33	2.88	3.17	3.51	3.86	2.01	2.27	2.63	2.91
Kentucky.....	25.90	26.10	36.30	38.60	1.95	2.16	2.46	2.67	1.23	1.51	1.63	1.97
Tennessee.....	22.30	24.60	30.75	35.00	1.68	1.75	1.90	2.20	1.07	1.28	1.40	1.64
Alabama.....	17.60	19.90	25.80	28.20	1.18	1.26	1.48	1.58	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.50
Mississippi.....	18.20	20.00	25.90	29.40	1.14	1.20	1.50	1.57	1.10	1.29	1.45	1.68
Louisiana.....	22.40	21.00	32.60	33.00	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.85	1.26	1.45	1.60	1.75
Texas.....	24.20	28.30	35.40	39.70	1.72	1.90	2.10	2.40	1.30	1.45	1.66	1.88
Oklahoma.....	26.00	27.40	37.00	38.30	2.35	2.50	2.75	2.90	1.52	1.60	1.98	2.00
Arkansas.....	21.35	23.00	31.60	33.90	1.56	1.64	2.00	2.06	1.15	1.30	1.52	1.66
S. Central.....	22.33	24.13	32.09	34.55	1.61	1.71	1.98	2.14	1.20	1.38	1.56	1.76
Montana.....	42.20	49.00	63.00	65.50	3.60	3.60	4.40	4.52	2.40	2.70	3.20	3.55
Wyoming.....	39.50	44.50	60.00	62.50	2.40	2.90	3.25	3.78	1.95	2.50	2.75	3.40
Colorado.....	35.00	40.00	54.00	58.80	2.52	2.80	3.27	3.50	1.90	2.20	2.60	2.90
New Mexico.....	31.00	32.50	44.00	48.00	1.60	2.10	2.10	2.30	1.30	1.58	1.80	2.10
Arizona.....	40.00	64.00	58.00	68.00	2.40	2.35	3.00	2.65	1.75	2.10	2.50	2.70
Utah.....	47.00	54.00	64.00	73.70	2.40	2.70	2.95	3.31	2.18	2.47	2.81	3.05
Nevada.....	48.00	58.00	65.00	80.00	3.00	2.90	3.85	3.80	2.40	2.45	3.40	3.58
Idaho.....	46.00	53.00	66.00	72.70	2.75	3.57	3.40	4.25	2.22	2.55	3.00	3.45
Washington.....	45.00	54.30	65.00	77.00	3.25	3.90	3.90	4.50	2.38	2.95	3.15	3.75
Oregon.....	43.50	62.00	63.00	70.00	2.55	3.30	3.50	4.15	2.25	2.80	2.95	3.48
California.....	55.00	65.00	79.00	82.00	3.20	3.25	3.90	4.10	2.53	2.90	3.40	3.70
Western.....	45.57	51.25	66.08	72.79	2.89	3.22	3.56	3.95	2.23	2.64	3.00	3.42
United States.....	29.17	32.18	41.79	46.91	2.20	2.45	2.72	3.08	1.65	1.93	2.16	2.47

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. From reports by crop reporters on December 1 for average wages for the year in their localities.

TABLE 677.—Farm wages: Prevailing rates, 1922-1924.

Basis of rate, year, and month.	United States.	North Atlantic States.	East North Central States.	West North Central States.	South Atlantic States.	South Central States.	Western States.
Per month, with board:							
Oct. 1, 1922.....	28.97	37.05	33.92	34.41	21.37	21.46	45.88
Jan. 1, 1923.....	27.81	36.84	32.34	30.69	21.06	21.46	42.78
Apr. 1, 1923.....	30.98	41.02	37.14	36.22	23.04	22.49	45.55
July 1, 1923.....	34.38	47.66	41.23	39.43	25.01	24.47	53.85
Oct. 1, 1923.....	34.86	47.54	41.00	39.51	25.32	24.92	55.42
Jan. 1, 1924.....	31.71	42.34	37.50	33.71	24.60	23.55	48.54
Per month, without board:							
Oct. 1, 1922.....	41.58	54.65	47.02	48.78	31.10	30.96	66.61
Jan. 1, 1923.....	40.30	54.39	45.84	44.33	30.71	31.08	62.71
Apr. 1, 1923.....	40.47	60.41	51.81	50.12	33.69	32.92	66.82
July 1, 1923.....	48.14	67.08	56.30	55.31	35.10	35.01	74.00
Oct. 1, 1923.....	48.70	66.96	56.12	53.54	35.61	35.95	77.19
Jan. 1, 1924.....	45.81	63.88	52.07	48.01	35.32	34.44	70.68
Per day, with board:							
Oct. 1, 1922.....	1.57	2.15	1.95	1.94	1.09	1.07	2.33
Jan. 1, 1923.....	1.47	2.13	1.81	1.67	1.06	1.06	2.08
Apr. 1, 1923.....	1.57	2.27	1.91	1.83	1.14	1.10	2.19
July 1, 1923.....	1.84	2.72	2.30	2.14	1.23	1.26	2.60
Oct. 1, 1923.....	2.04	2.97	2.61	2.49	1.39	1.36	2.91
Jan. 1, 1924.....	1.81	2.60	2.33	2.06	1.28	1.24	2.52
Per day, without board:							
Oct. 1, 1922.....	2.08	2.86	2.54	2.59	1.45	1.45	3.06
Jan. 1, 1923.....	1.98	2.82	2.43	2.29	1.40	1.45	2.81
Apr. 1, 1923.....	2.11	3.04	2.55	2.47	1.58	1.48	2.98
July 1, 1923.....	2.45	3.58	3.01	2.90	1.75	1.68	3.47
Oct. 1, 1923.....	2.61	3.81	3.23	3.20	1.76	1.77	3.67
Jan. 1, 1924.....	2.41	3.48	3.09	2.73	1.74	1.65	3.36

TABLE 678.—*Farm labor: Supply and demand, 1918-1923.*

Division.	Farm labor supply, per cent of normal.					
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
North Atlantic.....	62.5	82.8	62.3	92.1	99.2	73.3
South Atlantic.....	73.4	81.9	72.5	94.3	97.3	83.0
East North Central.....	74.7	86.6	68.4	95.1	101.4	76.5
West North Central.....	74.1	86.6	77.8	96.6	101.1	89.1
South Central.....	74.0	83.2	72.8	94.3	97.1	85.7
Far Western.....	76.8	90.0	8.21	102.3	107.0	91.3
United States.....	72.9	84.4	72.4	95.2	99.5	83.6

Division.	Farm labor demand, per cent of normal.					
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
North Atlantic.....	98.5	101.9	107.8	92.7	94.8	95.2
South Atlantic.....	104.2	103.9	107.4	86.6	88.4	94.2
East North Central.....	99.4	101.2	106.0	91.2	91.0	95.4
West North Central.....	99.8	100.9	103.4	89.1	89.3	95.5
South Central.....	102.9	101.3	104.2	83.0	86.6	93.9
Far Western.....	99.3	102.4	101.5	89.0	89.9	94.0
United States.....	101.4	101.8	106.3	87.5	89.3	94.6

Division.	Supply as a percentage of demand.					
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
North Atlantic.....	63.4	81.9	57.8	99.4	104.6	77.0
South Atlantic.....	70.4	78.8	67.5	108.9	110.1	88.1
East North Central.....	75.2	85.6	64.2	104.3	111.4	80.2
West North Central.....	74.2	84.8	75.2	108.4	113.2	93.3
South Central.....	71.9	82.1	69.9	113.6	112.1	92.3
Far Western.....	77.3	87.9	80.9	114.9	119.0	97.1
United States.....	71.9	82.9	68.8	108.8	111.4	88.4

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Based upon reports of crop reporters on April 1.

PRICES OF ARTICLES BOUGHT BY FARMERS.

TABLE 679.—*Prices of articles bought by farmers, 1909-1922.*

Article.	1909	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Axes.....each.....	\$0.89	\$0.96	\$1.04	\$1.12	\$1.40	\$1.79	\$2.06	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.96
Barb wire.....100 pounds.....	2.98	3.06	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.69	5.73	6.10	5.30	4.73
Barrels.....each.....	.....	.25	.30	.33	.37	.45	.50	.76	.51	.58
Baskets.....do.....	.....	.40	.43	.43	.50	.....	.....	.60	.50	.61
Bone meal.....tons.....	31.90	35.00	38.90	43.00	55.10	60.00	65.00	65.00	64.00	63.17
Brooms.....each.....	.34	.38	.43	.53	.76	.96	1.00	.98	.78	.78
Buggies.....do.....	64.90	70.10	75.00	80.00	89.00	107.00	123.00	131.00	108.00	102.85
Buggy whips.....do.....	.404	.426	.45	.50	.57	.67	.73	.85	.70	.68
Bullock.....yards.....	.06	.063	.07	.084	.128	.207	.23	.227	.142	.14
Churns.....each.....	2.19	2.30	2.42	2.70	3.50	2.62	2.90	3.25	3.00	3.35
Coal.....ton.....	5.50	5.80	6.00	6.80	7.50	8.11	9.50	13.30	11.50	11.28
Coal oil.....gallon.....	.157	.139	.141	.143	.159	.184	.22	.25	.19	.18
Coffee.....pound.....	.211	.248	.248	.258	.265	.31	.46	.41	.32	.33
Corn knives.....each.....	.27	.29	.32	.36	.43	.52	.68	.65	.55	.56
Cream separators.....do.....	63.10	50.30	63.00	68.80	77.00	87.00	95.00	102.00	90.00	88.88
Dinner plates.....dozen.....	.55	.57	.60	.67	.88	1.18	1.40	1.58	1.31	1.31
Dish pans.....each.....	.32	.34	.37	.45	.60	.74	.83	.95	.75	.76
Dung forks.....do.....	.70	.76	.82	.90	1.03	1.23	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.44
Fertilizer, commercial.....ton.....	22.15	23.20	25.90	27.00	31.90	38.80	42.00	44.00	38.00	30.08
Flour.....barrel.....	6.30	6.40	7.30	9.75	12.65	12.45	13.60	12.90	8.80	8.07

TABLE 679.—Prices of articles bought by farmers, 1909-1922—Continued.

Article.	1909	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Fruit jars.....dozen	\$0.73	\$0.74	\$0.77	\$0.80	\$0.92	\$1.06	\$1.15	\$1.25	\$1.16	\$1.15
Gasoline.....gallon	.202	.179	.204	.23	.261	.278	.29	.33	.265	.24
Gloves, cotton.....pair						.288	.27	.27	.19	.19
Gloves, leather.....do.			.85	.95		1.51	1.78	1.85	1.30	1.25
Halters.....each	.85	.95	1.06	1.30	1.36	1.62	1.85	1.98	1.55	1.48
Harness, single.....do.	13.50	15.25	16.00	17.00	19.00	24.10	29.00	32.00	25.00	23.67
Harrows.....do.			12.60	14.60	19.30			30.00	25.50	24.90
Hatchets.....do.	.59	.62	.65	.70	.80	1.09	1.29	1.50	1.29	1.16
Hats, felt.....do.	1.94	2.03	2.13	2.25	2.65	3.35	4.30	5.00	3.50	3.46
Hoes.....do.	.41	.45	.49	.53	.61	.75	.83	.93	.80	.85
Horse blankets.....do.	2.25	2.40	2.60	2.90	3.50	4.33	5.00	5.35	4.15	4.05
Jumpers.....do.	.77	.83	.93	1.10	1.52	2.20	2.50	2.50	1.55	1.67
Kitchen chairs.....do.	.72	.80	.86	.92	1.12	1.42	1.70	2.10	1.65	1.79
Lamps.....do.	.50	.52	.60	.64	.72	.86	.98	1.10	.95	.90
Lanterns.....do.	.77	.80	.82	.85	1.00	1.20	1.32	1.45	1.30	1.35
Lard.....pound	.132	.141	.154	.199	.286	.323	.34	.365	.16	.17
Lime.....barrel	1.20	1.36	1.41	1.50	1.78	2.30	2.65	3.10	2.65	2.97
Linseed oil.....gallon	.79	.82	.94	1.10	1.48	2.06	2.50	2.21	1.22	1.37
Lumber, 1-inch.....100 feet	1.95	2.10	2.20	2.35	2.85	3.50	4.75	5.15	3.55	3.89
Manure spreaders.....each	111.60	106.70	112.70	123.00	145.00	169.40	80.00	194.00	167.00	152.71
Men's suits.....do.	13.15	14.00	15.15	16.50	20.00	27.00	38.10	41.00	30.30	28.07
Milk cans, 10-gallon.....do.	2.40	2.45	2.70	3.10	4.30	5.50	6.00	6.20	5.30	4.98
Milk pails.....do.	.43	.45	.48	.53	.67	.79	.80	1.00	.80	.73
Mowers.....do.	44.30	46.50	49.50	53.00	63.00	79.20	84.00	88.00	78.00	77.24
Muslin.....yard	.09	.093	.10	.116	.18	.272	.31	.30	.18	.18
Nails.....100 pounds	3.34	3.40	3.82	4.25	5.25	5.97	6.50	7.30	5.75	5.45
Overalls.....pair	.82	.89	.98	1.14	1.54	2.26	2.60	2.60	1.58	1.61
Padlocks.....each	.27	.275	.28	.31	.37	.44	.50	.60	.50	.45
Paint brushes.....do.	.49	.54	.60	.70	.84	.97	1.15	1.35	1.15	1.25
Paint, mixed.....gallon	1.62	1.74	1.98	2.20	2.80	3.40	4.05	4.30	3.35	3.33
Paris green.....pound	.29	.30	.36	.43	.55	.62	.62	.64	.52	.49
Picks.....each	.71	.72	.75	.81	.99	1.22	1.40	1.50	1.22	1.21
Pincers.....do.	.49	.51	.55	.62	.76	.87	.95	1.10	.90	.93
Pitchforks.....do.	.62	.66	.72	.80	.94	1.14	1.30	1.45	1.22	1.23
Plows, turning.....do.	11.50	12.10	13.00	14.25	18.00	20.00	21.00	23.00	20.00	22.35
Portland cement.....100 pounds	.70	.69	.76	.85	.95	.96	1.05	1.30	1.02	1.08
Raincoats.....each	4.25	4.40	4.80	5.50	6.40	7.73	9.20	10.50	7.50	6.86
Rope, hemp.....pound	.135	.149	.171	.21	.287	.349	.36	.355	.26	.26
Rubber boots.....pair	3.55	3.75	3.90	4.25	4.50	5.00	5.10	5.30	4.55	4.46
Sacks, grain.....each	.15	.163	.181	.20	.30	.43	.45	.42	.26	.27
Saddles.....do.	17.45	20.35	22.50	25.00	30.50	35.80	42.40	45.00	35.00	34.94
Salt, for stock.....barrel	1.50	1.65		1.75	2.18	2.71	3.00	3.50	3.20	3.24
Saws, buck.....each	.89	.92	.98	1.05	1.18	1.54	1.75	1.90	1.60	1.56
Screw hooks.....box	.36	.37	.41	.50	.66		.75	.91	.71	.60
Scythes.....each	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.30	1.60	1.82	2.10	1.85	2.04
Sheeting.....yard	.17	.18	.202	.23	.32	.48	.58	.57	.40	.41
Shingles.....M.	3.50	3.70	3.95	4.20	4.70	5.65	7.90	8.10	5.80	6.12
Shirts, flannel.....each	1.34	1.41	1.55	1.75	2.25	3.13	3.85	3.90	2.85	2.94
Shoes.....pair	2.00	2.30	2.45	2.80	3.35	3.81	4.75	5.00	3.65	3.40
Shotguns.....each	12.45	12.85	14.15	16.50	18.50	23.70	28.00	33.00	29.00	25.13
Shovels.....do.	.74	.78	.85	.95	1.15	1.42	1.62	1.85	1.55	1.45
Staples.....100 pounds	3.69	3.75	4.15	4.60	5.70	6.41	6.90	7.60	6.20	5.86
Starch.....pound	.07	.07	.071	.075	.098	.105	.118	.125	.103	.11
Steel wire.....100 pounds	3.43	3.55	4.10	4.60	5.60	6.45	6.90	7.30	6.00	5.95
Stoves.....each	22.50	24.00	26.00	29.00	37.00	44.00	50.00	61.00	52.00	55.47
Sugar.....pound	.058	.069	.074	.082	.097	.115	.15	.17	.073	.09
Sulphur.....do.	.075	.08	.085	.095	.10	.116	.119	.12	.105	.13
Tedders.....each	39.00	39.50	41.00	44.00	52.00	60.40	74.00	78.50	69.00	70.33
Tin pails.....do.	.28	.27	.29	.32	.41	.53	.59	.66	.50	.44
Tobacco, plug.....pound	.45	.45	.455	.47	.56	.75	.93	.94	.85	.82
Twine, binder.....do.	.103	.112	.121	.15	.22	.265	.258	.20	.16	.13
Wagons, double.....each	66.00	73.25	78.00	84.00	97.00	120.00	135.00	155.00	134.00	125.39
Wagons, single.....do.	45.50	48.00	51.00	55.50	69.00	75.00	83.00	95.00	79.00	81.22
Walking cultivators.....do.			17.00	19.00		32.90	35.20	40.00	34.00	30.05
Wheelbarrows.....do.	2.80	2.97	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.50	5.50	5.77
Wire fence.....rod	.811	.817	.86	.92	.99	.67	.59	.64	.53	.52
Wooden buckets.....each	.81	.85	.88	.95	.62	.85	.98	1.05	.90	1.04
Wooden wash tubs.....do.	.77	.83	.87	.95	1.20	1.56	1.75	1.90	1.50	1.62

TABLE 580.—Prices of articles bought by farmers, 1923 and Jan. 15, 1924.

Article.	Unit.	United States.				
		1923				1924
		Jan. 15.	Apr. 15.	July 15.	Oct. 15.	Jan. 15.
Food:						
Bacon, smoked.....	Pound.....	\$0.279	\$0.270	\$0.272	\$0.272	\$0.269
Beans, dry, edible.....	do.....	.104	.111	.109	.099	.096
Coffee.....	do.....	.317	.326	.332	.328	.337
Flour, wheat, 24 pounds.....	Bag.....	1.10	1.10	1.06	.99	1.00
Lard.....	Pound.....	.173	.173	.172	.179	.179
Rice.....	do.....	.09	.09	.089	.09	.092
Sugar.....	do.....	.068	.11	.112	.11	.107
Salmon, canned.....	16-oz.....	.233	.225	.24	.233	.233
Tomatoes, canned.....	34-oz.....	.189	.187	.188	.193	.191
Clothing:						
Boots, knee, rubber.....	Pair.....	4.26	4.33	4.28	4.35	4.32
Gingham, apron, domestic.....	Yard.....	.189	.203	.201	.205	.209
Overalls.....	Pair.....	1.32	1.73	1.77	1.81	1.87
Sheeting, 60 inches wide.....	Yard.....	.573	.609	.619	.619	.63
Shoes, work.....	Pair.....	2.48	3.50	3.43	3.63	3.64
Socks, work, cotton.....	do.....	.17	.174	.173	.182	.193
Suits, wool-serge, ready-made.....	Suit.....	26.33	26.95	26.12	26.95	27.35
Household articles:						
Blankets, cotton.....	Pair.....	2.74	2.64	2.69	2.79	2.94
Brooms, for sweeping.....	Each.....	.74	.83	.87	.90	.87
Dinner plates, plain.....	1 doz.....	1.19	1.19	1.16	1.17	1.21
Fruit jars, Mason, 1-quart.....	1 doz.....	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.04	1.08
Frying pan, cast iron, 10-inch.....	Each.....	.67	.70	.66	.66	.70
Kitchen chair, plain.....	do.....	1.59	1.59	1.67	1.60	1.71
Oil lamp, glass body.....	do.....	.82	.84	.80	.83	.85
Rugs, 9 by 12, tapestry.....	do.....	23.06	25.85	25.31	25.68	25.50
Rugs, 9 by 12, brussels.....	do.....	35.48	38.56	38.66	36.94	39.54
Washtubs, heavy galvanized.....	do.....	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.32
Building material:						
Bricks, common.....	1,000.....	20.18	20.36	20.43	20.79	21.76
Boards, rough, 1-inch, feet b. m.....	1,000.....	35.53	37.69	37.44	37.39	36.49
Flooring, clear, 1-inch tongue and groove, feet b. m.....	1,000.....	64.70	67.32	68.33	64.19	64.91
2-inch framing lumber, feet b. m.....	1,000.....	37.37	39.73	40.17	38.71	37.51
House paint, ready-mixed.....	Gall.....	3.16	3.29	3.34	3.32	3.37
Lime, common, lump.....	100 lbs.....	1.71	1.79	1.75	1.76	1.86
Portland cement.....	98 lbs.....	1.05	1.00	1.06	1.02	1.02
Roofing, composition, 2-ply.....	108 sq. ft.....	3.03	3.01	3.02	3.00	2.97
Roofing, steel, galvanized, 24-inch corrugated, 20 gauge.....	100 sq. ft.....	5.88	5.90	6.01	5.99	5.93
Fuel:						
Coal, hard (anthracite).....	Ton.....	16.16	15.76	15.71	16.11	16.29
Coal, soft (bituminous).....	do.....	10.70	10.80	9.69	9.51	9.50
Gasoline.....	Gall.....	.263	.269	.247	.29	.199
Kerosene.....	do.....	.177	.181	.181	.169	.174
Machinery and equipment:						
Auto tires, fabric, 30 by 3½ inches.....	Each.....	10.77	10.85	10.91	10.44	10.27
Barbed wire, galvanized.....	100 lbs.....	4.87	5.05	5.26	5.19	5.19
Binder twine.....	Pound.....	.132	.137	.134	.135	.136
Centrifugal hand cream separator, 250-quart capacity.....	Each.....	79.10	80.61	81.91	84.06	85.31
Dairy milk cans, 16-gallon.....	do.....	4.85	4.82	4.96	4.85	5.00
Engines, gasoline, 3 horsepower.....	do.....	97.44	100.48	103.45	103.00	103.99
Grain binders, 7-foot.....	do.....	201.61	206.95	217.97	217.19	222.81
Harrows, disk, 7-foot, single.....	do.....	53.36	54.51	55.25	53.00	57.74
Hay rakes, 2-horse, sulky.....	do.....	40.67	39.88	43.75	43.34	44.91
Horse collars, leather.....	do.....	5.06	5.24	5.37	5.26	5.40
Mower, 8-foot.....	do.....	74.39	76.92	81.39	81.00	81.22
Nails, 8d wire.....	Pound.....	.068	.06	.062	.061	.063
Oil, machine, lubricating.....	Gall.....	.69	.67	.69	.70	.71
Pitchforks, 3 tines.....	Each.....	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.21	1.23
Plow, 3-horse, walking.....	do.....	18.24	18.83	18.94	19.83	19.92
Plow, riding, horse-drawn, 2 bottoms.....	do.....	85.10	89.64	91.79	89.47	95.00
Poultry netting, 6 by 150 feet.....	Bale.....	6.51	6.39	6.41	6.42	6.41
Rope, manila.....	Pound.....	.266	.275	.273	.268	.273
Wagons, double, complete.....	Each.....	123.26	129.99	134.42	134.00	135.06
Fertilizer:						
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent.....	Ton.....	20.10	21.12	21.31	20.95	21.09
Kaifit.....	do.....	18.70	19.35	17.87	16.26	17.08
Limestone, ground.....	do.....	4.77	5.38	5.62	4.50	5.33
Muriate of potash.....	do.....	48.08	48.06	49.41	50.95	52.71
Nitrate of soda.....	100 lbs.....	2.63	3.53	3.76	4.09	3.53
Feeds:						
Bran.....	do.....	1.75	1.95	1.85	1.84	1.83
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.27	2.39	2.58	2.60	2.44
Oatmeal.....	do.....	2.81	2.79	2.70	2.73	2.81
Linseed meal.....	do.....	3.10	2.99	2.92	2.96	2.98
Middlings.....	do.....	1.95	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.04
Rock salt, for stock.....	do.....	1.34	1.39	1.35	1.27	1.37

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Averages of local prices reported quarterly.

FEED.

TABLE 681.—Oil cake and oil-cake meal: International trade, calendar years, 1909-1922.

Country.	Average, 1909-1912.		1920		1921		1922, preliminary.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>	<i>1,000 pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	.....	42,587	.....	81,389	.....	75,719	.....	62,526
Australia.....	148	1,847	563	12,905	83	15,843	.....	.....
Austria.....	.....	.....	6,528	4,281	1,924	2,871	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	53,673	124,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	.....	16,574	.....	55,996	.....	52,710	.....	.....
British India.....	1,262	288,648	4,331	258,686	3,299	208,181	2,189	312,083
Canada.....	7,752	51,370	14,060	19,260	15,200	35,785	2,873	45,727
China.....	174	147,468	.....	195,959	.....	217,258	.....	144,235
Dutch East Indies.....	2,509	13,242	355	163,542	241	35,144	.....	35,545
Egypt.....	.....	161,624	60	181,783	.....	205,894	.....	.....
France.....	288,968	476,863	16,067	97,001	47,189	202,643	82,372	213,200
Germany.....	1,685,416	525,108	111,101	7,590	47,216	274,299	206,655	371,291
Italy.....	10,580	55,115	60	78,100	1,614	139,016	3,919	158,688
Mexico.....	.....	33,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	10,930	.....	22,800	.....	27,355	.....	37,097
Russia.....	.....	1,453,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	2,164	.....	2,610	.....	7,267	87	20,445
United States.....	.....	1,704,124	228,853	589,562	88,406	1,206,484	108,712	926,801
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.								
Belgium.....	543,648	155,873	51,927	70,602	266,268	51,143	264,303	52,931
Ceylon.....	40,494	28,509	.....	.....	31,314	13,427	41,282	12,036
Denmark.....	1,002,329	15,777	569,272	23	816,000	12,401	918,004	.....
Finland.....	25,333	2,125	22,031	.....	18,175	.....	15,707	.....
Japan.....	189,868	.....	307,347	5,683	267,444	1,334	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	707,116	219,819	197,312	203,258	512,464	69,624	414,635	116,690
Norway.....	55,112	2,889	29,987	.....	68,365	15	43,469	.....
Sweden.....	346,755	1,535	137,265	7,989	169,242	22,870	141,454	.....
Switzerland.....	69,352	1,413	53,923	2,382	90,234	2,407	91,677	1,586
United Kingdom.....	790,865	161,798	460,766	48,711	712,333	76,368	708,690	85,091
Other countries.....	30,172	41,595	36,766	32,362	13,007	10,554	647	1,713
Total.....	5,852,496	5,710,047	2,248,573	2,142,373	3,180,668	2,906,112	3,050,655	2,597,991

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources.
The class called here "oil cake and oil-cake meal" includes the edible cake and meal remaining after making oil from such products as cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts, corn, etc.

¹ Four-year average.

² Three-year average.

³ Java and Madura only.

⁴ Eight months, May-December.

⁵ One year only.

TABLE 682.—Bran: Average price per ton at Minneapolis, 1916-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1916	\$18.78	\$20.10	\$18.54	\$18.69	\$19.05	\$18.32	\$17.69	\$20.03	\$21.71	\$24.50	\$27.08	\$25.93	\$20.86
1917	28.78	32.55	34.30	33.54	33.77	28.97	32.15	31.83	30.28	30.55	33.46	38.02	32.59
1918	32.50	32.50	32.85	33.04	31.27	30.74	26.00	29.31	29.06	28.45	27.89	32.49	30.58
1919	47.26	42.83	38.06	39.78	37.39	34.20	37.41	40.38	37.49	36.82	37.94	41.50	39.26
1920	41.06	42.68	48.60	50.26	53.25	50.78	47.83	41.89	38.42	30.63	31.85	28.28	42.04
1921	25.93	31.44	21.64	16.41	15.97	14.80	14.06	13.93	12.97	12.15	14.79	20.63	17.06
1922	20.08	24.75	23.85	22.29	20.91	15.35	15.31	14.06	16.88	21.81	22.65	24.14	20.25
1923	26.20	.....	28.44	27.38	27.10	20.94	19.75	22.65	27.82	28.10	25.59	.....	.....

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

TABLE 683.—*Middlings: Average price per ton at Minneapolis, 1916-1923.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1916-----	\$19.41	\$21.61	\$20.22	\$19.50	\$20.06	\$20.10	\$19.88	\$31.48	\$22.50	\$27.19	\$30.81	\$27.88	\$22.55
1917-----	28.83	32.55	34.20	39.56	36.15	33.27	41.90	41.78	35.09	36.26	37.40	39.05	36.34
1918-----	34.50	34.50	34.85	35.04	33.27	32.69	27.61	31.00	30.90	30.77	30.09	36.27	32.63
1919-----	48.84	44.14	38.56	40.74	44.81	42.90	47.22	53.08	51.46	44.44	41.22	43.13	45.04
1920-----	43.97	47.28	51.57	54.88	57.77	56.06	54.22	52.56	45.65	30.62	28.86	23.94	45.62
1921-----	23.47	20.91	20.86	15.38	15.29	14.83	14.07	14.64	13.97	13.16	15.35	20.73	16.89
1922-----	20.51	24.76	25.54	23.21	21.20	17.13	17.30	16.24	18.07	23.06	28.23	23.71	21.16
1923-----	25.90	-----	28.31	27.22	28.70	25.25	24.78	25.48	28.16	28.10	28.09	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

TABLE 684.—*Linseed Oil Meal: Average price per ton at New York, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Sept. 1.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Average.
1910-11-----	\$37.46	\$36.90	\$35.50	\$35.50	\$35.50	\$35.50	\$35.50	\$34.12	\$33.75	\$33.50	\$34.23	\$35.71	\$35.27
1911-12-----	40.00	40.75	40.12	39.00	39.55	40.17	39.75	38.90	38.10	37.30	36.57	35.50	38.81
1912-13-----	35.38	35.30	34.38	32.75	32.34	31.90	29.20	27.86	28.12	28.25	29.40	30.12	31.25
1913-14-----	32.50	32.00	31.40	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.50	31.50	32.27	32.80	34.60	31.97
1914-15-----	33.62	32.83	32.75	35.10	38.75	41.00	37.13	35.50	32.50	32.50	35.31	37.71	35.39
1915-16-----	39.70	38.75	38.50	40.50	40.60	39.50	36.63	32.86	31.50	32.12	33.00	37.00	36.72
1916-17-----	39.50	42.28	45.45	47.50	48.50	48.50	48.33	47.00	49.44	49.25	51.08	53.50	47.53
1917-18-----	53.00	54.00	54.42	57.00	58.15	58.50	58.50	57.00	52.50	50.00	52.80	54.00	54.99
1918-19-----	55.00	56.00	55.75	56.50	62.15	63.35	65.50	65.50	70.50	75.50	82.30	90.25	66.82
1919-20-----	81.88	73.80	78.75	80.75	81.50	71.75	70.40	62.50	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	70.09
1920-21-----	60.00	60.00	56.80	52.00	48.38	43.12	43.75	46.00	36.25	37.00	41.60	46.88	47.65
A v. 1914-1920-----	51.77	51.09	51.77	52.76	54.00	52.25	51.46	49.48	47.53	48.05	50.87	54.19	51.27
1921-22-----	46.30	40.00	40.75	48.00	51.00	51.62	55.00	49.50	47.62	49.20	46.88	45.50	47.61
1922-23-----	43.50	43.50	(1)	(1)	53.50	54.12	46.30	43.25	42.50	38.00	38.00	38.00	-----
1923-24-----	43.00	45.62	43.88	45.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. From Annual Statistical Review of New York Produce Exchange and the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

¹ Nominal.TABLE 685.—*Cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein: Price per ton, Memphis, 1910-1923.*

Year beginning Aug. 1.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average.
1910-11-----	\$26.00	\$25.75	\$25.38	\$24.38	\$24.38	\$23.88	\$23.25	\$23.25	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$24.50	\$25.63	\$24.51
1911-12-----	26.50	25.75	24.63	24.63	24.63	24.38	25.13	26.00	27.25	28.00	27.25	26.75	25.91
1912-13-----	26.75	25.63	24.38	24.63	25.50	25.75	25.13	25.13	28.00	28.00	26.75	30.63	26.42
1913-14-----	31.75	27.00	27.13	27.38	27.25	26.75	26.13	26.75	27.63	27.75	27.50	27.75	27.56
1914-15-----	28.00	23.75	22.75	22.38	23.50	24.75	27.25	26.88	26.50	26.00	25.25	25.13	25.18
1915-16-----	25.63	27.13	30.50	32.00	34.00	32.25	29.00	28.38	28.88	27.75	27.25	27.25	29.17
1916-17-----	28.25	30.75	35.25	39.25	39.00	37.50	36.25	30.25	38.50	39.50	42.25	44.50	37.27
1917-18-----	45.50	43.00	45.50	49.75	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.31
1918-19-----	46.50	46.50	46.50	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.13	59.75	53.87
1919-20-----	76.25	63.00	66.50	70.25	69.25	71.00	65.00	65.75	64.81	65.13	63.63	59.40	66.66
1920-21-----	55.00	51.25	39.50	34.13	28.00	28.33	26.50	25.17	22.50	28.92	26.75	34.00	33.67
A v. 1914-1920-----	43.59	40.77	40.93	43.11	42.04	42.05	40.64	40.42	40.39	41.11	41.97	43.79	41.73
1921-22-----	36.44	36.00	34.50	33.44	34.20	34.75	36.12	41.12	43.00	43.75	42.50	39.80	37.97
1922-23-----	34.00	32.60	37.60	42.80	42.10	41.90	41.25	39.00	39.10	38.25	36.00	35.40	-----
1923-24-----	39.00	40.20	40.75	42.70	40.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures prior to 1919 from Cotton Oil Press.

TABLE 686.—Cottonseed meal, 56 per cent protein, bagged: Average price per ton at 14 markets, 1923.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Atlanta.....	\$42.75	\$42.50	\$42.00	\$40.75	\$38.75	\$36.60	\$36.40	\$36.80	\$39.75	\$40.50	\$42.20	\$42.50	\$40.12
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	51.60	50.60	49.40	46.60	45.30	42.75	43.25	44.75	48.50	48.70	49.40	48.60	47.45
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	47.25	46.40	44.80	44.25	44.10	40.75	41.00	43.60	45.90	45.50	47.60	46.10	44.77
Cincinnati.....	46.40	46.30	44.20	43.40	43.10	41.10	41.00	42.10	44.40	45.25	47.30	45.25	44.15
Jacksonville.....	45.50	45.00	43.80	40.80	38.00	37.50	36.60	39.00	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphis.....	41.90	41.25	39.60	39.10	38.25	36.00	35.40	39.00	40.20	40.75	42.70	40.60	39.56
New Orleans.....	47.00	.....	46.20	44.75	44.50	42.70	40.80	43.40	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	50.70	50.40	48.70	46.60	47.10	43.60	43.70	46.10	47.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	50.20	49.70	48.20	47.00	46.70	43.50	43.90	45.75	47.80	48.25	50.90	49.25	47.55
Pittsburgh.....	48.25	46.90	46.70	44.90	45.60	44.25	41.75	43.10	45.40	46.50	49.60	46.90	45.82
Richmond.....	49.50	46.25	46.90	46.30	45.25	42.90	42.30	44.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	48.75	46.50	44.40	41.60	40.90	38.10	37.75	38.40	40.90	41.40	42.90	42.10	41.63

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from weekly reports of the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

TABLE 687.—Linseed meal, bagged: Average price per ton at 12 markets, 1923.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
Boston.....	\$57.40	\$56.30	\$48.40	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$44.60	\$44.70	\$48.00	\$49.30	\$50.90	\$48.40	\$49.20	\$48.96
Buffalo.....	.....	50.00	43.75	41.20	39.60	39.50	40.40	45.50	45.50	46.00	43.80	44.50	.....
Chicago.....	54.10	52.90	45.80	43.30	40.90	38.75	41.90	46.75	50.25	51.25	48.50	47.00	46.78
Cincinnati.....	56.60	56.60	50.50	45.10	44.40	40.30	41.75	47.40	50.40	51.00	49.60	47.90	48.46
Jacksonville.....	61.00	60.00	59.20	50.25	50.00	48.00	52.00	50.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	57.50	55.90	48.90	46.60	45.60	43.00	44.10	49.90	53.80	52.40	50.60	49.30	49.76
Minneapolis.....	53.10	51.25	45.00	42.10	40.40	37.70	39.75	45.40	47.50	48.40	46.25	46.00	45.24
New York.....	56.60	55.00	50.00	46.40	45.00	44.20	44.10	47.80	48.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	57.00	56.00	49.30	46.40	44.00	42.00	44.90	49.80	53.30	52.40	50.90	50.25	49.69
Philadelphia.....	57.00	54.90	48.40	44.90	43.50	43.70	47.90	48.90	48.80	47.60	48.00	48.13	.....
Pittsburgh.....	56.00	56.40	51.10	47.25	43.40	41.25	44.30	45.70	51.25	52.00	51.30	47.50	49.12
San Francisco.....	51.75	51.25	51.70	53.00	62.00	50.20	50.00	50.75	49.25	47.50	48.00	48.50	50.32

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from weekly reports of the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division.

TABLE 688.—Bran: Price per ton paid by farmers. United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	\$26.20	\$27.00	\$27.03	\$26.58	\$26.10	\$25.37	\$25.22	\$25.19	\$24.95	\$24.56	\$24.45	\$24.68
1911.....	24.02	25.27	24.94	25.48	25.93	25.87	25.80	25.92	26.09	26.52	26.72	26.99
1912.....	27.59	28.62	29.16	29.73	30.18	29.35	28.41	27.41	26.82	26.58	25.66	25.16
1913.....	25.24	25.32	24.90	24.69	24.59	24.67	24.65	25.10	26.59	26.53	26.47	26.43
1914.....	26.53	26.91	27.58	28.50	28.08	27.75	26.36	27.24	27.86	26.71	26.40	26.72
1915.....	27.91	28.06	28.23	28.28	28.41	27.68	27.47	27.22	26.47	25.81	25.42	25.53
1916.....	25.93	26.23	26.05	25.07	25.97	26.13	25.81	26.53	27.50	28.48	31.54	32.49
1917.....	32.76	34.87	38.33	42.07	44.19	40.83	40.40	43.16	39.46	39.23	39.42	42.53
1918.....	41.32	42.07	42.62	42.82	42.41	42.30	40.69	39.63	39.54	39.38	39.22	38.95
1919.....	49.78	49.95	47.93	48.24	48.66	47.54	47.14	49.28	49.58	47.70	48.32	48.79
1920.....	50.23	51.13	51.95	55.26	58.09	59.53	59.91	56.62	55.05	48.43	44.09	41.61
1921.....	39.74	36.77	35.18	33.15	29.71	29.35	26.83	26.25	25.31	24.22	23.80	26.10
1922.....	38.08	39.90	32.09	31.94	31.61	30.22	28.39	27.24	26.24	28.25	30.78	31.58
1923.....	32.58	33.58	35.48	35.86	36.44	35.32	33.27	31.81	32.60	34.84	35.19	34.67

Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates. As reported monthly by country dealers.

TABLE 689.—Cottonseed meal: Price per ton paid by farmers, United States, 1910-1923.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	\$32.33	\$33.77	\$33.17	\$32.70	\$32.09	\$32.18	\$32.38	\$32.64	\$32.36	\$31.84	\$31.37	\$31.58
1911.....	31.83	31.43	31.53	31.09	31.08	30.92	31.17	30.92	31.01	30.78	30.12	30.50
1912.....	30.43	30.57	31.22	31.80	32.28	31.84	31.82	31.53	30.60	30.28	30.37	30.16
1913.....	30.97	31.16	31.05	30.89	31.23	31.53	31.56	31.78	32.82	31.94	31.97	32.36
1914.....	32.49	32.59	32.65	32.75	32.98	32.98	32.52	32.34	30.73	29.44	28.36	28.64
1915.....	29.53	30.58	31.33	31.45	31.54	31.39	31.36	31.07	30.79	33.77	34.95	36.45
1916.....	37.03	37.08	36.46	36.02	34.72	35.90	34.98	35.06	36.17	37.80	41.52	42.96
1917.....	42.95	43.33	43.67	44.73	45.62	45.17	46.45	49.25	50.00	50.98	53.52	55.52
1918.....	55.93	56.25	56.59	56.41	56.21	56.18	55.69	55.60	57.40	58.22	59.95	60.64
1919.....	62.81	62.61	62.88	63.29	63.40	63.06	64.77	71.73	74.08	72.58	76.16	78.57
1920.....	79.39	79.79	79.70	78.87	78.74	78.52	77.63	73.84	68.22	61.81	50.96	47.97
1921.....	42.92	41.98	40.17	37.41	36.75	37.84	38.24	40.74	41.97	43.84	43.67	44.23
1922.....	45.08	45.26	47.90	49.44	50.47	50.42	51.06	48.87	45.48	46.10	50.54	52.70
1923.....	52.79	53.91	53.37	52.79	52.35	51.89	50.36	49.64	49.47	51.08	51.49	51.75

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. As reported monthly by country dealers.

FARM EQUIPMENT.

TABLE 690.—Farm equipment manufactured and sold in the United States, 1920-1922.

Calendar year.	Manufactured.		Sold in the United States.		Sold for export.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Planting machinery:						
1920.....	472,248	\$20,097,000	498,853	\$21,612,000	16,822	\$1,458,000
1921.....	310,855	8,441,000	208,572	5,870,000	9,699	466,000
1922.....	189,290	4,214,000	192,415	5,241,000	8,613	449,000
Plows and listers:						
1920.....	1,361,578	48,222,000	1,215,979	37,699,000	221,077	7,200,000
1921.....	596,209	18,007,000	407,780	9,071,000	102,262	2,648,000
1922.....	441,800	9,680,000	455,836	11,215,000	68,133	1,401,000
Tillage implements:						
1920.....		22,919,000		20,626,000		1,665,000
1921.....		10,436,000		7,488,000		960,000
1922.....		4,777,000		5,472,000		325,000
Cultivators:						
1920.....	560,179	15,186,000	580,830	17,306,000	45,863	670,600
1921.....	447,627	8,265,000	368,365	6,545,000	41,939	282,000
1922.....	259,535	4,372,000	305,773	5,571,000	12,726	226,000
Haying machinery:						
1920.....	411,556	24,703,000	388,112	19,667,000	94,011	6,220,000
1921.....	219,429	10,280,000	189,412	6,776,000	39,998	1,807,000
1922.....	154,367	7,636,000	189,567	8,931,000	14,330	734,000
Harvesting machinery:						
1920.....	282,177	41,015,000	168,829	30,626,000	41,334	7,339,000
1921.....	119,111	18,025,000	80,667	8,977,000	33,933	5,840,000
1922.....	80,565	11,822,000	80,337	11,242,000	16,512	2,747,000
Machines for preparing crops for market or use:						
1920.....	196,772	35,612,000	186,918	34,749,000	30,230	3,010,000
1921.....	97,988	21,436,000	64,469	15,032,000	6,670	1,988,000
1922.....	172,268	18,294,000	146,988	19,872,000	36,024	3,487,000
Tractors:						
Gas—						
1920.....	203,207	193,563,000	162,968	161,896,000	26,143	30,850,000
1921.....	73,198	50,295,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1922.....	99,662	52,178,000	101,192	52,440,000	10,223	6,468,000
Steam—						
1920.....	1,766	4,661,000	1,401	3,903,000	121	370,000
1921.....	1,108	2,874,000	724	1,737,000	73	188,000
1922.....	266	1,065,000	519	1,431,000	56	228,000
Horse-drawn vehicles:						
1920.....	449,095	42,423,000	430,469	40,929,000	3,810	330,000
1921.....	92,816	8,861,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1922.....	148,548	11,968,000	166,207	12,410,000	2,028	116,000
Barn and barnyard equipment:²						
1921.....		430,000		437,000		
1922.....		4,896,000		4,306,000		3,000

¹ The sales statistics for 1921 relate exclusively to complete machines and were compiled almost wholly from returns made by 427 establishments classified in the "agricultural implements" industry. No sales data were collected for that year from establishments manufacturing gas tractors, horse-drawn vehicles, barn equipment, and miscellaneous farm equipment.

² Figures for 1921 relate to barn equipment only. No data for 1920.

TABLE 690.—*Farm equipment manufactured and sold in the United States, 1920-1922—Continued.*

Calendar year.	Manufactured.		Sold in the United States.		Sold for export.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Miscellaneous:						
1920.....		\$93,544,000		\$82,429,000		\$7,495,000
1921.....		175,738,000		(1)		(1)
1922.....		79,224,000		83,886,000		5,494,000
Grand total:						
1920.....		536,945,000		471,442,000		66,628,000
1921.....		328,041,000		(1)		(1)
1922.....		209,640,000		222,908,000		21,863,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Figures for 1920, Bureau of Public Roads. Figures for 1921 and 1922, Bureau of the Census.

¹ The sales statistics for 1921 relate exclusively to complete machines and were compiled almost wholly from returns made by 427 establishments classified in the "agricultural implements" industry. No sales data were collected for that year from establishments manufacturing gas tractors, horse-drawn vehicles, barn equipment, and miscellaneous farm equipment.

MORTGAGE DEBT.

TABLE 691.—*Mortgage debt on owner-operated farms, 1910 and 1920.*

State.	Number farms operated by owners (per cent of all farms).		Average size of owner-operated farm.		Per cent of owner-operated farms mortgaged.		Average debt per farm.		Average debt per acre.	
	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Maine.....	94.1	94.2	104.8	111.7	26.5	28.7	\$845	\$1,506	\$8.06	\$13.48
New Hampshire.....	90.5	90.6	116.9	123.4	25.5	29.0	842	1,378	7.20	11.17
Vermont.....	85.8	86.4	126.0	140.2	46.8	48.7	1,025	2,049	7.54	14.61
Massachusetts.....	86.9	87.8	73.1	72.0	40.6	45.0	1,361	2,007	18.62	27.88
Rhode Island.....	77.2	79.5	77.9	76.7	28.9	29.2	1,355	1,746	17.39	22.76
Connecticut.....	86.6	86.8	78.6	78.4	42.9	45.4	1,809	2,195	16.61	23.00
New York.....	77.3	78.5	94.9	99.4	43.4	43.9	1,556	2,436	16.40	24.51
New Jersey.....	72.1	73.7	64.8	65.1	48.9	48.1	1,826	2,703	28.18	41.52
Pennsylvania.....	74.9	75.9	78.5	81.5	30.9	31.6	1,368	1,976	17.43	24.25
Delaware.....	57.0	59.3	77.2	75.1	36.6	33.6	1,618	2,344	19.06	31.21
Maryland.....	68.5	68.5	86.7	83.9	36.2	34.6	1,457	2,641	16.81	31.48
Virginia.....	72.6	73.2	110.1	100.9	15.8	17.8	887	1,972	8.06	19.54
West Virginia.....	78.6	82.6	107.7	108.4	12.5	14.2	710	1,241	6.59	11.45
North Carolina.....	57.3	56.1	107.7	88.8	18.3	16.2	617	1,587	4.80	17.87
South Carolina.....	36.5	35.1	125.1	99.2	23.3	21.1	908	2,051	7.22	30.06
Georgia.....	33.9	32.9	150.6	125.3	18.5	22.7	794	1,811	5.27	14.45
Florida.....	70.8	71.3	121.1	105.5	14.6	21.1	652	1,767	5.38	16.75
Ohio.....	70.6	69.3	83.5	84.3	28.6	28.5	1,491	2,812	17.86	33.36
Indiana.....	68.9	66.9	93.9	93.8	38.3	37.5	1,433	2,604	15.26	27.76
Illinois.....	57.6	55.9	122.6	122.7	38.4	38.5	3,135	5,379	25.57	43.84
Michigan.....	58.3	81.1	87.7	91.2	48.0	49.4	1,107	2,147	12.62	23.54
Wisconsin.....	55.3	84.3	115.0	111.8	51.1	59.1	2,116	4,072	18.49	36.42
Minnesota.....	78.2	74.4	169.3	168.8	46.0	52.4	1,864	4,419	11.01	27.92
Iowa.....	61.3	57.1	152.0	148.1	51.2	54.2	4,048	9,358	26.63	63.19
Missouri.....	69.4	70.4	131.0	133.4	46.0	46.2	1,758	3,147	13.42	22.59
North Dakota.....	85.0	73.3	373.1	471.7	50.2	71.1	2,493	4,786	6.68	10.15
South Dakota.....	74.7	64.1	333.1	505.5	37.4	57.0	2,897	6,402	8.70	12.66
Nebraska.....	61.1	56.0	340.4	379.2	38.9	50.5	3,154	7,025	9.27	18.53
Kansas.....	62.5	58.7	259.6	282.0	44.3	45.4	2,326	4,063	8.96	14.48
Kentucky.....	65.7	66.3	102.5	93.6	19.4	22.6	906	1,889	8.84	20.18
Tennessee.....	58.6	58.6	101.8	93.0	16.7	21.8	727	1,812	7.14	19.48
Alabama.....	39.5	41.8	127.8	113.2	26.4	26.0	638	1,176	4.21	10.39
Mississippi.....	33.6	35.6	127.3	124.1	32.3	26.3	686	1,375	4.60	11.06
Louisiana.....	44.0	42.3	127.7	109.3	18.6	20.6	1,190	1,989	9.32	18.20
Texas.....	46.9	46.1	353.3	339.2	32.7	34.8	1,584	2,984	4.48	8.80
Oklahoma.....	44.9	48.6	187.3	198.2	42.2	50.4	1,114	2,167	5.98	10.88
Arkansas.....	49.7	48.4	116.2	104.8	21.0	30.2	840	1,306	4.55	12.46
Montana.....	89.1	87.2	455.4	575.9	20.6	59.5	2,092	3,069	5.91	6.37
Wyoming.....	89.0	85.1	526.9	698.3	19.7	41.1	2,749	8,887	5.22	5.37
Colorado.....	80.1	75.6	274.0	411.2	26.0	46.7	2,508	3,980	9.15	8.66
New Mexico.....	93.6	86.3	212.5	693.2	3.3	24.8	1,854	2,581	8.72	3.73
Arizona.....	88.9	78.9	106.7	485.4	12.7	43.0	2,772	5,441	25.98	11.21
Utah.....	91.2	88.0	146.1	179.9	22.7	43.9	1,294	3,009	8.86	16.78
Nevada.....	80.9	85.3	474.7	526.9	16.6	32.8	4,738	8,499	9.96	16.16
Idaho.....	88.2	82.3	183.7	198.2	33.2	57.9	1,917	4,076	11.71	20.77
Washington.....	84.5	79.5	191.9	175.7	33.7	45.5	2,017	3,134	10.51	17.84
Oregon.....	83.1	79.4	231.1	251.3	33.4	44.8	2,060	3,622	8.62	14.41
California.....	75.5	74.4	227.0	196.3	40.1	50.4	2,802	6,001	12.34	30.57
United States.....	62.1	60.9	151.6	162.2	33.2	37.2	1,715	3,356	9.99	17.50

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

BANKRUPTCY AMONG FARMERS.

TABLE 692.—*Bankruptcy among farmers: Cases concluded in fiscal years ending June 30, 1910-1923.*

State.	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			1912-13			1913-14		
	Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.	
		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.
Maine.....	697	85	12.2	496	66	13.3	584	110	18.8	568	59	10.4	597	66	11.1
New Hampshire.....	114	7	6.1	59	1	1.7	88	3	3.6	107	6	5.6	170	4	2.4
Vermont.....	112	19	17.0	125	10	8.0	113	11	9.7	108	9	8.3	108	8	7.8
Massachusetts.....	977	7	.7	950	6	.6	914	19	2.1	872	4	.5	1,112	9	.8
Rhode Island.....	76	3	4.0	64	---	---	85	1	1.2	144	---	---	90	---	---
Connecticut.....	74	2	2.7	192	2	1.0	221	4	1.8	210	3	1.4	138	1	.7
New York.....	1,838	37	2.0	2,110	37	1.8	2,272	33	1.5	2,402	41	1.7	2,078	33	1.6
New Jersey.....	67	1	1.2	112	1	.9	439	4	.9	288	4	1.4	296	4	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	966	14	1.5	799	10	1.3	617	21	3.4	990	21	2.1	762	26	3.4
Ohio.....	886	32	3.6	742	27	3.6	835	24	2.9	849	28	3.3	808	27	3.3
Indiana.....	316	18	5.7	245	26	10.6	230	13	5.7	309	23	7.4	302	19	6.3
Illinois.....	1,515	43	3.3	1,105	27	2.4	1,328	34	2.6	1,052	29	2.8	1,651	35	2.1
Michigan.....	801	2	.7	301	4	1.3	296	3	1.0	347	68	15.3	153	2	1.3
Wisconsin.....	229	3	1.3	251	5	2.0	218	4	1.9	292	10	3.4	819	8	2.6
Minnesota.....	572	60	10.5	333	28	8.4	422	29	6.9	411	32	7.8	430	29	6.7
Iowa.....	272	53	31.3	285	56	19.7	276	82	29.7	358	60	16.8	345	69	20.0
Missouri.....	494	16	3.2	506	10	2.0	346	9	2.6	518	15	2.9	523	11	2.1
North Dakota.....	189	67	51.8	119	41	34.5	125	54	43.2	165	92	55.8	194	105	54.1
South Dakota.....	82	30	36.6	36	11	30.6	94	19	20.2	86	25	29.1	115	42	36.6
Nebraska.....	104	15	14.4	95	14	14.7	111	15	13.5	145	15	10.3	114	12	10.5
Kansas.....	148	14	9.5	145	7	4.8	178	11	6.4	196	19	9.7	259	21	8.1
Delaware.....	7	---	---	9	---	---	16	2	12.5	7	1	14.3	33	2	6.1
Maryland.....	151	5	3.3	81	6	7.4	117	6	5.1	109	4	3.7	189	7	6.0
Dist. Columbia.....	52	---	---	60	---	---	43	---	---	56	---	---	43	---	---
Virginia.....	300	6	2.0	359	14	3.9	431	7	1.6	514	17	3.3	468	12	2.6
West Virginia.....	187	10	5.4	277	13	4.7	306	10	3.3	292	9	3.1	521	1	.2
North Carolina.....	71	1	1.4	99	1	1.0	83	---	---	52	1	1.9	108	1	.9
South Carolina.....	98	1	1.0	67	3	4.5	85	2	2.4	107	1	.9	108	3	2.8
Georgia.....	410	39	9.5	457	40	8.2	506	48	9.5	557	51	9.2	670	73	10.9
Florida.....	132	1	.8	89	1	1.1	102	4	3.9	309	1	.5	153	1	.7
Kentucky.....	298	19	6.4	204	25	12.3	285	37	13.0	369	34	9.2	466	39	8.3
Tennessee.....	604	8	1.3	517	20	3.9	694	19	2.7	680	14	2.1	630	19	3.6
Alabama.....	257	10	3.9	395	18	4.6	519	32	6.2	792	31	3.9	1,227	52	4.2
Mississippi.....	198	1	.6	100	2	2.0	101	3	3.0	201	4	2.0	157	---	---
Arkansas.....	159	12	7.6	183	10	5.5	140	16	11.4	148	8	5.4	163	6	3.7
Louisiana.....	187	16	8.6	212	21	9.9	201	13	6.5	179	15	8.4	201	13	6.5
Oklahoma.....	159	14	8.9	177	16	9.0	300	11	3.7	294	29	9.9	319	18	5.6
Texas.....	287	24	8.4	304	25	8.2	251	22	8.8	579	37	6.4	508	44	8.7
Montana.....	98	9	9.2	87	9	10.3	129	30	15.5	144	38	26.4	170	55	32.4
Idaho.....	37	5	13.5	35	1	2.9	35	1	2.9	50	5	10.0	78	24	30.8
Wyoming.....	9	---	---	18	---	---	21	2	9.5	22	3	13.6	28	2	7.1
Colorado.....	204	17	8.3	192	19	9.9	234	24	10.3	322	17	5.3	249	31	12.5
New Mexico.....	81	1	3.2	25	1	4.0	11	---	---	18	---	---	42	2	4.8
Arizona.....	17	---	---	19	---	---	27	---	---	16	---	---	7	1	14.3
Utah.....	88	3	3.4	116	5	4.3	126	5	4.0	142	2	1.4	177	3	1.7
Nevada.....	11	---	---	3	---	---	19	3	15.8	24	1	4.2	---	---	---
Washington.....	169	9	5.3	237	11	4.9	237	16	7.1	363	22	6.1	406	36	8.8
Oregon.....	106	9	8.5	170	10	5.9	174	9	5.2	216	18	8.3	466	32	6.9
California.....	692	69	10.0	548	19	3.5	628	22	3.5	738	31	4.2	782	47	6.0
United States.....	14,795	849	5.7	14,150	679	4.8	15,589	837	5.4	17,588	942	5.4	18,741	1,045	5.6

TABLE 692.—*Bankruptcy among farmers: Cases concluded in fiscal years ending June 30, 1910-1923—Continued.*

State.	1914-15			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.	
		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.		Number.	Per cent of all cases.
Maine.....	779	88	11.3	589	115	19.5	775	100	12.9	735	85	11.6	538	77	14.7
New Hampshire.....	109	6	5.5	62	1	1.6	87	2	2.3	67	3	4.5	51	5	9.8
Vermont.....	96	7	7.3	118	9	7.6	125	19	15.2	86	6	7.0	67	7	10.4
Massachusetts.....	1,067	8	.8	1,491	9	.6	1,682	12	.7	1,645	21	1.3	1,565	9	.6
Rhode Island.....	54	—	—	144	1	.7	89	—	—	112	1	.9	73	1	1.4
Connecticut.....	224	3	1.3	271	8	3.0	391	19	4.9	278	9	3.2	247	5	2.0
New York.....	2,397	57	2.4	2,776	46	1.7	3,108	75	2.4	2,926	59	2.0	2,644	57	2.2
New Jersey.....	844	1	.3	558	7	1.3	625	8	1.3	302	5	1.7	388	6	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	1,008	32	3.2	1,002	35	3.5	1,021	47	4.6	807	33	4.1	700	26	3.7
Ohio.....	806	24	2.8	945	44	4.7	924	28	3.0	969	43	4.4	687	18	2.3
Indiana.....	253	16	6.3	355	22	6.2	322	26	8.1	225	15	6.7	157	14	8.9
Illinois.....	1,398	44	3.2	1,603	57	3.6	1,709	69	4.0	1,445	46	3.2	1,513	25	1.7
Michigan.....	420	4	.8	419	9	2.2	538	12	2.2	497	12	2.4	592	10	1.7
Wisconsin.....	314	6	1.9	416	14	3.4	439	7	1.6	390	10	2.6	397	11	2.8
Minnesota.....	435	16	3.7	516	19	3.7	644	56	9.2	668	49	7.3	583	16	2.7
Iowa.....	295	66	22.4	373	82	21.7	360	72	20.0	363	78	21.5	261	40	15.3
Missouri.....	551	10	1.8	604	20	3.3	598	28	4.7	681	24	3.5	564	31	5.2
North Dakota.....	190	111	58.4	175	90	51.4	148	60	40.5	165	61	37.0	103	27	30.3
South Dakota.....	142	33	23.2	90	16	17.8	181	50	27.6	37	7	16.6	23	6	26.1
Nebraska.....	184	18	9.8	171	23	13.5	216	20	9.3	204	12	5.9	154	8	5.2
Kansas.....	307	36	11.7	249	26	10.4	244	36	14.9	226	26	11.5	208	18	8.7
Delaware.....	18	—	—	12	—	—	18	—	—	16	—	—	5	—	—
Maryland.....	141	6	4.3	146	10	6.9	141	13	9.2	177	19	10.7	109	6	5.5
Dist. Columbia.....	39	—	—	130	—	—	54	—	—	60	—	—	13	—	—
Virginia.....	555	21	3.8	696	25	3.6	703	41	5.8	561	37	6.6	419	38	9.1
West Virginia.....	485	16	3.3	302	14	4.6	263	20	6.8	302	14	4.9	205	16	7.8
North Carolina.....	118	3	2.5	168	1	.6	117	3	2.6	144	8	5.6	72	3	4.2
South Carolina.....	156	—	—	184	5	2.7	129	7	5.4	81	2	2.5	90	2	3.3
Georgia.....	1,481	126	8.5	1,862	310	6.7	1,667	318	19.1	1,456	322	22.1	852	216	25.4
Florida.....	220	5	2.3	253	4	1.6	202	5	2.5	173	8	4.6	110	10	9.1
Kentucky.....	579	19	3.3	509	30	5.9	470	19	4.0	476	29	6.1	273	32	11.7
Tennessee.....	1,165	36	3.1	948	45	4.8	1,059	65	6.1	890	44	4.9	507	22	4.3
Alabama.....	1,081	72	6.7	861	85	9.9	806	88	10.9	1,544	93	6.0	1,341	68	5.1
Mississippi.....	92	—	—	101	4	4.0	368	12	3.3	490	13	2.7	130	4	3.1
Arkansas.....	186	7	3.8	301	20	6.6	319	36	11.3	169	32	18.9	185	20	10.8
Louisiana.....	213	23	10.8	277	25	9.0	242	29	12.0	173	28	16.2	156	21	13.5
Oklahoma.....	228	17	7.5	448	36	8.0	452	39	8.6	273	31	11.4	224	13	5.8
Texas.....	421	60	11.9	376	97	11.1	760	113	14.9	614	95	15.5	539	110	20.4
Montana.....	200	71	35.5	270	81	30.0	281	90	32.0	198	28	19.2	204	62	30.5
Idaho.....	67	26	37.3	90	40	50.0	121	27	22.3	70	15	21.4	98	20	20.4
Wyoming.....	40	8	20.0	22	3	13.6	43	3	7.0	28	3	10.7	25	—	—
Colorado.....	297	47	15.8	326	38	11.7	363	49	13.5	257	21	8.2	174	19	10.9
New Mexico.....	84	—	—	37	3	8.1	25	2	8.0	26	4	15.4	22	1	4.5
Arizona.....	19	2	10.5	25	—	—	22	2	9.1	38	1	2.6	23	—	—
Utah.....	167	6	3.6	288	14	4.9	242	20	8.3	297	22	7.4	302	9	3.0
Nevada.....	2	—	—	5	—	—	15	—	—	9	1	11.1	11	1	9.1
Washington.....	350	27	7.7	461	38	8.2	504	42	8.3	498	50	10.0	341	23	6.7
Oregon.....	439	31	7.1	423	18	4.3	413	40	9.7	573	32	5.6	381	28	7.4
California.....	907	42	4.6	980	59	6.0	1,210	74	6.1	975	55	5.6	991	49	4.9
United States.....	21,233	1,246	5.9	23,931	1,658	6.9	25,265	1,906	7.5	23,462	1,632	7.0	19,301	1,207	6.3

TABLE 692—Bankruptcy among farmers: Cases concluded in fiscal years ending June 30, 1910-1923—Continued.

State.	1919-20			1920-21			1921-22			1922-23		
	Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.		Total.	Farmers.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent of all cases.		Num-ber.	Per cent of all cases.		Num-ber.	Per cent of all cases.		Num-ber.	Per cent of all cases.
Maine.....	484	80	11.0	420	62	14.8	431	51	11.8	658	94	14.3
New Hampshire.....	51	4	7.8	58	8	5.7	123	7	5.7	76	12	15.8
Vermont.....	133	10	7.5	85	14	16.5	166	21	12.7	100	20	20.0
Massachusetts.....	1,034	6	.6	728	9	1.2	901	10	1.1	1,592	5	.3
Rhode Island.....	38	---	---	50	1	2.0	72	1	1.4	166	---	---
Connecticut.....	190	2	1.1	138	2	1.5	201	2	1.0	399	15	3.8
New York.....	2,241	49	2.2	2,039	61	3.0	2,076	38	1.8	3,128	96	3.1
New Jersey.....	326	2	.6	297	5	1.7	277	4	1.4	502	4	.8
Pennsylvania.....	534	16	3.0	421	25	5.9	571	35	6.1	1,165	48	4.1
Ohio.....	599	18	3.0	490	28	5.0	680	64	9.4	1,279	156	12.2
Indiana.....	138	12	8.7	124	16	12.9	245	59	24.1	333	84	25.2
Illinois.....	1,099	29	2.7	697	11	1.6	1,012	81	8.0	1,714	192	11.2
Michigan.....	338	4	1.2	220	1	.5	424	11	2.5	909	27	3.0
Wisconsin.....	314	20	6.4	232	11	4.7	364	32	8.8	696	110	15.8
Minnesota.....	532	42	7.9	480	57	11.9	651	190	29.0	1,023	291	28.5
Iowa.....	194	36	18.6	275	75	27.3	704	368	52.3	935	499	52.3
Missouri.....	514	26	4.9	301	22	7.3	403	61	15.1	500	105	18.9
North Dakota.....	120	50	38.5	146	93	63.7	302	237	78.5	749	615	82.1
South Dakota.....	131	18	13.7	76	24	31.6	73	38	52.1	232	148	63.8
Nebraska.....	118	11	9.3	86	8	9.3	184	60	32.6	259	132	51.0
Kansas.....	168	31	19.6	211	45	21.3	328	113	34.5	588	225	38.3
Delaware.....	6	1	16.7	20	---	---	35	3	8.6	29	2	6.9
Maryland.....	79	8	3.8	84	5	6.0	169	17	10.7	170	37	21.8
Dist. Columbia.....	32	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---	59	---	---
Virginia.....	291	17	5.8	516	24	4.7	726	40	5.5	1,320	87	6.6
West Virginia.....	183	5	2.7	220	10	4.6	268	12	4.5	328	7	2.1
North Carolina.....	42	3	7.1	63	2	3.2	154	13	8.4	215	16	7.4
South Carolina.....	46	1	2.2	58	4	6.9	115	1	.9	246	24	9.8
Georgia.....	909	139	14.2	1,068	241	22.7	2,344	588	25.1	2,918	772	26.5
Florida.....	86	10	11.6	111	11	9.9	145	4	2.8	348	14	4.0
Kentucky.....	241	24	10.0	186	21	11.2	222	43	19.4	537	89	15.0
Tennessee.....	560	32	5.7	724	24	3.3	1,135	46	4.1	1,600	118	7.4
Alabama.....	735	49	6.7	1,419	43	3.0	2,461	100	4.1	1,977	181	9.3
Mississippi.....	57	3	5.3	239	12	5.0	265	12	4.5	462	35	7.1
Arkansas.....	439	8	1.8	163	17	10.4	266	72	27.1	454	76	16.7
Louisiana.....	139	17	12.2	114	12	10.5	219	32	14.6	423	129	30.5
Oklahoma.....	139	18	9.4	128	13	10.2	240	38	15.8	551	81	14.7
Texas.....	236	57	24.2	363	82	21.4	628	122	19.4	1,208	253	20.9
Montana.....	178	63	35.4	226	82	36.3	363	215	59.2	611	366	59.9
Idaho.....	86	12	14.0	80	19	23.8	189	79	46.8	292	160	54.8
Wyoming.....	21	3	14.3	24	8	33.3	42	12	28.6	66	14	25.0
Colorado.....	141	18	12.8	212	48	22.6	249	77	30.9	368	118	32.2
New Mexico.....	18	3	16.7	20	2	10.0	37	8	8.1	17	3	17.7
Arizona.....	12	---	---	21	1	4.8	40	9	22.5	105	37	35.2
Utah.....	185	5	2.7	151	17	11.3	177	23	12.4	235	32	13.6
Nevada.....	1	---	---	11	---	---	21	2	9.5	2	---	---
Washington.....	300	20	6.7	261	29	11.1	377	49	13.0	737	131	18.0
Oregon.....	207	7	3.4	407	11	2.7	370	33	8.9	717	110	15.3
California.....	949	59	6.2	682	57	8.4	1,004	110	11.0	1,150	183	15.9
United States.....	15,583	997	6.4	15,162	1,363	9.0	22,462	3,286	14.4	34,256	5,940	17.4

FARMERS' INCOMES.

TABLE 693.—Farmers' incomes: Returns from farming, 1922.

Item.	United States.	North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Number of reports.....	6,094	648	808	1,274	1,395	1,282	692
Size of farm.....acres.....	252	148	206	145	339	212	498
Value of farm real estate.....	\$13,586	\$8,748	\$9,565	\$13,986	\$19,940	\$9,027	\$17,672
Value of farm personalty (Jan. 1, 1922).....	2,844	3,043	1,857	2,563	3,661	2,153	3,955
Receipts:							
Crop sales.....	818	981	886	506	684	888	1,286
Sales of livestock.....	660	352	347	754	1,148	410	617
Sales of livestock products.....	464	1,193	245	621	379	167	382
Miscellaneous sales.....	42	92	54	39	24	32	37
Total.....	1,972	2,618	1,532	1,920	2,235	1,497	2,322
Cash outlay:							
Hired labor.....	331	524	309	245	280	284	522
Livestock bought.....	204	153	181	228	321	138	138
Feed bought.....	175	467	86	176	178	90	159
Fertilizer.....	57	151	178	41	6	32	9
Seed.....	43	59	38	40	39	88	54
Taxes.....	174	146	91	210	211	111	270
Tools and machinery.....	123	143	82	122	152	81	177
Miscellaneous purchases.....	150	215	85	149	198	92	181
Total.....	1,257	1,858	1,030	1,211	1,385	866	1,510
Receipts less expenses.....	715	760	502	709	850	631	812
Increase in inventory.....	202	98	121	219	385	104	174
Net result.....	917	858	623	928	1,235	735	986
<i>Noncash, estimated items, reported for approximately two-thirds the number of farms.</i>							
Value of food and fuel produced and used on the farm.....	294	273	362	276	287	301	269
Value of family labor, including owner.....	716	850	504	759	854	477	919
Change in value of real estate during 1922 (—shows decrease).....	—52	—16	78	—105	—27	9	—303

Division of Farm Management. Computed from reports of 6,094 individual farms operated by their owners.

TABLE 694.—Farmers' incomes: Returns to labor and to capital, 1922.

Item.	United States.	North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Net results, as given.....	\$917	\$858	\$623	\$928	\$1,235	\$735	\$986
Add food and fuel ¹	294	273	362	276	287	301	269
Total farm returns.....	1,211	1,131	985	1,204	1,522	1,036	1,255
Less unpaid labor ²	\$716	\$850	\$504	\$759	\$854	\$477	\$919
Return to capital.....	495	281	481	445	668	559	336
Return to capital, per cent ³	8.0	2.4	4.2	2.7	2.8	5.0	1.6
Interest assuming rate of 6 per cent ⁴	\$986	\$707	\$985	\$993	\$1,416	\$671	\$1,298
Return to all unpaid labor.....	235	424	300	211	106	365	—43
Return to operator (prorated) ⁵	158	334	236	156	70	286	—37
Return to operator (family labor at hired labor rates) ⁶	9	244	176	13	—182	273	—170

Division of Farm Management. Computed from reports of 6,094 owner-operators and other information. In computing this table certain arbitrary assumptions are explicitly or implicitly made.

¹ Average of estimates of 4,748 farmers.

² Average as estimated by 5,243 farmers.

³ Based on reported value of farm property January 1, 1922.

⁴ Many men recall paying much more than 6 per cent.

⁵ Assumes that all unpaid family labor shares the reduced amount according to the amount of its claim established. (1) For the operator as 12 times the monthly wages without board and (2) for the rest of the family, the difference between operator's labor so figured and the reported value of unpaid labor.

⁶ The assumption is that the operator bears all the burden of failure to earn common hired labor wages, and attributes such wages to his family before computing his remainder or wages.

TABLE 695.—Farmers' incomes: Summary of the business of 14 farms operated by the same men for 11 consecutive years, Palmer Township, Washington Co., Ohio, 1912-1922.

Item.	Year beginning Nov. 1—										
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Average acres per farm:											
Entire farm	146	143	143	144	148	157	161	170	171	172	170
Waste land	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22
Woodland not pastured	11	11	13	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14
Permanent pasture	67	64	66	64	69	76	80	81	87	86	86
Untillable	27	27	25	27	31	33	33	34	36	36	36
Tillable	40	37	41	37	38	43	47	47	51	52	44
Rotation pasture	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	—	4	4	8
Rented out and idle	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	3
Crops	42	42	40	43	45	45	47	52	45	42	43
Corn	10	9	10	11	11	12	11	11	9	10	10
Wheat	10	10	6	10	9	10	11	14	10	9	8
Hay	19	19	20	18	21	19	20	20	21	19	20
Fruit	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	8	3
Other crops	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	5	2	1	2
Yields per acre:											
Corn (bushels)	40	52	41	37	35	40	20	47	40	44	43
Wheat (bushels)	14	8	18	18	9	14	11	21	12	10	11
Hay (tons)	1.6	1.1	.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Livestock:											
Productive animal units ¹	13.2	14.2	15.4	14.8	15.9	18	17.9	17.9	18.5	17	15.6
Cattle	5.4	6.5	7.7	8.1	9.3	11.8	12	11.8	12	11.3	10.8
Colts	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2
Sheep	4.6	4	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.1
Hogs	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.2
Poultry	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Receipts per animal unit	\$87	\$55	\$59	\$60	\$68	\$87	\$83	\$116	\$52	\$56	\$46
Labor, months—total	16.6	18.1	16.7	16.8	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	16.7	17.6	18
Regular hired	—	—	—	—	.5	.8	.7	.8	—	—	.6
Extra hired	.6	2.2	.3	.6	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	1
Family	4	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4
Operator's	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Capital, total	\$5,576	\$5,674	\$5,908	\$5,936	\$6,119	\$6,689	\$7,372	\$7,400	\$8,084	\$7,561	\$7,220
Real estate	4,296	4,238	4,278	4,259	4,402	4,620	4,688	5,160	5,450	5,390	5,312
Land	2,725	2,652	2,694	2,642	2,768	2,992	3,024	3,303	3,492	3,364	3,275
Dwelling	814	814	814	843	843	858	871	883	919	948	934
Other buildings	757	772	760	774	801	980	963	976	1,039	1,078	1,103
Working capital	1,279	1,436	1,630	1,677	1,717	1,899	2,514	2,240	2,634	2,171	1,908
Livestock	767	916	1,020	1,079	1,100	1,213	1,667	1,414	1,549	1,204	1,060
Cattle	180	239	345	378	426	484	755	601	762	552	476
Colts	80	82	71	84	81	58	29	28	47	34	54
Sheep	92	135	106	91	107	128	193	202	197	102	99
Hogs	71	79	82	101	75	70	185	130	139	86	56
Poultry	45	52	59	64	66	72	90	76	94	100	91
Work stock	298	328	356	350	343	397	413	375	320	330	284
Machinery	266	297	307	310	326	340	359	385	492	511	511
Feed and supplies	209	186	206	251	248	273	443	394	546	414	289
Cash to run farm	37	37	37	37	43	43	45	47	47	42	43
Value real estate per acre	29	30	30	30	30	31	30	30	31	31	31
Cost of improvements per farm	31	14	34	58	68	9	14	12	80	37	9
Cost of machinery bought per farm	56	37	26	44	43	49	35	151	12	101	30
Receipts, total	822	806	932	893	1,068	1,570	1,498	2,089	1,319	964	1,344
Crops	209	72	147	180	147	179	191	434	132	76	91
Corn	18	4	30	14	16	26	4	20	10	—	14
Wheat	38	6	35	87	21	87	47	337	48	16	12
Hay	88	47	21	29	30	11	52	35	28	22	19
Fruit	58	2	48	30	27	18	63	10	35	33	41
Other crops	12	13	13	20	53	87	25	32	11	5	5
Livestock and products	598	585	693	651	804	1,265	1,156	1,308	960	686	834
Dairy products	32	48	61	84	100	125	97	137	123	88	70
Cattle	131	153	199	170	222	426	—383	459	279	210	248
Colts	44	35	41	14	19	6	9	11	18	23	12
Sheep	71	4	34	25	39	90	26	28	—51	—4	57
Wool	97	78	65	65	68	158	154	186	84	61	114
Hogs	64	106	153	132	160	216	233	157	134	74	98
Poultry	21	37	34	22	36	51	45	52	37	19	35
Eggs	108	124	143	188	169	194	229	278	209	215	200
Increase feed inventory	—	79	—	—	36	37	—	152	—	—	—
Woodlot products	—	—	10	5	2	—	—	4	22	10	1
Rent for buildings and pasture	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	5	5
Outside work	40	70	81	55	81	82	144	184	198	187	408
Other receipts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenses, total	396	365	382	440	450	584	769	844	617	767	834
Labor	110	111	117	125	137	159	180	244	180	185	228
Hired	19	14	12	22	26	42	41	53	23	33	68
Family	91	97	105	103	101	117	139	171	155	152	155

¹ A productive animal unit in this area equals 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 hogs, 10 sheep, or 100 chickens.

TABLE 695.—Farmers' incomes: Summary of the business of 14 farms operated by the same men for 11 consecutive years, Palmer Township, Washington Co., Ohio, 1912-1922—Continued.

Item	Year beginning Nov. 1—										
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Expenses, total—Continued.											
Machinery.	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$32	\$33	\$35	\$35	\$46	\$42	\$48	\$54
Repairs.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Depreciation.	25	26	26	28	29	31	31	42	38	43	49
Dwelling.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	18	18
Repairs.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7
Depreciation.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Other buildings.	21	20	20	21	21	27	27	28	22	22	32
Repairs.	8	7	7	7	7	9	9	10	13	12	12
Depreciation.	12	13	13	14	14	18	18	18	19	20	20
Fence repairs.	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	10
Feeds purchased.	19	23	30	58	72	119	90	127	106	88	106
Seeds purchased.	18	23	23	20	23	18	35	44	48	32	35
Fertilizer.	40	33	39	40	44	61	71	112	88	66	56
Machine work hired.	23	14	10	18	22	21	26	51	34	17	23
Insurance.	3	6	6	5	6	7	9	9	13	9	8
Taxes.	42	45	46	47	48	53	58	66	90	109	129
Horseshoeing.	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	8	7	8
Breeding fees.	8	6	6	5	5	6	7	6	4	9	6
Veterinary fees.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2
Spray materials.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
Twine.	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	12	5	7	4
Fuel and oil.	3	4	4	1	2	3	5	5	21	21	36
Decrease work stock.	18	13	2	27	7	30	53	56	84	63	20
Decrease feed inventory.	22	14	3	3	118	3	3	42	42	7	7
Other expenses.	1	2	2	3	5	7	9	22	30	42	57
Farm income.	426	444	550	453	609	986	724	1,245	502	197	510
Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	279	284	292	297	306	334	368	870	404	378	361
Labor income.	147	160	258	156	303	652	356	875	96	—	181
Operator's labor and management.	289	293	289	286	287	298	339	391	376	356	368
Per cent return on capital.	2.4	2.6	4.4	2.9	5.3	10.3	5.2	11.5	1.6	—2.1	2.0
Family living from farm.								\$504	\$371	\$358	\$378

Division of Farm Management.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

TABLE 696.—Foreign exchange: Average rates at New York, 1912-1923.

ARGENTINE PESOS, PAPER.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1912.	Cents. 42.460	Cents. 42.500	Cents. 42.604	Cents. 42.655	Cents. 42.526	Cents. 43.510	Cents. 42.510	Cents. 42.510	Cents. 42.510	Cents. 42.510	Cents. 42.478	Cents. 42.495
1913.	42.510	42.578	42.730	42.535	42.479	42.395	42.290	42.110	42.110	42.110	42.110	42.110
1914.	42.158	42.522	42.540	42.365	42.230	42.280	42.246	43.463	44.683	43.042	43.428	43.730
1915.	43.348	43.332	42.925	42.580	42.005	42.018	42.236	41.385	41.712	42.080	42.212	42.560
1916.	42.652	42.858	43.158	43.058	42.828	42.182	41.592	41.402	42.136	42.900	43.240	43.824
1917.	44.170	43.909	43.402	42.642	43.262	43.918	43.525	43.104	42.900	43.768	45.600	46.680
1918.	44.320	43.895	44.062	44.472	45.192	44.820	44.388	44.413	44.632	44.712	44.828	45.018
1919.	44.804	44.748	44.826	44.045	44.100	43.220	42.548	42.138	42.315	42.324	42.948	43.110
1920.	43.076	43.106	43.320	42.957	42.485	42.058	40.496	37.657	36.808	35.807	33.650	34.368
1921.	34.792	35.078	34.122	32.476	31.588	30.782	28.952	29.294	30.637	32.154	32.329	32.914
1922.	33.963	36.334	36.423	35.529	36.260	36.016	36.013	36.117	35.677	35.822	36.180	37.650
1923.	37.284	37.065	37.024	36.585	35.939	35.485	34.206	32.762	32.935	32.410	31.304	31.826

EGYPTIAN TALARI.¹

1912.	100.345	100.398	100.310	99.980	100.008	99.992	99.972	100.090	100.042	100.412	99.980	100.005
1913.	100.144	99.928	99.845	99.832	99.862	99.662	99.923	100.120	100.244	99.912	99.798	100.236
1914.	99.965	99.855	99.685	99.828	99.912	99.912	100.158	100.630	103.292	102.552	100.962	100.236
1915.	99.582	99.138	98.708	98.372	98.320	97.955	97.738	96.335	96.232	95.144	95.808	96.840
1916.	97.505	97.652	97.740	97.770	97.648	97.575	97.592	97.580	97.612	97.098	97.698	97.644
1917.	97.605	97.538	97.576	97.670	97.378	97.526	97.608	97.090	97.628	97.672	97.576	98.080
1918.	97.583	97.580	97.552	97.598	97.600	97.570	97.560	97.618	97.680	97.675	97.712	97.710
1919.	97.726	97.702	96.480	95.525	95.808	94.588	91.395	88.058	85.518	85.500	84.334	78.442
1920.	75.864	74.123	80.086	78.934	78.642	78.363	73.498	72.510	70.876	70.568	72.482	72.482
1921.	76.915	79.482	80.405	80.780	82.390	78.296	75.126	75.128	76.810	79.538	81.428	84.630
1922.	85.725	89.163	87.862	89.970	91.120	91.377	91.118	91.958	90.826	91.276	91.568	92.842
1923.	95.070	96.730	96.850	95.528	95.353	94.880						

¹ Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, page 506, through June, 1921; average of weekly quotations. Federal Reserve Bulletin, July, 1921, to date; average monthly rate of exchange.² Interpolation, no quotation.³ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, page 506, and 1922, page 543.

TABLE 696.—*Foreign exchange: Average rates at New York, 1913-1923—Contd.*INDIAN RUPEE.^a

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1919.....	35.650	35.550	35.875	35.550	42.500	42.500	43.000	43.500	45.000	43.000	43.375	45.000
1920.....	44.125	45.500	47.250	46.500	43.500	40.875	37.875	35.750	33.788	30.625	29.375	27.250
1921.....	28.574	28.938	26.906	26.100	26.344	25.422	23.059	24.224	26.890	27.419	26.874	27.449
1922.....	27.810	28.143	27.823	27.810	28.751	28.911	28.891	29.014	28.741	28.843	29.511	30.649
1923.....	31.726	31.850	31.566	31.346	31.081	30.992	30.859	30.461	30.602	31.063	30.860	31.005

POUND STERLING.^a

1912.....	\$4.8699	\$4.8728	\$4.8721	\$4.8710	\$4.8720	\$4.8756	\$4.8752	\$4.8725	\$4.8604	\$4.8574	\$4.8506	\$4.8502
1913.....	4.8698	4.8746	4.8729	4.8711	4.8651	4.8670	4.8678	4.8640	4.8568	4.8580	4.8526	4.8535
1914.....	4.8628	4.8570	4.8628	4.8608	4.8831	4.8849	4.8875	5.0000	4.9812	4.9830	4.9031	4.8715
1915.....	4.8422	4.8306	4.8018	4.7945	4.7925	4.7755	4.7648	4.7082	4.6912	4.6858	4.6706	4.7203
1916.....	4.7506	4.7591	4.7641	4.7648	4.7581	4.7579	4.7577	4.7575	4.7574	4.7567	4.7567	4.7479
1917.....	4.7567	4.7550	4.7544	4.7567	4.7555	4.7544	4.7553	4.7545	4.7548	4.7522	4.7520	4.7517
1918.....	4.7525	4.7525	4.7525	4.7550	4.7550	4.7538	4.7525	4.7562	4.7550	4.7550	4.7575	4.7575
1919.....	4.7575	4.7575	4.7000	4.6512	4.6562	4.6125	4.6275	4.2725	4.1800	4.1712	4.0812	3.7688
1920.....	3.6700	3.3762	3.7712	3.9130	3.8500	3.9475	3.8525	3.6200	3.5125	3.4730	3.4250	3.4912
1921.....	3.7562	3.8712	3.9150	3.9800	3.9775	3.7725	3.6321	3.6536	3.7240	3.8729	3.9702	4.1561
1922.....	4.2248	4.3620	4.3757	4.4134	4.4461	4.4019	4.4464	4.4647	4.4307	4.4355	4.4799	4.6095
1923.....	4.6546	4.6908	4.6937	4.6565	4.6257	4.6147	4.5834	4.5605	4.5422	4.5237	4.5222	4.5002

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

^a Federal Reserve Bulletin. January-September, 1919 highest rate for month. October 1919-December 1920, average of high and low quotations for month. January, 1921-June, 1921, average of weekly high and low quotations for month. July, 1921 to date, average rate of exchange.

^b International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1921, pages 504 and 498. Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1921 to date. Sight drafts 1912-1922; cables 1921 to date.

TABLE 697.—*Farmers' organizations handling grain, 1923.*

State.	Total Num- ber re- port- ing.	Membership.		Volume of business.							
		Num- ber re- port- ing.	Mem- bers.	Num- ber re- port- ing.	Amount. ¹	Grain handled, thousands of bushels.					
						Number re- port- ing.	Wheat	Rye.	Oats.	Other grains.	Total.
Illinois.....	392	328	39,318	269	\$52,445,000	276	11,075	547	19,373	34,003	64,908
Nebraska.....	335	247	30,177	185	33,341,000	181	10,802	253	2,169	12,625	25,849
Iowa.....	325	232	31,295	181	39,459,000	189	1,462	195	18,404	24,300	44,361
South Dakota.....	323	251	25,901	211	35,246,000	224	24,252	5,958	1,237	4,572	36,319
Kansas.....	289	217	29,911	160	32,160,000	173	21,233	58	659	2,696	24,648
Minnesota.....	249	204	31,803	176	25,405,000	177	5,095	3,496	9,916	8,611	27,120
North Dakota.....	205	148	19,274	112	16,743,000	122	6,674	1,167	4,092	6,359	18,292
Ohio.....	192	155	24,136	127	20,403,000	127	3,979	66	2,409	3,115	9,569
Missouri.....	180	119	18,144	90	22,648,000	89	11,149	103	526	2,842	14,620
Indiana.....	118	91	12,887	73	9,717,000	73	1,562	263	3,018	3,128	7,956
Oklahoma.....	86	67	17,227	54	10,814,000	58	7,593	4	206	1,235	9,038
Michigan.....	78	67	14,716	48	8,805,000	48	1,314	295	605	403	2,617
Montana.....	62	49	5,185	41	6,226,000	39	10,810	182	154	397	11,513
Wisconsin.....	49	43	7,335	26	2,218,000	21	28	211	343	259	848
Colorado.....	43	43	6,308	19	4,720,000	17	1,726	73	57	623	2,479
Washington.....	40	34	5,855	26	7,920,000	26	7,181	46	146	53	7,406
Texas.....	18	12	4,069	8	2,458,000	7	1,001	-----	16	191	1,308
Idaho.....	15	7	977	7	1,055,000	5	914	-----	33	850	1,797
California.....	13	11	2,523	8	4,723,000	9	2,180	-----	66	2,083	4,279
Oregon.....	9	8	3,626	7	10,473,000	7	3,771	-----	12	48	3,831
Wyoming.....	9	4	328	2	164,000	1	47	34	1	1	73
New Mexico.....	5	3	145	1	8,000	-----	-----	5	78	236	567
All others.....	24	18	2,920	15	2,047,000	11	368	5	78	236	567
United States.....	3,029	2,358	333,560	1,848	349,199,000	1,863	134,064	12,905	63,630	105,897	319,589

Division of Agricultural Cooperation. Reports from associations to Feb. 5, 1924.

¹ Including sales of supplies to members.

TABLE 698.—Average weight per carload of freight originating on Class I railroads in the United States, 1920-1923.

Commodity.	Calendar years.			
	1920	1921	1922	1923
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
Wheat.....	40.21	39.89	40.17	40.35
Corn.....	36.45	38.07	38.38	37.87
Oats.....	31.20	30.55	30.07	31.03
Flour and meal.....	30.27	25.63	24.94	25.01
Hay, straw and alfalfa.....	12.38	12.46	12.35	12.33
Tobacco.....	12.14	10.92	11.09	10.84
Cotton.....	12.17	11.57	11.50	11.29
Citrus fruits.....	16.68	16.22	15.40	15.04
Potatoes.....	18.77	18.24	18.20	17.87
Horses and mules.....	11.47	11.39	11.30	11.26
Cattle and calves.....	11.59	11.62	11.56	11.53
Sheep and goats.....	9.93	9.75	9.79	9.73
Hogs.....	9.61	9.51	9.61	9.55
Poultry.....	11.51	10.95	11.02	11.18
Eggs.....	11.58	11.18	11.19	11.27
Butter and cheese.....	12.90	12.18	12.37	12.65
Wool.....	12.48	12.20	11.63	12.36
Sugar, sirup, glucose and molasses.....	28.98	27.68	27.84	27.53
Canned goods.....	24.78	23.13	23.09	22.92
Anthracite coal.....	48.28	47.53	47.85	48.46
Bituminous coal.....	49.27	50.45	50.80	51.29
Textiles.....	13.30	11.82	11.72	11.55
Lumber, timber, box shooks, staves and headings.....	27.04	26.03	26.31	26.77

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE 699.—Freight tonnage originating on railways in the United States, 1917-1923.

Commodity.	Calendar years.						
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
FARM PRODUCTS.							
Animals and animal products:	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>	<i>1,000 short tons.</i>
Animals, live—							
Horses and mules ¹				936	428	491	603
Cattle and calves ¹				9,809	8,822	9,571	9,403
Sheep and goats ¹	17,906	19,263	19,395	1,344	1,175	1,159	1,159
Hogs ¹				5,421	5,504	5,795	6,947
Packing-house products—							
Fresh meats.....	2,966	3,714	3,398	2,770	2,577	2,614	3,022
Hides and leather.....	1,357	1,303	1,371	1,061	972	1,082	1,084
Other packing-house products.....	2,567	3,510	3,736	2,206	2,094	2,049	2,396
Total packing-house products.....	6,890	8,527	8,505	6,027	5,643	5,745	6,502
Eggs ¹				536	551	565	595
Butter and cheese ¹				425	434	507	571
Poultry ¹	1,022	1,185	1,322	264	276	292	357
Wool.....	499	494	547	293	400	390	390
Other animals and products.....	5,541	6,339	5,724	1,640	1,329	1,760	1,811
Total animal products.....	31,858	35,778	35,493	26,595	24,263	26,235	28,237
Vegetable products:							
Cotton.....	3,552	3,552	3,803	3,379	3,191	3,068	2,875
Fruits and vegetables ¹	17,679	18,737	19,726	10,045	9,355	9,694	10,378
Potatoes.....				4,118	4,639	4,829	4,697

¹ Not separately stated prior to 1920.

² Including game and fish prior to 1920.

³ Including "citrus fruits," "other fresh fruits," "other fresh vegetables" and "dried fruits and tables."

TABLE 699.—*Freight tonnage originating on railways in the United States, 1917–1923—Continued.*

Commodity.	Calendar years.						
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
FARM PRODUCTS—contd.							
Vegetable products—Continued.							
Grain and grain products—	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.	1,000 short tons.
Wheat ¹				23, 131	20, 039	24, 808	23, 096
Corn ¹	46, 372	55, 881	52, 375	12, 089	17, 218	19, 275	16, 174
Oats ¹				8, 615	7, 542	7, 647	8, 296
Other grain ¹				5, 689	4, 568	5, 245	4, 738
Grain products—							
Flour and meal.....	10, 085	10, 589	11, 670	10, 952	10, 553	10, 695	10, 482
Other mill products.....	8, 413	8, 630	9, 079	8, 891	7, 881	9, 001	9, 998
Total grain and grain products.....	64, 850	75, 100	73, 124	69, 947	76, 801	76, 666	71, 773
Hay, straw and alfalfa ¹	8, 315	8, 241	7, 483	7, 957	5, 154	5, 722	5, 906
Sugar, sirup, glucose and molasses.....	4, 235	4, 204	4, 934	5, 664	4, 767	5, 092	4, 881
Tobacco.....	1, 029	1, 180	1, 293	1, 081	927	884	1, 097
Other vegetable products ²	9, 205	9, 260	9, 604	15, 250	15, 186	11, 866	12, 402
Total vegetable products.....	108, 865	120, 264	119, 967	117, 441	119, 920	117, 811	114, 069
Canned goods (food products).....				3, 074	2, 627	3, 106	3, 440
Total farm products.....	140, 723	156, 032	155, 460	147, 110	146, 810	147, 152	145, 746
OTHER PRODUCTS.							
Products of mines.....	732, 653	734, 797	589, 951	712, 154	511, 271	532, 399	713, 384
Products of forests.....	100, 838	97, 256	94, 076	100, 766	76, 419	89, 071	115, 220
Manufactures ³	188, 796	176, 202	163, 825	242, 189	163, 691	211, 311	268, 655
Merchandise, all L.C.L. freight.....	101, 006	99, 057	92, 799	53, 202	41, 992	43, 177	44, 314
Total tonnage.....	1, 264, 016	1, 263, 344	1, 096, 111	1, 255, 421	940, 183	1, 023, 110	1, 277, 319

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Class I Roads having annual operating revenues in excess of \$1,000,000.

¹ Not separately stated prior to 1920.

² Reported as "Hay" prior to 1920.

³ Including "cottonseed," "vegetable oils" and "other products of agriculture."

⁴ Excluding "sugar," "vegetable oils" and "canned goods."

TABLE 700.—*Freight rates, ocean, wheat per bushel to the United Kingdom and the Continent from the United States, Canada, Argentina, India, and Australia for 1913, 1922, and 1923.*

Month.	United States.												Canada.	Argentina.			India.			Australia.		
	North Atlantic ports. ¹			New York. ²			New Orleans.			North Pacific ports. ³												
	1913	1922	1923	1913	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923										
Jan.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Feb.	10	11	9	9	9	6	12	9	20	22	11	10	14	19	15	12	13	16	24	28	27	
Mar.	10	12	7	6	10	5	13	9	20	21	13	9	16	18	12	12	13	15	22	30	24	
Apr.	9	12	7	6	10	5	13	9	26	22	11	9	14	15	13	12	14	17	22	29	28	
May	8	10	9	6	5	6	11	9	26	23	10	10	12	15	17	11	12	18	20	29	24	
June	8	10	8	7	5	5	11	9	22	23	10	9	11	16	19	11	11	18	20	27	23	
July	7	8	7	5	5	3	11	9	22	23	9	9	8	14	14	11	10	16	20	25	20	
Aug.	8	8	8	5	6	4	9	9	22	22	8	8	9	12	12	12	10	16	20	22	20	
Sept.	9	7	7	5	5	4	9	8	21	22	7	7	10	13	12	12	11	18	19	21	20	
Oct.	8	7	7	4	4	5	9	8	20	21	8	8	8	12	12	11	12	14	19	21	21	
Nov.	7	8	8	5	5	6	8	8	21	22	8	9	6	14	10	10	14	15	21	25	23	
Dec.	7	7	9	5	8	8	11	8	22	22	11	10	6	15	11	11	16	15	21	28	28	
Average	6	10	9	4	8	8	9	8	23	22	11	9	6	16	12	10	17	15	20	28	23	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise indicated. The above rates were originally quoted in shillings; conversions made on the basis of the average monthly rate of exchange, except in 1913, when exchange was at par.

¹ Average of principal North Atlantic ports, including New York.

² New York to Liverpool.

³ Average of principal North Pacific ports.

⁴ From U. S. Shipping Board.

TABLE 701.—Freight rates on wheat, in effect September, 1923.

From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.	From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.
		<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Withrow, Wash.	Wenatchee, Wash.	16.0	Beloit, Kans.	Kansas City, Mo.	18.0
Do	Tacoma, Wash.	25.0	Brewster, Kans.	do.	20.5
Do	Spokane, Wash.	28.0	Abilene, Kans.	do.	17.5
Harrington, Wash.	do.	7.0	Great Bend, Kans.	do.	19.5
Do	Seattle, Wash.	24.0	McPherson, Kans.	do.	19.0
Colfax, Wash.	do.	24.0	Hutchinson, Kans.	Minneapolis, Minn.	36.5
Do	Portland, Oreg.	24.0	Do	Kansas City, Mo.	19.0
Pomeroy, Wash.	do.	23.0	Do	New Orleans, La.	46.5
Pendleton, Oreg.	do.	18.5	Do	Galveston, Tex.	49.0
Marion, Oreg.	do.	17.0	Bucklin, Kans.	Minneapolis, Minn.	37.5
Kingdon, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.	10.0	Do	Kansas City, Mo.	20.0
Moscow, Idaho.	Seattle, Wash.	24.0	Harper, Kans.	do.	19.0
Caldwell, Idaho.	do.	34.0	Galena, Kans.	do.	13.5
Twin Falls, Idaho.	Portland, Oreg.	44.0	Enid, Okla.	do.	23.5
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do.	44.0	Do	New Orleans, La.	43.5
Bozeman, Mont.	Seattle, Wash.	38.5	Do	Galveston, Tex.	43.0
Do	Portland, Oreg.	38.5	Do	Fort Worth, Tex.	34.0
Scobey, Mont.	Duluth, Minn.	37.5	Cordell, Okla.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	19.0
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	37.5			
Wheelock, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	27.0	Amarillo, Tex.	Fort Worth, Tex.	28.0
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	27.0	Do	Galveston, Tex.	28.0
Wales, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	19.5	Osakis, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.	14.0
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	19.5	Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	12.5
Leeds, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	20.5	Winterset, Iowa	Chicago, Ill.	20.5
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	20.5	Do	St. Louis, Mo.	29.5
Adams, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	19.5	Marshall, Mo.	do.	17.5
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	19.5	Golden City, Mo.	do.	20.5
Lea, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	20.0	Do	Springfield, Mo.	19.5
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	20.0	La Prairie, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	11.5
Makoti, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	25.5	Lincoln, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	12.5
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	25.5	Jerseyville, Ill.	do.	14.5
Dickinson, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	28.0	Do	Peoria, Ill.	11.5
Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	28.0	Do	St. Louis, Mo.	9.5
Groton, S. Dak.	do.	21.0	Belleville, Ill.	do.	9.5
Westington, S. Dak.	do.	21.5	Carmi, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	20.5
Do	Sioux City, Iowa.	20.5	Do	St. Louis, Mo.	14.5
Do	Milwaukee, Wis.	33.5	Schoolcraft, Mich.	Chicago, Ill.	15.5
Chappell, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.	24.5	Shelbyville, Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.	9.0
Do	Kansas City, Mo.	31.0	Do	Chicago, Ill.	17.5
Exeter, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.	16.5	Fostoria, Ohio	New York, N. Y.	28.5
Do	Kansas City, Mo.	19.0	Do	Baltimore, Md.	25.5
Beaver City, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.	21.0	Orrville, Ohio	New York, N. Y.	28.5
Do	Kansas City, Mo.	21.0	Lancaster, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	11.5
Beatrice, Nebr.	St. Louis, Mo.	28.0	Do	Baltimore, Md.	15.5
Do	Kansas City, Mo.	17.0	Do	New York, N. Y.	19.0
Phillipsburg, Kans.	do.	19.5	Hagerstown, Md.	do.	24.0
Marysville, Kans.	do.	14.5	Do	Baltimore, Md.	20.5
			Staunton, Va.	do.	22.5

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Supplied by Bureau of Railway Economics.

TABLE 702.—Domestic freight rates on oats effective January 1, 1924.

From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.	From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.
		<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Towanda, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	11.5	Jefferson, Iowa.	Chicago, Ill.	19.0
Barnes, Ill.	do.	11.5	Chickasha, Okla.	Kansas City, Mo.	28.0
Grand Ridge, Ill.	do.	8.0	Do	Galveston, Tex.	35.0
Rochelle, Ill.	do.	10.0	Greenville, Ohio	Chicago, Ill.	15.5
Paris, Ill.	do.	15.0	Gibson City, Ill.	do.	12.0
Isabel, Ill.	do.	13.0	Otterbein, Ind.	do.	13.0
Rochelle, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	12.5	Do	Cincinnati, Ohio.	15.5
Paris, Ill.	do.	12.5	Hobarton, Iowa	Chicago, Ill.	20.5
Isabel, Ill.	do.	11.5	Whittemore, Iowa	do.	20.5
Oswego, Kans.	Fort Worth, Tex.	37.5	Algona, Iowa	do.	20.5
Topeka, Kans.	do.	41.5	Lansing, Mich.	do.	17.5
Oswego, Kans.	Houston, Tex.	43.0	Morris, Mich.	do.	23.0
Topeka, Kans.	do.	46.5	Cedar Bluffs, Nebr.	do.	25.0
Rofe, Iowa.	Chicago, Ill.	20.5	Wales, N. Dak.	Duluth, Minn.	17.5
Garrison, Iowa.	do.	17.5	Do	Minneapolis, Minn.	17.5
Belle Plaine, Iowa.	do.	17.5	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Chicago, Ill.	25.0
Hawarden, Iowa.	do.	24.0	Colman, S. Dak.	do.	26.0
Blandin, Iowa.	do.	20.5	La Crosse, Wis.	do.	16.0
Alton, Iowa.	do.	22.0			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Supplied by Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE 703.—*Domestic freight rates on corn effective January 1, 1924.*

From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.	From—	To—	Rate per 100 pounds.
		<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Towanda, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	11.5	Topeka, Kans.	Houston, Tex.	46.5
Barnes, Ill.	do.	11.5	Oswego, Kans.	do.	43.0
Grand Ridge, Ill.	do.	8.0	Craig, Mo.	St. Joseph, Mo.	8.5
Fairbury, Ill.	do.	11.5	Rolle, Iowa.	Chicago, Ill.	20.5
Odell, Ill.	do.	10.0	Garrison, Iowa.	do.	17.5
Princeville, Ill.	do.	11.5	Belle Plaine, Iowa.	do.	17.5
Rochelle, Ill.	do.	10.0	Hawarden, Iowa.	do.	24.0
Easton, Ill.	do.	12.5	Blandon, Iowa.	do.	20.5
Paris, Ill.	do.	15.0	Panama, Iowa.	do.	20.5
Isabel, Ill.	do.	13.0	Elk Horn, Iowa.	do.	20.5
Rochelle, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.	12.5	Chatsworth, Iowa.	do.	24.0
Easton, Ill.	do.	11.5	Alton, Iowa.	do.	22.0
Paris, Ill.	do.	12.5	Jefferson, Iowa.	do.	19.0
Isabel, Ill.	do.	11.5	Beaver City, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.	19.0
Remington, Ind.	Chicago, Ill.	13.0	North Bend, Nebr.	do.	10.0
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do.	14.5	Chickasha, Okla.	Kansas City, Mo.	23.0
Lafayette, Ind.	do.	14.5	Do.	Galveston, Tex.	35.0
Remington, Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.	13.0	Lancaster, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	11.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do.	13.0	Lancaster, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	15.5
Lafayette, Ind.	do.	11.5	Franklin, Tenn.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	27.0
Remington, Ind.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	17.5	Union City, Tenn.	do.	29.5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do.	15.5	Freeman, S. Dak.	Chicago, Ill.	27.5
Lafayette, Ind.	do.	14.0	Tripp, S. Dak.	do.	25.5
Topeka, Kans.	Fort Worth, Tex.	41.5	Greenville, Ohio.	do.	15.5
Oswego, Kans.	do.	37.5			

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TABLE 704.—*Freight rates: Wool in grease, per 100 pounds, 1913 and 1923.*

Shipping point.	Destination.					
	Boston.		Chicago.		Philadelphia.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Phoenix, Ariz.	175	261.5	153	229.5	169	255
Tucson, Ariz.	175	263	¹ 175	¹ 236.5	171	254
Prescott, Ariz.	164	244.5	142	213	158	264.5
Flagstaff, Ariz.	158	235.5	136	204	152	229
Kingman, Ariz.	169	252.5	147	221	163	246
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	134	199.5	112	170	128	193
Gallup, N. Mex.	144	214.5	123	183	138	208.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.	157	236	139	194.5	151	229
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	149	222.5	127	193	143	216
Denver, Colo.	132	185	97	¹ 129.5	126	178
Las Vegas, Nev.	125	190	103	156.5	119	183.5
Cheyenne, Wyo.	132	185	97	¹ 129.5	126	178
Billings, Mont.	132	203	107.5	162.5	125	195

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Supplied by Interstate Commerce Commission.

¹ Class rate.

TABLE 705.—Freight rates per 100 pounds on specified agricultural products, 1913 and 1923.

ORANGES

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	New York.		Chicago.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Kansas City.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix, Ariz.	115	173	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.
Redlands, Calif.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Grand Bay, Ala. ¹	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Grand Bay, Ala. ¹	70	105	57	60	65	70	101	101	75	113	60	90
Orlando, Fla.	61	92	68	102	67	101	86	87	77	115.5	65	97.5
Phoenix and Mesa, Ariz.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
East Highland, Calif.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Sandert, Fla.	60	90	67	101	66	99	84.5	86	76	114	65	96
GRAPEFRUIT.												
Phoenix, Ariz.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Fresno and Lodi, Calif.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Phoenix, Ariz.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Fresno and Lodi, Calif.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
WATERMELONS.												
Phoenix and Mesa, Ariz.	125	175	100	145	115	173	110	165	175	125	175	145
Redlands, Calif.	125	175	100	145	115	173	110	165	175	125	175	145
Waco, Tex.	48.1	68.5	45	63.5	43.5	64.5	30	42.5	43	58.1	38.5	54.5
Thomasville, Ga.	45.5	68.5	44	63.5	42.5	63.5	29	41	43	55.5	33.5	53.5
Ocala, Fla.	47.5	72	45.5	66.5	43.5	64.5	31	43.5	43	57.8	37	52.5
Medu, S. C.	34.5	52	50.5	60	38.5	57.5	35.5	50	43	44.5	42	58

¹ Combination on New Orleans.¹ Rate per crate or box.

TABLE 100.—*Weight rates per 100 pounds on specified agricultural products, 1913 and 1923—Continued.*
CANTALOUPE.

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	New York.		Chicago.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Kansas City.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Decker, Ind.	Cents. 38.5	Cents. 62.5	Cents. 17	Cents. 39	Cents. 53	Cents. 14.5	Cents. 17	Cents. 36.5	Cents. 33.5	Cents. 68.5	Cents. 25	Cents. 66.5
La Junta and Rocky Ford, Colo.	81	124	46	70	63.5	97	56	85	78	120	35	83.5
Stockton and Turlock, Calif.	125	175	100	146	115	173	110	165	125	175	95	139
Phoenix, Glendale, and Mesa, Ariz.	125	175	100	146	115	173	110	165	125	175	95	139

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	New York.		Chicago.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Kansas City.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix, Ariz.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Los Angeles, Calif.	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173	115	173
Wenatchee, Wash.	115	173	125	187.5	125	187.5	125	187.5	125	187.5	125	187.5

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	New York.		Chicago.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Kansas City.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix and Glendale, Ariz.	125	175	100	146	115	173	110	165	125	175	95	139
Los Angeles and Heber, Calif.	125	175	100	146	115	173	110	165	125	175	95	139
San Benito, Tex.	95	164	57	102	81.5	132.5	72.5	133.5	53	159	50	91
Winter Garden, Fla. ¹	51	76	58	74	49	73	47	58.5	48	71	64	85

¹ Rate per crate or box.

COTTON (COMPRESSED.)

Destination.

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	New Orleans.		Galveston.		Houston.		Charlotte.		Spartanburg.		Savannah.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126	Cts. 126
El Paso, Tex.....	195	126	195	126	195	126	195	126	195	126	195	126
Bakersfield, Calif.....	18	88	18	88	18	88	18	88	18	88	18	88
Denver, Colo.....	17	88	17	88	17	88	17	88	17	88	17	88
Memphis, Tenn.....	42	60	42	60	42	60	42	60	42	60	42	60
Little Rock, Ark.....												

ALFALFA.

Destination.

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	Los Angeles.		Denver.		Salt Lake City.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Cts. 30	Cts. 49	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5
El Paso, Tex.....	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117
Bakersfield, Calif.....	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87
Denver, Colo.....	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76
Las Vegas, N. Mex.....	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76
Fallon, Nev.....	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54

HAY, OTHER THAN ALFALFA.

Shipping point.	Destination.											
	Los Angeles.		Denver.		Salt Lake City.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Cts. 30	Cts. 43	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5	Cts. 70	Cts. 92.5
El Paso, Tex.....	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117	85	117
Bakersfield, Calif.....	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87	19	87
Denver, Colo.....	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76
Las Vegas, N. Mex.....	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76	60	76
Fallon, Nev.....	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54	42.5	54

Figures printed in italics are for "class rate."

1 Rate includes 10 cents per hundredweight for compressing.

TABLE 796.—Freight rates per 100 pounds on ordinary livestock in effect January 1, 1924.

CATTLE.

From—	To—	Rate.	From—	To—	Rate.
		<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Battle Creek, Iowa.....	Chicago, Ill.....	34.0	Rifle, Colo.....	Kansas City, Mo....	50.0
Hawarden, Iowa.....	do.....	33.0	Falls City, Nebr....	do.....	14.5
Lanark, Ill.....	do.....	16.0	Las Vegas, N. Mex....	do.....	66.0
Sidell, Ill.....	do.....	24.0	Alliance, Nebr.....	do.....	41.5
Browntown, Wis.....	do.....	19.0	Valentine, Nebr.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	28.5
Monroe, Wis.....	do.....	19.0	Harlan, Iowa.....	do.....	19.5
Kasson, Minn.....	do.....	35.0	McClelland, Iowa....	do.....	11.5
Walnut Grove, Minn.	do.....	41.0	Bellefourche, S. Dak.	do.....	47.0
Divide, Mont.....	do.....	86.5	Beresford, S. Dak....	do.....	27.0
Miles City, Mont.....	do.....	59.0	Mexico, Mo.....	East St. Louis, Mo....	18.5
Carrollton, Mo.....	do.....	35.0	Braymer, Mo.....	do.....	36.0
Mexico, Mo.....	do.....	29.5	Tarkio, Mo.....	do.....	29.5
Braymer, Mo.....	do.....	36.0	Carrollton, Ill.....	do.....	18.0
Bazaar, Kans.....	Kansas City, Mo....	19.0	Walnut Grove, Minn.	Sioux City, Iowa....	29.0
Lebanon, Kans.....	do.....	23.0	Battle Creek, Iowa....	do.....	14.0
Alma, Kans.....	do.....	17.0	Hawarden, Iowa.....	do.....	12.0
Mexico, Mo.....	do.....	26.0	Bloomfield, Nebr....	do.....	19.0
Carrollton, Mo.....	do.....	20.5	Kasson, Minn.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	22.5
Braymer, Mo.....	do.....	14.0	Walnut Grove, Minn.	do.....	23.0
San Angelo, Tex.....	do.....	51.0	Forbes, N. Dak.....	do.....	34.5
Hereford, Tex.....	do.....	47.0	Pueblo, Colo.....	Denver, Colo.....	15.5
Fort Collins, Colo....	do.....	46.5	Fort Collins, Colo....	do.....	15.5
Pueblo, Colo.....	do.....	46.5	Las Vegas, N. Mex....	do.....	46.0

SWINE.

From—	To—	Rate.		From—	To—	Rate.	
		Single-deck cars.	Double-deck cars.			Single-deck cars.	Double-deck cars.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Washington, Iowa.....	Chicago, Ill.....	35.0	35.0	Red Cloud, Nebr....	Kansas City, Mo....	23.0	23.0
Holstein, Iowa.....	do.....	35.0	35.0	Amarillo, Tex.....	do.....	56.0	56.0
Fairfield, Iowa.....	do.....	35.0	35.0	Madison, Nebr.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	25.0	(1)
Remsen, Iowa.....	do.....	35.0	35.0	Holstein, Iowa.....	do.....	25.0	(1)
Waukon, Iowa.....	do.....	35.0	35.0	Schleswig, Iowa....	do.....	17.0	17.0
Lanark, Ill.....	do.....	20.5	20.5	Walnut, Iowa.....	do.....	17.0	17.0
Lesueur Center, Minn.	do.....	36.5	36.5	Yankton, S. Dak....	do.....	17.0	17.0
Mabel, Minn.....	do.....	36.5	36.5	Kimball, S. Dak....	do.....	45.0	45.0
Browntown, Wis.....	do.....	29.5	29.5	Wessington, S. Dak.	do.....	45.0	45.0
Lancaster, Wis.....	do.....	29.5	29.5	Kimball, S. Dak....	Sioux City, Iowa....	36.0	36.0
Crawfordsville, Ind.	do.....	27.5	24.0	Remsen, Iowa.....	do.....	36.0	36.0
Wessington, S. Dak.	do.....	46.0	40.0	Hartley, Iowa.....	do.....	22.5	22.5
Beresford, S. Dak.	do.....	46.0	40.0	Laurens, Iowa.....	do.....	22.5	22.5
Wyoconda, Mo.....	E. St. Louis, Ill.	46.0	41.0	Wausa, Nebr.....	do.....	22.5	22.5
Braymer, Mo.....	do.....	46.0	41.0	Wakefield, Nebr....	do.....	17.0	17.0
Jerseyville, Ill.....	do.....	22.0	22.0	Porter, Minn.....	do.....	17.0	17.0
Rushville, Ill.....	do.....	22.0	22.0	Rushville, Ind.....	do.....	33.5	(1)
Washington, Iowa....	do.....	26.0	26.0	Indianapolis, Ind....	do.....	18.5	16.0
Fairfield, Iowa.....	do.....	26.0	26.0	Crawfordsville, Ind.	do.....	18.5	16.0
Hardin, Mo.....	Kansas City, Mo....	14.5	12.0	Charleston, Ill.....	do.....	25.5	22.0
Richmond, Mo.....	do.....	14.5	12.0	Mechanicsville, Iowa.	Boston, Mass.....	83.5	77.0
Bellevue, Kans.....	do.....	12.5	12.5	Lesueur Center, Minn.	St. Paul, Minn.....	17.5	17.5
Wellsville, Kans.....	do.....	12.5	12.5	Mabel, Minn.....	do.....	17.5	17.5
Wilsea, Iowa.....	do.....	28.0	28.0	Hutchinson, Minn....	do.....	17.5	17.5
Ossola, Iowa.....	do.....	28.0	28.0	Wessington, Minn....	do.....	33.5	32.5
Walnut, Iowa.....	do.....	28.0	28.0				
Fairfield, Iowa.....	do.....	28.0	28.0				

1 No rates in force.

TABLE 706.—*Freight rates per 100 pounds on ordinary livestock in effect January 1, 1924—Continued.*

SHEEP.

From—	To—	Rate.		From—	To—	Rate.	
		Single-deck cars.	Double-deck cars.			Single-deck cars.	Double-deck cars.
		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Ellis, Ill.....	Chicago, Ill.	19.0	19.0	Lamar, Colo.....	Omaha, Nebr.	70.5	92.5
Montgomery, Ill.....	do.	16.0	16.0	Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	do.	75.0	75.0
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	do.	93.0	93.0	Caldwell, Idaho.....	do.	80.0	80.0
Caldwell, Idaho.....	do.	110.0	110.0	Mountain Home, Idaho.....	do.	86.5	86.5
Mountain Home, Idaho.....	do.	107.0	107.0	Greenfield, Iowa.....	do.	29.5	12.5
Mitchell, Nebr.....	do.	69.0	57.0	Corning, Iowa.....	do.	24.5	16.0
Humboldt, Nebr.....	do.	46.5	42.0	Heber, Utah.....	do.	71.5	71.5
Fort Collins, Colo.....	do.	95.5	63.0	Colton, Utah.....	do.	68.5	68.5
Earlham, Iowa.....	do.	36.5	34.0	Big Timber, Mont.....	do.	68.5	68.5
Hansell, Iowa.....	do.	37.0	37.0	Billings, Mont.....	do.	54.5	54.5
Miles City, Mont.....	do.	66.0	66.0	Fort Collins, Colo.....	Kansas City Mo.	66.5	50.0
Billings, Mont.....	do.	79.0	79.0	Lawrence, Kans.....	do.	18.5	10.0
Columbus, Wis.....	do.	23.0	23.0	Larned, Kans.....	do.	47.5	30.5
Evansville, Wis.....	do.	22.0	22.0	Hutchinson, Kans.....	do.	41.0	27.5
Heppner, Oreg.....	do.	123.0	123.0	Heber, Utah.....	do.	71.5	71.5
Baker, Oreg.....	do.	123.0	123.0	Colton, Utah.....	do.	68.5	68.5
Ogden, Utah.....	do.	93.0	93.0	San Angelo, Tex.....	do.	66.5	65.0
Ellensburg, Wash.....	do.	123.0	123.0	Fort Collins, Colo.....	Denver, Colo.	18.5	18.5
Humboldt, Nebr.....	Omaha, Nebr.	22.5	14.5	Las Animas, Colo.....	do.	40.0	25.0
Mitchell, Nebr.....	do.	50.0	43.0				
Fort Collins, Colo.....	do.	66.5	50.0				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Supplied by Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE 707.—*Freight and express rates, per 100 pounds, on purebred livestock, in effect April 1, 1925.*

BEEF CATTLE.

From—	To—	Freight. ¹		Express in crates. ²
		Loose.	In crates.	
		<i>Dol lars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Denver, Colo.....	Reno, Nev.....	2.95		8.24
Do.....	Miles City, Mont.....	3.015		6.10
Do.....	San Francisco, Calif.....	3.66		9.49
Do.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	1.05		2.49
Do.....	Chehalis, Wash.....	4.065		9.90
Do.....	Rogue River, Oreg.....	4.065		10.32
Do.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2.165		5.27
Springfield, Ill.....	Wapello, Iowa.....	.71	1.065	1.94
Do.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	1.10	3.30	2.56
Do.....	Sheridan, Mo.....	1.06	1.59	2.91
Do.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	.79	1.185	1.94
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1.06		1.66
Do.....	Richmond, Va.....	1.29	3.87	3.53
Do.....	Springfield, Ill.....	.725	2.175	1.59
Do.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.61		3.11
Do.....	Jackson, Miss.....	2.14		3.67
Iowa City, Iowa.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	.915		2.63
Do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	.790		1.94
Do.....	Denver, Colo.....	2.325		5.37
Do.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.975		4.78
Do.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	2.03		4.02
Kansas City, Mo.....	Jackson, Miss.....	2.335		4.80
Do.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.445		3.25
Do.....	Denver, Colo.....	1.75		4.57
Do.....	Roy, N. Mex.....	2.36		4.99
Do.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.69		3.11
Do.....	Cambridge, Nebr.....	1.40		3.25
Cambridge, Nebr.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1.40		3.25
Do.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	2.755		4.78
Do.....	Denver, Colo.....	1.265		2.63
Do.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1.61		2.91
Do.....	Helena, Mont.....	3.15		7.13
Mansfield, Ohio.....	Reading, Pa.....	1.06	3.18	2.70
Do.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1.20	3.60	2.70
Amarillo, Tex.....	Tucson, N. Mex.....	1.385		2.08
Do.....	Roswell, N. Mex.....	1.615		2.36
Do.....	Phoenix, Ariz.....	2.480		6.38

See footnotes end of tables.

TABLE 707.—Freight and express rates, per 100 pounds, on purebred livestock, in effect April 1, 1923—Continued.

DAIRY CATTLE.

From—	To—	Freight. ¹		Express in crates. ¹
		Loose.	In crates.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Westerville, Ohio.....	Sheridan, Ind.....	.745	2.235	1.80
Do.....	Lee's Summit, Mo.....	1.78	5.34	3.94
Do.....	Augusta, Ky.....	.615	1.845	1.94
Do.....	Oswatimie, Kans.....	2.04	4.12	3.04
Columbus, Ohio.....	Morristown, N. J.....	1.065	3.285	2.84
Do.....	Toronto, Canada.....	.975	2.925	3.60
Do.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	5.40	16.20	14.35
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	Mason City, Iowa.....	.915	2.745	2.28
Do.....	Fargo, N. Dak.....	1.78	5.34	4.02
Do.....	Valley City, N. Dak.....	2.135	6.405	4.02
Do.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	2.435	7.305	4.78
Do.....	Pocatello, Idaho.....	3.98	11.94	9.90
Do.....	Shoshone, Idaho.....	4.08	12.09	10.46
Do.....	Los Angeles, Calif.....	5.10	15.30	12.61
Waterloo, Iowa.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.915	3.895	3.39
Do.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1.035	3.105	3.25
Mason City, Iowa.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.915	3.985	3.88
Do.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1.48	4.44	3.47
Utica, N. Y.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1.135	3.405	3.19
Do.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1.29	3.87	3.25
Do.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.835	4.105	3.94
Cooperstown, N. Y.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1.135	3.405	3.33
Do.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1.29	3.87	3.11
Do.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.835	4.105	4.08

SHEEP.

Cooperstown, N. Y.....	Woodstock, Vt.....	1.045	3.135	1.80
Do.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	.665	1.995	1.94
Springfield, Ohio.....	Detroit, Mich.....	.725	2.175	1.94
Do.....	Wheeling, V. Wa.....	.76	2.28	1.80
Do.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1.00	3.00	1.66
Do.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.425	2.435	2.42
Do.....	San Angelo, Tex.....	3.145	9.44	7.07
Do.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	4.62	13.865	9.70
Pewaukee, Wis.....	Kirksville, Mo.....	1.02	3.06	2.49
Do.....	Ottumwa, Iowa.....	.93	2.79	2.49
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	2.275	6.825	5.54
Do.....	Pendleton, Oreg.....	2.275	6.825	5.33
Do.....	Woodland, Calif.....	2.405	7.215	5.88
Do.....	Flagstaff, Ariz.....	4.33	12.99	6.85
Do.....	Boise, Idaho.....	1.66	4.98	4.44
Do.....	Billings, Mont.....	2.885	8.655	5.96
Do.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	2.165	6.495	4.44
Do.....	Denver, Colo.....	2.165	6.495	5.27
Do.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	4.035	12.105	5.96
Do.....	San Angelo, Tex.....	4.965	14.865	9.01
Laramie, Wyo.....	San Angelo, Tex.....	3.45	10.35	6.24
Do.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2.165	6.495	4.44

See footnotes end of tables.

TABLE 707.—Freight and express rates, per 100 pounds, on purebred livestock, in effect April 1, 1923—Continued.

SWINE.

From—	To—	Freight. ¹		Express in crates. ¹
		Loose.	In crates.	
Hamilton, Ohio.....	Onward, Ind.....	0.52	1.56	1.50
Do.....	Portland, Mich.....	.87	2.01	1.94
Do.....	Mt. Carmel, Ill.....	.76	2.28	1.80
Marion, Ill.....	Perry, Kans.....	1.765	5.295	3.47
Do.....	Sherburn, Minn.....	1.835	5.506	3.74
Do.....	McLean, Tex.....	2.89	8.67	5.23
Do.....	Norfolk, Nebr.....	2.15	6.45	4.36
Do.....	Sutherland, Iowa.....	1.975	5.925	3.74
Do.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	1.83	5.49	4.30
Stanton, Nebr.....	Henderson, Colo.....	1.755	5.265	3.74
Do.....	Seguin, Tex.....	3.01	9.08	5.68
Do.....	Lankershim, Calif.....	4.20	12.60	10.95
Do.....	Muskogee, Okla.....	2.15	6.45	4.02
Do.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1.49	4.47	3.60
Do.....	Center Point, Ind.....	2.53	7.59	4.08
Do.....	Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	1.79	5.37	4.16
Do.....	Bloomington, Mich.....	2.455	7.365	4.44
Do.....	Geneva, Ill.....	1.79	5.37	3.88
Do.....	Maynard, Minn.....	1.48	4.44	2.91
Do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1.54	4.62	3.81
Kansas City, Mo.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	.915	2.745	2.97
Do.....	Shelbyville, Ky.....	2.05	6.15	3.39
Do.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	1.06	3.18	2.91
Do.....	Coffeyville, Kans.....	.79	2.37	2.08
Do.....	Howard Lake, Minn.....	1.295	3.885	3.74
Do.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.69	5.07	3.11
Do.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	.76	2.28	2.08
Do.....	Ionia, Mich.....	1.95	5.85	3.60
Do.....	Friona, Tex.....	2.255	6.765	4.57
Do.....	Wilburton, Okla.....	1.445	4.335	3.25
Do.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.445	4.335	3.25
Algon, Iowa.....	Fon du Lac, Wis.....	1.065	3.165	2.56
Do.....	Ormsby, Minn.....	.81	2.43	1.39
Do.....	Oberlin, Kans.....	2.235	6.705	4.02
Do.....	Towner, Colo.....	2.505	7.515	5.27
Do.....	Elmer, Mo.....	1.06	3.18	3.25
Do.....	Crawfordsville, Ind.....	1.69	5.07	3.25
Do.....	Waverly, Minn.....	1.095	3.285	2.08
Do.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	1.845	5.535	3.74
Do.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	1.125	3.375	4.57
Do.....	Swanson, Mich.....	1.86	4.08	-----
Do.....	Danville, Ill.....	1.07	3.21	3.11
Do.....	Muncie, Ind.....	1.765	5.295	3.39

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¹ These freight rates are on less than carlot shipments and apply to livestock described as "Livestock, chiefly valuable for breeding, racing, show purposes, and other special uses," subject to basic valuation as follows:

Each ox, bull, or steer.....	\$75.00
Each cow.....	50.00
Each calf, 6 months old or under.....	20.00
Each hog.....	15.00
Each sheep.....	5.00

If values stated in Livestock contract exceed above basic values, an addition of 2 per cent should be made to the freight rate for each 50 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of the basic value.

These freight rates are further subject to the following minima:

	Pounds.
One cow, calf over 6 months old, ox, steer, bull, each.....	3,000
Each additional animal of above kind (except bull over 1 year-old).....	1,500
Each additional bull over 1 year old.....	2,000
One cow with calf not over 6 months old.....	3,500
Each additional cow with calf over 6 months old.....	2,500
Calves 6 months old or under, sheep, or hogs, minimum for each shipment.....	3,000

¹ Express rates on beef and dairy cattle and calves, crated, each weighing not over 750 pounds gross; each weighing over 750 pounds gross, or when two or more are shipped in one crate and gross exceeds 750 pounds, subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent of the rate. When declared or released value exceeds \$75 each on cows, calves 6 months old or over, oxen, steers; \$25 each on calves under 6 months; \$25 each on hogs; \$25 each on sheep; charges should be made as follows: Between points where rate is not over \$2, 1 per cent of excess value; where rate is not over \$3, 1½ per cent of excess value; where rate is not over \$4, 2 per cent of excess value; where rate exceeds \$4, 2½ per cent of excess value.

TABLE 798.—Index numbers showing changes in freight rates of 50 representative agricultural products, by months, 1900-1923.

(Average for year 1913=100.)

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
1900.....	105.7	105.7	103.8	103.4	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.5	103.4	103.5	103.9	103.9	104.6
1901.....	103.8	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.3	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.8
1902.....	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.7	102.7	103.6	103.4
1903.....	103.9	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.0	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.9	103.7	103.2
1904.....	103.5	102.7	102.1	102.0	90.8	101.9	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	103.2	101.6
1905.....	101.4	101.8	101.7	101.9	101.5	101.0	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.2
1906.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.6
1907.....	100.2	98.3	100.2	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.2	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9
1908.....	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.1
1909.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.9	100.0
1910.....	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4
1911.....	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.4
1912.....	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4
1913.....	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.2	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	100.0
1914.....	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
1915.....	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2
1916.....	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6
1917.....	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.4	101.3
1918.....	102.4	102.4	102.4	103.2	103.3	103.8	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.3	130.3	117.1
1919.....	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	130.5	130.7	131.4	131.4	131.6	130.8
1920.....	131.8	131.8	132.1	132.1	132.1	131.9	131.7	140.2	178.1	178.1	178.1	178.3	147.4
1921.....	178.8	178.8	177.3	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.7	177.4	177.2	178.1	175.8	175.8	177.0
1922.....	161.5	161.4	161.4	161.7	161.5	158.2	158.0	158.0	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.2	159.2
1923.....	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.6

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

The commodities and rates on which this index is based will be found in the Yearbook, 1922, pp. 1013-18. Except for the following corrections of rates in effect Jan. 1, 1923, no changes in the rates used in the index took place during 1923:

	Cents per 100 pounds
Rate on potatoes from Greeley, Colo., to Chicago should be.....	65
Rate on potatoes from Idaho Falls, Idaho, to St. Louis should be.....	69
Rate on eggs from Petaluma, Calif., to Chicago should be.....	260
Rate on corn from Sperry, Iowa, to Los Angeles City should be.....	66
Rate on wheat from Pana, Ill., to New York City should be.....	41.5
Rate on cattle from Amarillo, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo., should be.....	47
Rate on cattle from Garretson, S. Dak., to Sioux City, Iowa, should be.....	20

FERTILIZER MATERIALS AND FERTILIZER.

TABLE 709.—Pyrites: Production, price and value, 1904-1922.

PRODUCTION.

State.	Calendar years.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
Alabama.....	13,300	19,928	26,173	28,281	23,915	15,848	23,700
Georgia.....	26,902	61,748	52,926	51,950	30,545	51,266	10,503
California.....	4,485	3,107	2,579	4,999	4,905	8,333	23,978
Illinois.....	26,532	24,155	40,218	30,671	40,363	47,987	2,768
Indiana.....	5,285	11,935	6,816	6,581	9,461	143,653	13,365
Massachusetts.....	4,537	8,944	128,794	124,740	115,340	114,176	258,154
New York.....	120,671	123,183	128,794	124,740	115,340	114,176	258,154
Ohio.....	120,671	123,183	128,794	124,740	115,340	114,176	258,154
Virginia.....	120,671	123,183	128,794	124,740	115,340	114,176	258,154
Wisconsin.....	120,671	123,183	128,794	124,740	115,340	114,176	258,154
Total.....	207,081	253,000	261,422	247,387	222,508	247,070	258,154

TABLE 709.—*Pyrites: Production, price and value, 1904-1922—Continued.*

PRODUCTION—Continued.

State	Calendar years.					
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
Georgia.....	48,415	61,812	70,536	71,272	132,270	145,762
California.....	17,441	27,008	11,246	22,538	14,849	20,482
Illinois.....		1,462	1,242	1,710	972	772
Indiana.....	6,471	14,487	13,622	7,279	10,857	13,551
Ohio.....	150,800	162,478	148,259	141,276	145,050	148,502
Virginia.....	12,893	17,896	25,328	14,188	13,985	
Wisconsin.....	65,438	65,783	59,995	78,399	76,141	94,487
Other States.....						
Total.....	301,458	350,928	341,338	336,662	394,124	423,556

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
Colorado.....	20,000	18,817	17,474	25,523	7,290	
Georgia.....	23,242	31,315	24,412			
California.....	115,817	111,861	128,802	128,114	96,252	
Illinois.....	24,596	24,369	13,353			
New York.....		63,982	60,544	30,753		
Missouri.....		7,674				
Ohio.....	13,218	9,845	4,609			
Virginia.....	170,382	143,427	119,164	100,545		
Wisconsin.....			26,063			
Other States.....	115,407	53,204	16,235	25,842	51,576	
Total.....	482,662	464,494	420,647	310,777	157,118	169,043

AVERAGE PRICE PER TON.

State.	Calendar years.												
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Alabama.....	4.14	3.61	3.01	3.02	2.91	4.88				4.96			
Georgia.....													
California.....	4.94	4.01	4.48	3.36	4.31	4.96	4.65	3.78	3.26	3.10	3.30	3.75	3.88
Illinois.....													
Indiana.....	3.64	3.70	2.78	2.98	2.89	2.77	3.21	2.70	2.33	2.84	2.62	1.51	2.51
Massachusetts.....	4.34	4.50											
New York.....	3.35	3.34	3.52	4.14	4.61	4.61	4.80						
Ohio.....	3.29	3.66	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.07	3.41	2.78	3.03	2.57	2.71	2.59	2.67
Virginia.....	3.65	3.46	3.35	2.99	3.74	3.71	3.80	3.70	3.82	3.96	3.94	5.08	6.28
Wisconsin.....							3.94	3.88	3.94	3.74	5.53	3.10	
Other States.....							4.71	4.99	4.34	4.20	4.63	4.07	
Average.....	3.93	3.71	3.56	3.21	3.85	4.16	4.03	3.86	3.80	3.77	3.81	4.25	4.64

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>
Colorado.....	5.38	6.15	4.88			
Georgia.....	6.69	8.58	10.16	4.84		
California.....	2.88	4.48	4.12	4.06	4.76	
Illinois.....	3.66	3.52	3.49			
New York.....		6.61	7.73	8.51		
Missouri.....		9.02				
Ohio.....	2.24		3.66			
Virginia.....	8.09	5.86	7.49	6.07		
Wisconsin.....			7.74			
Other States.....	4.32	5.62	9.24	3.19	4.36	
Average.....	5.37	5.69	6.08	5.14	4.53	3.97

TABLE 709.—*Pyrites: Production, price and value, 1904-1922—Continued.*
VALUE.

State.	Calendar years.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alabama.....	76,101	71,863	78,817	85,307	80,635	77,291
Georgia.....	132,905	247,712	236,867	174,549	131,744	254,235
California.....	16,242	11,491	7,179	14,713	14,157	23,046
Illinois.....	115,184	108,765			186,126	221,299
Massachusetts.....	17,705	39,883	162,615	126,991	19,920	20,003
New York.....	15,918	32,770	14,439	20,803	435,522	423,283
Ohio.....	440,753	426,008	431,388	372,586		
Virginia.....						
Total.....	814,808	938,492	981,305	794,949	857,113	1,028,157

State.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Georgia.....	110,134	182,787	201,453	218,525	235,129	496,111	565,609
California.....	33,747	47,020	62,980	31,966	59,079	22,476	51,422
Illinois.....			5,684	3,115	5,261	3,060	2,445
Indiana.....	147,071						
Massachusetts.....	18,017	43,853	34,998	19,718	27,404	36,114	
New York.....	585,358	621,219	587,041	556,081	729,644	925,243	
Ohio.....	49,497	50,825	70,518	94,737	78,460	43,354	
Virginia.....	308,527	328,552	260,618	329,588	352,864	384,766	
Wisconsin.....							
Other States.....							
Total.....	958,608	1,164,870	1,334,259	1,286,084	1,288,346	1,674,933	1,965,702

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Colorado.....	107,600	115,712	85,261	123,674	18,475	
Georgia.....	155,560	268,797	349,779			
California.....	333,801	501,541	530,078	519,078	467,958	
Illinois.....	89,998	85,659	46,634			
New York.....		422,958	468,257	261,575		
Missouri.....		69,202				
Ohio.....	29,557	40,215	16,886			
Virginia.....	1,378,043	841,177	891,308	610,085		
Wisconsin.....			19,287			
Other States.....	498,776	299,254	150,082	82,549	224,999	
Total.....	2,593,015	2,044,515	2,558,172	1,596,961	711,432	671,241

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Geological Survey.

TABLE 710.—*Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922.*

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1891			1892		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....				155,906	859,276	5.51
Soft rock.....	57,982			6,710	32,418	4.83
Land pebble.....				21,905	111,271	5.05
River pebble.....	54,500			102,820	415,453	4.03
Total.....	112,482	703,013	6.25	287,343	1,418,418	4.94
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	344,978	2,187,160	6.34	243,653	1,226,447	5.07
River rock.....	130,528	760,978	5.83	150,575	641,262	4.26
Total.....	475,506	2,948,138	6.20	394,228	1,877,709	4.76
Grand total.....	587,988	3,651,151	6.21	681,571	3,296,127	4.84

TABLE 719.—Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922—Continued.

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1893			1894		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....	215, 085	1, 117, 732	5.18	328, 461	979, 383	3.00
Soft rock.....	13, 675	64, 626	4.73			
Land pebble.....	86, 634	359, 127	4.15	98, 885	296, 655	3.00
River pebble.....	122, 830	487, 571	3.98	102, 307	390, 775	3.82
Total.....	488, 804	1, 979, 066	4.51	527, 653	1, 666, 813	3.16
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	308, 435	1, 408, 785	4.57	307, 805	1, 252, 768	4.08
River rock.....	194, 129	743, 229	3.85	142, 803	492, 806	3.45
Total.....	502, 564	2, 152, 014	4.29	450, 108	1, 745, 576	3.88
Tennessee:						
Grand total.....	941, 368	4, 186, 070	4.39	996, 949	3, 479, 547	3.49
	1895			1896		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	307, 098	1, 302, 066	4.24	296, 811	1, 067, 525	3.60
Soft rock.....	6, 916	82, 800	4.63	400	2, 300	5.75
Land pebble.....	181, 011	593, 716	3.28	97, 936	176, 972	1.81
River pebble.....	73, 086	185, 090	2.53	100, 052	300, 556	3.00
Total.....	568, 061	2, 112, 902	3.72	495, 199	1, 547, 353	3.12
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	270, 560	898, 787	3.32	267, 072	792, 457	2.97
River rock.....	161, 415	512, 245	3.17	135, 351	389, 192	2.88
Total.....	431, 975	1, 411, 032	3.27	402, 423	1, 181, 649	2.94
Tennessee:						
Grand total.....	58, 515	82, 160	2.13	28, 157	57, 370	2.19
North Carolina:						
Grand total.....	1, 088, 551	3, 006, 064	3.47	930, 779	2, 803, 372	3.01
	1897			1898		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	860, 147	1, 063, 718	2.95	866, 810	1, 396, 108	3.81
Soft rock.....	2, 300	4, 600	2.00			
Land pebble.....	92, 182	380, 794	1.96	155, 084	283, 088	1.89
River pebble.....	97, 763	244, 408	2.50	79, 000	153, 000	2.00
Total.....	552, 342	1, 493, 515	2.70	600, 894	1, 847, 796	3.08
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	267, 380	748, 050	2.80	268, 610	856, 225	3.19
River rock.....	90, 900	238, 522	2.62	101, 274	251, 047	2.48
Total.....	358, 280	986, 572	2.75	369, 884	1, 107, 272	2.99
Tennessee:						
Grand total.....	128, 722	168, 115	1.30	308, 107	468, 392	1.52
	1, 689, 845	2, 673, 202	2.57	1, 308, 885	3, 453, 460	2.64
	1899			1900		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	400, 297	2, 119, 130	5.30	424, 977	2, 229, 373	5.25
Land pebble.....	177, 170	515, 408	2.91	221, 403	612, 388	2.77
River pebble.....	86, 933	190, 473	2.19	59, 868	141, 886	2.36
Total.....	228, 420	3, 804, 061	3.86	706, 248	2, 983, 647	4.22
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	228, 949	728, 969	3.20	266, 186	877, 406	3.30
River rock.....	182, 701	528, 130	2.90	62, 987	164, 866	2.61
Total.....	328, 650	1, 257, 099	3.82	329, 173	1, 042, 272	3.17
Tennessee:						
Grand total.....	440	1, 408, 048	3.20	454, 491	1, 336, 707	2.94
North Carolina:						
Other States.....	3, 000	3, 000	1.00	1, 300	3, 260	2.51
Grand total.....	1, 515, 702	5, 084, 076	3.35	1, 491, 916	5, 236, 385	3.51

TABLE 710.—Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922—Continued.

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1901			1902		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....	457,568	2,393,080	5.23	429,384	1,743,604	4.06
Land pebble.....	247,454	660,702	3.67	350,991	810,792	2.31
River pebble.....	46,974	105,691	2.25	5,065	9,711	1.92
Total.....	751,996	3,159,473	4.20	785,430	2,564,197	3.26
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	225,189	716,101	3.18	245,243	753,220	3.07
River rock.....	95,992	245,739	2.56	68,122	166,805	2.44
Total.....	321,181	961,840	2.99	313,365	919,725	2.94
Tennessee.....	409,653	1,192,090	2.91	390,799	1,206,647	3.09
Other States.....	893	3,000	3.36	720	2,875	3.99
Grand total.....	1,483,723	5,310,403	3.58	1,490,314	4,093,444	3.15
	1903			1904		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	412,876	1,988,243	4.82	531,087	2,672,184	5.03
Land pebble.....	390,682	885,425	2.27	460,834	1,102,993	2.39
River pebble.....	56,578	113,156	2.00	81,030	199,127	2.46
Total.....	860,336	2,986,824	3.47	1,072,951	3,974,304	3.70
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	233,540	721,368	3.09	258,806	830,117	3.21
River rock.....	25,000	62,500	2.50	12,000	31,200	2.60
Total.....	258,540	783,868	3.03	270,806	861,317	3.16
Tennessee.....	400,530	1,543,567	3.35	530,571	1,745,954	3.29
Other States.....	2,170	5,100	2.35	100	200	2.00
Grand total.....	1,581,576	5,310,394	3.36	1,574,428	6,580,875	3.51
	1905			1906		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	577,672	2,993,783	5.18	587,598	3,440,276	5.85
Land pebble.....	328,587	1,045,113	1.98	475,444	2,429,268	5.09
River pebble.....	67,847	218,000	3.22	41,463	116,100	2.80
Total.....	1,194,106	4,256,895	3.56	1,304,505	5,985,643	4.58
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	234,676	774,447	3.30	190,180	711,447	3.74
River rock.....	35,549	103,722	2.92	33,495	105,621	3.16
Total.....	270,225	878,169	3.25	223,675	817,068	3.65
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	438,139	1,509,748	3.45	570,705	2,027,917	3.57
Blue rock.....	44,031	121,498	2.76	35,669	114,997	3.22
White rock.....	689	2,185	3.16	1,303	5,477	4.19
Total.....	482,859	1,633,431	3.38	607,677	2,148,491	3.53
Other States.....				5,100	28,960	5.68
Grand total.....	1,647,190	6,763,403	4.10	2,080,957	8,579,437	4.13

TABLE 710.—*Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922—Continued.*

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1907			1908		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....	646,156	4,065,375	6.29	605,743	4,566,618	7.66
Land pebble.....	675,024	2,376,261	3.52	1,065,199	3,885,041	3.68
River pebble.....	30,185	136,121	3.76	11,160	33,480	3.00
Total.....	1,357,365	6,577,757	4.85	1,692,102	8,484,539	5.01
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	228,354	883,965	3.87	192,263	854,837	4.45
River rock.....	28,867	96,902	3.36	33,232	135,044	4.06
Total.....	257,221	980,867	3.81	225,495	989,881	4.39
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	594,594	2,880,904	4.85	374,114	1,572,525	4.20
Blue rock.....	38,993	142,382	3.65	79,717	299,941	3.76
White rock.....	5,025	24,550	4.89	1,000	4,755	2.97
Total.....	638,612	3,047,836	4.77	455,431	1,877,221	4.12
Other States.....	12,145	47,098	3.88	13,110	47,483	3.62
Grand total.....	2,265,343	10,653,558	4.70	2,386,138	11,399,124	4.76
	1909			1910		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	513,585	4,026,333	7.84	438,347	3,061,827	6.96
Land pebble.....	1,266,117	4,514,968	3.56	1,629,160	5,595,947	3.43
Total.....	1,779,702	8,541,301	4.79	2,067,507	8,647,774	4.18
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	201,254	888,611	4.41	179,659	733,057	4.06
River rock.....	6,700	21,975	3.28	(¹)	(¹)	-----
Total.....	207,954	910,586	4.37	179,659	733,057	4.06
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	266,288	1,011,028	3.79	329,382	1,262,279	3.83
Blue rock.....	66,705	276,165	4.12	68,806	241,071	3.50
Total.....	333,003	1,286,193	3.86	398,188	1,503,350	3.78
Other States.....	9,493	84,040	3.58	9,634	32,819	3.41
Grand total.....	2,330,152	10,772,120	4.62	2,654,988	10,917,000	4.11
	1911			1912		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	443,511	2,761,449	6.23	493,481	3,208,168	6.67
Land pebble.....	² 1,992,737	6,712,189	3.37	² 1,913,418	6,168,129	3.22
Total.....	2,436,248	9,473,638	3.89	2,406,899	9,461,297	3.93
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	160,156	673,156	3.96	131,490	524,760	3.99
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	385,068	1,450,063	3.97	359,692	1,420,726	3.95
Blue rock.....	72,302	263,954	3.65	63,639	219,750	3.45
Total.....	457,370	1,714,017	3.92	423,331	1,640,476	3.88
Other States.....	10,505	39,882	3.80	11,612	49,241	4.24
Grand total.....	3,053,279	11,900,693	3.90	2,973,332	11,675,774	3.93

¹ Included in land rock.² Includes small amount of river pebble.

TABLE 710.—Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922—Continued.

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1913			1914		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....	489,794	2,987,274	6.10	309,689	1,912,107	6.17
Land pebble.....	¹ 2,055,482	6,575,810	3.20	¹ 1,829,202	5,442,547	2.98
Total.....	2,545,276	9,563,084	3.76	2,138,891	7,354,744	3.44
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	109,333	440,588	4.03	106,919	415,039	3.88
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	451,559	1,774,392	3.93	483,203	1,822,770	3.77
Blue rock.....						
Total.....	451,559	1,774,392	3.93	483,203	1,822,770	3.77
Other States	5,653	18,167	3.60	5,030	15,488	3.08
Grand total	3,111,221	11,796,231	3.79	2,734,043	9,608,041	3.51
	1915			1916		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	50,130	265,738	5.30	47,087	295,755	6.28
Land pebble.....	¹ 1,308,451	3,496,501	2.67	¹ 1,468,758	3,874,410	2.64
Total.....	1,358,611	3,762,239	2.77	1,515,845	4,170,165	2.75
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	83,460	310,850	3.72	53,047	211,125	3.98
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	389,759	1,327,747	3.41	364,108	1,357,888	3.73
Blue rock.....				47,682	152,465	3.20
White rock.....						
Total.....	389,759	1,327,747	3.41	411,790	1,510,353	3.67
Other States	3,837	12,613	3.29	1,703	5,350	3.14
Grand total	1,835,667	5,418,449	2.95	1,982,385	5,896,993	2.97
	1917			1918		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	18,608	159,366	8.56	62,052	877,075	6.08
Soft rock.....				8,331	147,108	17.66
Land pebble.....				¹ 1,996,847	5,565,928	2.79
Total.....	2,022,899	5,464,493	2.70	2,067,230	6,090,106	2.96
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	33,485	138,482	4.14	37,040	164,650	4.45
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	447,203	1,920,533	4.29	374,535	1,917,546	5.12
Blue rock.....	65,904	205,820	3.12			
Total.....	513,107	2,126,353	4.14	874,535	1,917,546	5.12
Other States	15,066	47,756	2.77	11,955	42,161	3.53
Grand total	2,584,287	7,771,064	3.01	2,490,760	8,214,463	3.30

¹ Includes small amount of river pebble.

TABLE 710.—Phosphate rock: Production by States, based on the quantity marketed, 1891-1922—Continued.

State and item.	Calendar years.					
	1919			1920		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Florida:	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hard rock.....	285,467	2,452,563	8.59	400,249	4,525,191	11.31
Soft rock.....	14,498	190,318	13.54	13,953	190,551	13.66
Land pebble.....	1,300,235	5,149,948	3.79	2,965,182	14,746,020	4.99
Total.....	1,600,200	7,797,929	4.70	3,369,384	19,464,362	5.78
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....	60,823	308,968	5.08	44,141	367,200	8.32
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	475,475	3,123,565	6.57	556,177	4,425,761	7.96
Blue rock.....	58,550	290,951	4.97	78,671	518,234	6.59
Total.....	534,025	3,414,516	6.39	634,848	4,943,995	7.79
Other States.....	16,935	60,855	4.12	55,809	304,006	5.47
Grand total.....	2,271,983	11,591,268	5.10	4,103,982	25,079,572	6.11
	1921			1922		
Florida:						
Hard rock.....	175,774	1,806,671	10.28	188,064	1,308,201	6.96
Soft rock.....	4,419	20,158	4.56	446	3,500	7.85
Land pebble.....	1,590,835	8,604,818	5.38	1,870,063	7,035,821	3.76
Total.....	1,770,028	10,431,642	5.86	2,058,583	8,347,522	4.06
South Carolina:						
Land rock.....				1,500	8,280	5.50
Tennessee:						
Brown rock.....	252,548	1,666,358	6.60	344,231	2,055,579	5.97
Blue rock.....	26,168	146,198	5.81	9,078	51,908	5.71
Total.....	277,706	1,812,556	6.53	353,309	2,107,382	5.96
Other States.....	6,291	25,872	4.11	4,481	19,699	4.39
Grand total.....	2,064,025	12,270,070	5.95	2,417,883	10,482,846	4.34

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Geological Survey.

TABLE 711.—Lime and peat, for fertilizer: Production and value, United States, 1908-1922.

Calendar year.	Quantity.			Value		
	Hydrated lime.	Limestone pulverized.	Peat.	Hydrated lime.	Limestone pulverized.	Peat.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1908.....			28,000			121,210
1909.....			26,768			118,984
1910.....			37,624			140,209
1911.....		174,280	81,748		206,006	257,204
1912.....		200,000	41,080		311,702	198,088
1913.....		498,637	28,490		493,748	189,800
1914.....	126,126	615,197	37,729	548,692	688,961	249,899
1915.....		810,269	58,804		893,530	358,447
1916.....	124,944	1,088,378	48,196	869,654	1,146,882	336,034
1917.....	177,615	1,640,248	62,263	1,114,359	1,352,397	688,669
1918.....	181,890	1,691,618	78,628	1,452,436	1,626,292	775,313
1919.....	198,165	1,382,914	64,600	1,784,110	2,409,460	857,240
1920.....	146,981	1,894,200	68,272	1,525,950	2,724,209	773,635
1921.....	142,682	1,311,620	29,690	1,397,123	2,258,689	761,946
1922.....	150,423	1,195,000	57,747	1,254,894	2,150,438	369,105

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Geological Survey.

TABLE 712.—Lime, for agricultural purposes: Production and value, 1915-1922.

PRODUCTION.

State.	Calendar years.							
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
Alabama.....	379	592	1,791	1,947	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	6,219	5,386	6,196	880	-----	-----	599	2,786
Connecticut.....	1,066	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	6,207	3,461	2,297	1,303	5,868	3,475	1,182	5,017
Kentucky.....	188	241	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine.....	-----	9,553	10,243	8,017	8,763	7,810	8,207	8,012
Maryland.....	113,176	109,468	85,633	68,807	76,770	64,193	50,543	44,063
Massachusetts.....	4,257	4,590	5,073	3,089	4,673	4,553	2,902	4,436
Missouri.....	676	-----	4,317	193	1,123	1,891	-----	1,991
New Jersey.....	8,999	6,517	5,002	2,206	4,164	2,997	-----	2,078
New York.....	26,624	12,649	9,588	5,931	6,206	3,323	3,917	2,751
Ohio.....	54,118	49,527	29,997	40,001	27,696	11,195	16,999	25,332
Pennsylvania.....	345,960	318,722	243,608	200,073	232,831	202,830	152,667	137,499
Tennessee.....	3,520	2,080	1,904	3,311	730	877	614	1,392
Vermont.....	-----	1,276	502	2,201	2,072	752	1,278	1,111
Virginia.....	45,149	26,751	44,335	34,444	35,712	26,974	21,793	16,490
West Virginia.....	32,568	41,507	21,999	16,053	25,253	17,449	17,746	15,287
Wisconsin.....	378	-----	954	241	433	856	145	657
Other States.....	22,954	8,281	10,931	1,555	4,698	2,280	5,768	3,192
Total.....	672,538	612,461	487,370	390,224	436,982	350,454	284,299	272,127
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	475	76	-----
Porto Rico.....	723	1,066	927	823	1,656	922	357	599
Total.....	673,260	613,527	488,297	391,047	438,632	351,851	284,722	272,726

VALUE.

	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alabama.....	1,306	2,246	9,816	17,436	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	23,606	31,974	82,447	8,394	-----	-----	4,068	35,774
Connecticut.....	4,667	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	20,065	14,598	12,143	6,122	49,461	33,210	11,328	39,741
Kentucky.....	525	790	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine.....	-----	39,739	35,216	46,168	59,558	39,167	51,978	48,283
Maryland.....	356,768	407,930	463,061	534,852	655,704	614,097	441,085	351,432
Massachusetts.....	11,325	12,226	18,185	35,460	25,532	26,096	15,082	19,163
Missouri.....	2,467	-----	26,844	1,706	8,540	36,776	-----	11,736
New Jersey.....	27,610	22,203	18,978	12,268	21,997	23,990	-----	18,332
New York.....	81,468	44,891	40,540	27,968	34,574	23,912	39,394	22,613
Ohio.....	208,221	224,130	161,265	275,561	212,188	99,219	125,844	177,571
Pennsylvania.....	995,703	1,036,222	1,218,316	1,343,636	1,706,027	1,792,948	1,183,361	1,021,092
Tennessee.....	9,150	4,410	9,835	15,358	6,090	2,468	8,217	11,752
Vermont.....	-----	3,864	1,380	8,288	15,474	5,157	7,687	6,262
Virginia.....	170,557	147,843	235,568	232,204	290,032	208,190	161,653	109,908
West Virginia.....	111,921	100,959	106,892	116,554	191,125	160,091	136,982	101,075
Wisconsin.....	606	-----	5,694	569	4,764	1,824	668	4,533
Other States.....	135,031	65,884	74,938	10,267	49,495	25,944	54,154	21,814
Total.....	2,160,998	2,219,888	2,470,408	2,692,519	3,330,449	3,077,000	2,230,359	2,001,231
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,313	1,500	-----
Porto Rico.....	2,876	4,518	5,323	6,329	14,590	11,392	5,651	8,851
Total.....	2,163,874	2,224,401	2,475,731	2,698,848	3,345,039	3,088,705	2,237,310	2,005,082

1186 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 713.—Phosphate rock, pyrites, and marl: Production and value for fertilizer, United States, 1880-1922.

Calendar year.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Phosphate rock.	Pyrites.	Marl.	Phosphate rock.	Pyrites.	Marl.
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1880.....	211, 377	2, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 123, 823	5, 000	500, 000
1881.....	266, 734	10, 000	1, 088, 000	1, 988, 250	60, 000	800, 000
1882.....	332, 077	12, 000	1, 090, 000	1, 962, 463	72, 000	540, 000
1883.....	378, 380	25, 000	972, 000	2, 270, 280	137, 500	488, 000
1884.....	431, 779	35, 000	875, 000	2, 374, 784	175, 000	437, 800
1885.....	437, 856	49, 000	875, 000	2, 846, 064	220, 500	437, 500
1886.....	430, 549	55, 000	800, 000	1, 872, 936	220, 000	400, 000
1887.....	490, 558	52, 000	600, 000	1, 836, 818	210, 000	300, 000
1888.....	448, 567	54, 331	300, 000	2, 018, 552	167, 658	150, 000
1889.....	550, 245	93, 705	139, 522	2, 937, 776	202, 119	63, 956
1890.....	510, 499	99, 864	153, 620	3, 213, 795	273, 745	69, 880
1891.....	587, 988	106, 536	135, 000	3, 651, 151	338, 880	67, 500
1892.....	681, 571	109, 788	125, 000	3, 296, 227	305, 191	65, 000
1893.....	941, 368	75, 777	75, 000	4, 186, 070	256, 552	40, 000
1894.....	996, 949	105, 940	75, 000	3, 479, 547	363, 134	40, 000
1895.....	1, 038, 551	99, 549	60, 000	3, 606, 094	322, 845	30, 000
1896.....	930, 779	115, 483	60, 000	2, 803, 372	320, 163	30, 000
1897.....	1, 039, 345	143, 201	60, 000	2, 673, 202	391, 541	30, 000
1898.....	1, 308, 885	193, 364	60, 000	3, 453, 460	593, 801	30, 000
1899.....	1, 515, 702	174, 734	60, 000	5, 084, 076	543, 249	30, 000
1900.....	1, 491, 216	204, 615	60, 000	5, 359, 248	749, 991	30, 000
1901.....	1, 483, 722	1 241, 681	99, 880	5, 316, 403	1, 257, 879	124, 880
1902.....	1, 490, 314	1 207, 874	12, 439	4, 693, 444	947, 089	12, 741
1903.....	1, 581, 676	1 233, 127	34, 211	5, 812, 294	1, 109, 818	23, 521
1904.....	1, 874, 428	207, 081	18, 989	6, 580, 875	814, 808	13, 145
1905.....	1, 947, 190	253, 000	38, 026	6, 763, 403	938, 492	16, 494
1906.....	2, 080, 957	261, 422	19, 104	8, 579, 437	931, 305	7, 241
1907.....	2, 265, 343	247, 387	14, 091	10, 653, 558	794, 949	8, 429
1908.....	2, 396, 138	222, 598	8, 469	11, 399, 124	857, 113	4, 280
1909.....	2, 330, 152	247, 070	21, 814	10, 772, 120	1, 028, 157	45, 053
1910.....	2, 654, 988	241, 612	-----	10, 917, 000	977, 978	-----
1911.....	3, 053, 279	301, 458	-----	11, 900, 693	1, 164, 871	-----
1912.....	2, 973, 332	350, 928	-----	11, 675, 774	1, 334, 259	-----
1913.....	3, 111, 221	341, 338	-----	11, 796, 231	1, 286, 084	-----
1914.....	2, 734, 043	336, 062	-----	9, 008, 041	1, 283, 346	-----
1915.....	1, 835, 667	394, 124	-----	5, 413, 449	1, 674, 933	-----
1916.....	1, 982, 385	439, 132	58, 068	6, 596, 993	2, 038, 002	144, 768
1917.....	2, 584, 287	482, 662	73, 900	7, 771, 084	2, 393, 035	165, 328
1918.....	2, 490, 760	464, 494	98, 694	8, 214, 463	2, 644, 516	261, 082
1919.....	2, 271, 963	420, 647	91, 437	11, 591, 288	2, 558, 172	327, 294
1920.....	4, 103, 982	310, 777	97, 487	25, 079, 572	1, 596, 961	322, 339
1921.....	2, 064, 025	157, 118	59, 730	12, 270, 070	711, 432	195, 743
1922.....	2, 417, 883	169, 043	67, 777	10, 482, 846	671, 241	203, 196

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from report of Geological Survey.

¹ Includes production of natural sulphur.

TABLE 714.—Fish scrap (acidulated): Production in Atlantic and Gulf coast districts, 1912-1922.

Calendar year.	The North.	North Carolina.	Florida.	Texas.	Georgia.	Total, five districts.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1912.....	12, 838	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 838
1913.....	31, 548	2, 089	-----	-----	-----	33, 637
1914.....	12, 162	3, 089	1, 180	1, 544	-----	17, 965
1915.....	5, 268	3, 045	-----	1, 273	-----	16, 574
1916.....	5, 215	5, 110	2, 400	1, 800	-----	14, 525
1917.....	5, 637	7, 478	2, 336	865	1, 345	17, 661
1918.....	19, 412	6, 524	2, 705	2, 646	1, 905	23, 187
1919.....	30, 086	6, 784	5, 030	4, 420	750	47, 070
1920.....	33, 900	3, 900	3, 800	3, 000	5, 000	49, 600
1921.....	-----	15, 800	1, 200	-----	1, 890	1 57, 890
1922.....	-----	2, 120	2, 120	-----	-----	4, 240

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from The American Fertilizer Handbook.

¹ Includes 37,568 tons produced in Chesapeake district.

TABLE 715.—Fish scrap (dried): Production in Atlantic coast districts, 1912–1922.

Calendar year.	Chesapeake.	The North.	North Carolina.	Florida.	Total, four districts.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1912.....	61,000	6,655	7,250	160	1 65,660
1913.....	29,368	2,744	2,175	245	84,522
1914.....	21,936	1,604	665	-----	24,205
1915.....	19,301	824	1,289	-----	21,414
1916.....	21,258	-----	-----	1,200	22,458
1917.....	14,584	292	5,187	762	20,825
1918.....	12,221	-----	3,460	366	16,047
1919.....	12,340	-----	2,763	-----	15,103
1920.....	18,750	-----	1,240	-----	19,990
1921.....	2,200	22,898	2,112	-----	27,210
1922.....	-----	-----	1,757	1,320	3,077

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from The American Fertilizer Handbook.

1 Includes 595 tons produced in Texas district.

TABLE 716.—Fertilizer materials: Imports into the United States, 1912–1923.

Year ending June 30.	Bone dust and bone ash.		Kainit.		Manure salts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1911-12.....	33,864	830,616	485,132	2,399,761	192,738	1,814,071
1912-13.....	33,337	801,713	460,795	2,154,977	171,802	1,794,058
1913-14.....	41,450	1,084,636	541,846	2,579,619	261,242	2,767,241
1914-15.....	23,428	584,748	70,004	444,760	66,062	760,699
1915-16.....	20,466	524,153	64	1,795	2,271	41,825
1916-17.....	14,365	385,541	-----	-----	324	7,794
1917-18.....	8,511	286,764	-----	-----	190	5,872
1918-19.....	4,138	117,690	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919-20.....	7,340	306,301	274,761	5,655,660	249,348	8,319,620
1920-21.....	27,413	1,317,876	204,834	4,882,974	123,273	4,164,817
1921-22.....	18,234	495,445	83,571	585,338	81,442	957,443
1922-23.....	52,358	1,357,742	168,514	1,048,054	1 244,760	12 389,098

Year ending June 30.	Ammonia sulphate.		Potash.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1911-12.....	65,906	4,143,417	215,957	7,235,718	44,476	1,826,886
1912-13.....	54,069	3,655,413	201,226	6,782,056	42,745	1,758,485
1913-14.....	74,444	4,888,563	237,886	7,915,523	45,139	1,897,740
1914-15.....	57,048	3,208,152	102,732	3,660,118	21,852	1,071,761
1915-16.....	19,610	1,371,007	2,130	461,431	2,423	197,808
1916-17.....	8,176	647,271	606	174,806	661	20,538
1917-18.....	3,963	487,999	723	195,154	135	19,837
1918-19.....	1,964	278,469	1,677	201,307	137	23,304
1919-20.....	2,587	343,107	110,324	11,088,173	6,356	1,073,322
1920-21.....	2,537	220,300	49,911	5,290,196	12,061	1,660,998
1921-22.....	6,356	314,286	131,423	5,549,580	45,280	2,085,346
1922-23.....	1,785	116,686	150,461	4,759,134	51,776	2,100,066

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1 Includes "Other potash-bearing substances" amounting to 20,734 tons and valued at \$238,651.

TABLE 717.—*Guano: Imports into the United States, 1900-1923.*

Year ending June 30.	Quantity.	Value.	Year ending June 30.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1900-1900.....	4, 758	56, 956	1911-12.....	34, 706	664, 058
1900-1.....	4, 590	36, 617	1912-13.....	19, 075	340, 915
1901-2.....	8, 790	144, 599	1913-14.....	21, 887	755, 838
1902-3.....	16, 237	201, 416	1914-15.....	20, 945	534, 391
1903-4.....	28, 872	319, 793	1915-16.....	15, 837	425, 377
1904-5.....	33, 490	516, 851	1916-17.....	3, 563	73, 398
1905-6.....	18, 147	208, 580	1917-18.....	10, 096	287, 440
1906-7.....	22, 681	342, 295	1918-19.....	8, 218	253, 425
1907-8.....	27, 668	352, 350	1919-20.....	18, 796	1, 550, 098
1908-9.....	36, 999	590, 334	1920-21.....	37, 570	3, 158, 064
1909-10.....	53, 330	845, 765	1921-22.....	1, 305	48, 875
1910-11.....	29, 516	593, 306	1922-23.....	(¹)	(¹)

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

¹ Included in all other fertilizers.

TABLE 718.—*Fertilizer materials produced and consumed, 1902-1922.*

Calendar year.	Production. ¹		Consumption.	
	Sulphate of ammonia. ²	Potash, crude. ³	Sulphate of ammonia. ²	Cottonseed meal used for fertilizer. ⁴
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
1902.....				385, 000
1903.....				385, 000
1904.....				455, 000
1905.....				424, 000
1906.....	78, 000			595, 000
1907.....	99, 309			347, 000
1908.....	83, 400			497, 000
1909.....	108, 500		149, 414	442, 000
1910.....	116, 000		208, 342	597, 000
1911.....	127, 000		221, 653	717, 000
1912.....	165, 000		224, 542	666, 000
1913.....	195, 000		260, 775	740, 000
1914.....	183, 000		258, 010	881, 000
1915.....	250, 049	4, 374	246, 374	
1916.....	288, 265	35, 739	337, 962	
1917.....	328, 670	126, 961	375, 588	
1918.....	379, 278	207, 086	484, 875	
1919.....	403, 223	116, 634	251, 994	
1920.....	494, 463	166, 834	251, 994	
1921.....	358, 500	25, 485	210, 000	
1922.....	522, 000	25, 178	285, 000	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Production for all purposes.

² The American Fertilizer Handbook.

³ Geological Survey.

⁴ Federal Trade Commission, 1902-1914. Data for later years not available.

⁵ Estimated.

TABLE 719.—Sulphuric acid: Production, consumption, imports, and exports for the United States, 1904-1922.

Calendar year.	Production. ¹	Consumption. ¹	Year beginning July 1.			
			Imports for consumption. ²		Exports, domestic. ²	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1904.....	717, 408	692, 904	145	4, 151	-----	-----
1905.....	-----	-----	138	3, 755	-----	-----
1906.....	-----	-----	63	1, 561	-----	-----
1907.....	-----	-----	19	1, 087	-----	-----
1908.....	-----	-----	19	660	3, 366	80, 327
1909.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1910.....	995, 384	841, 935	18	1, 063	2, 541	61, 999
1911.....	-----	-----	19	526	2, 889	60, 537
1912.....	-----	-----	24	639	3, 801	71, 877
1913.....	-----	-----	72	2, 291	4, 895	89, 783
1914.....	1, 405, 766	1, 276, 715	3, 362	40, 559	6, 066	125, 592
1915.....	-----	-----	2, 091	44, 608	23, 286	516, 436
1916.....	-----	-----	3, 143	61, 352	41, 010	1, 950, 532
1917.....	-----	-----	334	6, 617	29, 802	961, 888
1918.....	-----	-----	14, 113	358, 904	33, 827	1, 119, 907
1919.....	1, 877, 394	1, 568, 577	5, 670	100, 499	23, 707	805, 430
1920.....	-----	-----	4, 611	79, 204	16, 167	773, 287
1921.....	-----	-----	5, 183	93, 937	9, 300	446, 380
1922.....	1, 319, 582	1, 143, 850	2, 458	54, 717	6, 990	265, 906
1923.....	1, 423, 917	1, 538, 809	9, 072	156, 440	3, 626	156, 204

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹ Bureau of the Census.² Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 720.—Fertilizer materials: Average wholesale prices, 1913-1923.

AMMONIATES.

Calendar year.	Ammonia sulphate, domestic, spot, per 100 pounds.	Blood, dried, 12 per cent ammonia, f.o.b., per short ton. ¹		Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia, 14 per cent bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish factory, per short ton. ¹	Fish, wet, acidulated, 6 per cent ammonia, 3 per cent phosphoric acid, f.o.b. fish factory, per short ton.	Soda, nitrate, spot, 95 per cent per 100 pounds.	Cottonseed, 7 per cent ammonia meal, f. o. b. mill, per short ton.
		New York.	Chicago.				
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913.....	3. 06	34. 86	32. 76	29. 12	16. 11	2. 46	-----
1914.....	2. 73	38. 52	37. 06	38. 14	-----	2. 10	-----
1915.....	3. 34	34. 08	31. 68	36. 82	-----	2. 43	-----
1916.....	3. 82	38. 76	36. 84	42. 21	25. 26	3. 21	-----
1917.....	5. 90	67. 20	63. 96	60. 14	33. 70	4. 13	-----
1918.....	5. 70	83. 40	Nominal.	81. 28	43. 12	4. 74	-----
1919.....	4. 36	74. 76	Nominal.	78. 12	56. 00	8. 58	-----
1920.....	5. 01	90. 84	Nominal.	74. 77	36. 12	3. 52	41. 00
1921.....	2. 42	39. 84	Nominal.	36. 18	17. 10	2. 66	32. 67
1922.....	3. 01	49. 08	30. 64	40. 12	19. 26	2. 64	38. 56
1923.....	3. 18	50. 28	30. 64	45. 18	22. 74	2. 61	39. 67

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

¹ Converted from price per unit. Unit equals 1 per cent in a ton, or 20 pounds of pure ammonia.

TABLE 721.—Fertilizer materials: Average wholesale prices per long ton, 1913–1922.

PHOSPHATES.			
Calendar year.	Tennessee phosphate rock, f. o. b. Mount Pleasant.		
	Domestic, 78 to 80 per cent.	75 per cent guaranteed.	68 to 72 per cent.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913.....	5.25	4.88	4.38
1914.....	5.25	4.88	4.38
1915.....	5.25	4.88	4.38
1916.....	5.25	4.88	4.38
1917.....	5.48	4.99	4.65
1918.....	6.56	6.71	6.81
1919.....	10.50	9.52	7.49
1920.....	13.42	10.82	-----
1921.....	15.25	8.90	-----
1922.....	Nominal.	Nominal.	-----

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

¹Three months.

TABLE 722.—Fertilizer materials: Average wholesale prices per long ton, 1913–1923.

PHOSPHATES.				
Calendar year.	South Carolina phosphate rock kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River.	Florida land pebble phosphate rock, 68 per cent f. o. b. Port Tampa.	Florida high grade phosphate hard rock.	
			77 per cent f. o. b. Florida ports.	75 per cent Tampa.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913.....	3.62	3.49	6.00	-----
1914.....	3.62	3.12	6.00	-----
1915.....	3.62	3.01	5.60	-----
1916.....	3.62	2.84	5.12	-----
1917.....	3.89	2.63	5.42	-----
1918.....	Nominal.	4.22	7.25	-----
1919.....	Nominal.	5.00	9.39	7.75
1920.....	-----	8.48	13.02	10.35
1921.....	-----	6.90	12.02	8.74
1922.....	-----	3.11	8.58	6.23
1923.....	-----	3.05	7.60	5.17

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TABLE 723.—Fertilizers: Tags sold by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, 1901–1921.

Season.	Fertilizers.	Cottonseed meal.	Season.	Fertilizers.	Cottonseed meal.
	Short tons.	Short tons.		Short tons.	Short tons.
1900–1901.....	482, 571	58, 076	1911–12.....	1, 103, 864	121, 236
1901–2.....	443, 997	74, 130	1912–13.....	1, 120, 693	122, 975
1902–3.....	555, 414	84, 468	1913–14.....	1, 292, 568	185, 840
1903–4.....	618, 730	96, 818	1915.....	738, 962	124, 017
1904–5.....	622, 414	90, 328	1916.....	741, 097	110, 512
1905–6.....	743, 424	87, 253	1917.....	874, 010	68, 655
1906–7.....	728, 361	87, 768	1918.....	922, 026	55, 165
1907–8.....	766, 166	85, 298	1919.....	960, 919	72, 922
1908–9.....	807, 832	108, 532	1920.....	1, 003, 553	35, 495
1909–10.....	1, 030, 999	103, 302	1921.....	827, 507	26, 066
1910–11.....	1, 202, 722	129, 748	Season 1921 to Oct. 1.....	516, 223	7, 806

Division of Statistical and Historical research. Compiled from Serial Bulletin No. 86 of the Georgia Department of Agriculture, 1922.

TABLE 724.—Fertilizers: Expenditures for, by States.

State.	Calendar year.				
	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	212, 135	456, 515	819, 680	4, 069, 479	7, 789, 067
New Hampshire.....	165, 293	246, 293	367, 980	512, 580	626, 180
Vermont.....	127, 670	217, 397	447, 065	870, 752	857, 272
Massachusetts.....	653, 422	896, 560	1, 320, 800	1, 965, 682	3, 906, 733
Rhode Island.....	140, 318	172, 900	264, 140	335, 108	379, 786
Connecticut.....	497, 448	609, 649	1, 078, 240	1, 954, 163	4, 802, 658
New York.....	2, 715, 477	3, 627, 726	4, 493, 050	7, 142, 265	15, 067, 371
New Jersey.....	1, 601, 609	1, 837, 719	2, 165, 320	4, 277, 604	10, 742, 682
Pennsylvania.....	3, 525, 336	3, 384, 310	4, 685, 920	6, 901, 605	15, 628, 541
Delaware.....	467, 228	460, 465	539, 040	864, 577	1, 222, 320
Maryland.....	2, 838, 465	2, 419, 826	2, 618, 890	3, 387, 634	7, 610, 478
District of Columbia.....	22, 352	16, 651	22, 600	16, 975	23, 267
Virginia.....	2, 137, 283	2, 320, 260	3, 681, 790	6, 932, 455	17, 277, 705
West Virginia.....	176, 300	210, 767	406, 270	528, 937	1, 700, 546
North Carolina.....	2, 111, 767	2, 882, 238	4, 479, 030	12, 262, 533	48, 796, 694
South Carolina.....	2, 659, 969	3, 867, 418	4, 494, 410	15, 162, 017	52, 546, 795
Georgia.....	4, 346, 920	5, 724, 187	5, 738, 520	16, 800, 149	46, 196, 434
Florida.....	72, 642	857, 327	753, 120	3, 009, 853	10, 316, 929
Ohio.....	550, 029	1, 602, 899	2, 695, 470	4, 180, 485	13, 200, 018
Indiana.....	340, 582	777, 727	1, 553, 710	2, 189, 995	8, 734, 998
Illinois.....	174, 277	124, 977	830, 660	615, 594	2, 996, 408
Michigan.....	300, 995	173, 017	492, 360	945, 354	4, 872, 543
Wisconsin.....	178, 892	105, 192	294, 320	127, 753	779, 750
Minnesota.....	93, 260	61, 578	251, 120	74, 653	432, 680
Iowa.....	98, 567	56, 843	337, 190	109, 570	596, 537
Missouri.....	109, 724	65, 705	370, 630	671, 073	3, 941, 488
North Dakota.....	.....	8, 923	13, 855	10, 003	119, 782
South Dakota.....	.....	15, 675	12, 940	11, 294	34, 466
Nebraska.....	20, 794	19, 269	153, 080	31, 021	64, 752
Kansas.....	61, 713	25, 740	268, 360	75, 602	979, 037
Kentucky.....	145, 674	317, 231	908, 250	1, 350, 720	3, 597, 449
Tennessee.....	157, 442	361, 067	896, 070	1, 216, 296	3, 526, 133
Alabama.....	1, 200, 956	2, 421, 643	2, 599, 290	7, 630, 952	14, 066, 106
Mississippi.....	123, 253	789, 268	932, 098	2, 703, 271	4, 288, 165
Louisiana.....	278, 305	906, 348	1, 076, 890	2, 004, 919	3, 840, 469
Oklahoma.....	.....	8, 817	.....	20, 092	452, 492
Texas.....	74, 797	58, 665	124, 716	595, 363	1, 831, 207
Arkansas.....	56, 314	93, 939	172, 610	596, 553	2, 572, 678
Montana.....	.....	4, 757	8, 940	12, 328	126, 232
Idaho.....	.....	2, 127	17, 150	20, 737	106, 121
Wyoming.....	.....	1, 548	12, 700	5, 302	8, 499
Colorado.....	5, 195	25, 074	23, 225	61, 113	294, 448
New Mexico.....	10, 783	9, 217	2, 880	25, 371	113, 463
Arizona.....	.....	10	2, 921	6, 080	40, 892
Utah.....	11, 394	23, 211	14, 300	20, 087	108, 966
Nevada.....	2, 526	2, 019	.....	8, 379	9, 897
Washington.....	.....	11, 633	29, 165	87, 023	525, 637
Oregon.....	10, 519	13, 370	27, 995	68, 557	489, 524
California.....	108, 732	148, 886	937, 050	2, 143, 993	8, 182, 996
United States.....	28, 586, 397	38, 409, 598	54, 783, 757	114, 882, 541	326, 399, 800

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census.

* Includes Hawaii and Alaska. Hawaii, 1899, \$1,852,847.

1192 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 725.—Fertilizer, commercial: Sold in cotton States, based on sale of fertilizer tags, 1914-1923.

State.	Calendar year.				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Virginia.....	Short tons 437,886	Short tons 405,077	Short tons 386,970	Short tons 405,961	Short tons 420,950
North Carolina.....	984,985	788,449	740,394	818,215	1,084,924
South Carolina.....	1,105,840	610,148	670,410	484,861	1,084,898
Georgia.....	1,478,414	1,805,304	851,809	938,265	978,175
Florida.....	240,813	189,594	208,283	214,088	204,712
Alabama.....	1,597,980	1,804,467	1,212,250	1,210,170	1,904,989
Mississippi.....	184,875	141,700	111,200	92,037	114,312
Louisiana.....	90,585	78,420	75,151	96,265	114,490
Texas.....	77,480	17,500	21,500	42,000	58,000
Arkansas.....	114,700	68,700	65,600	90,292	68,580
Tennessee.....	92,000	78,072	67,930	87,528	113,370
Missouri.....	60,000	57,000	41,000	65,000	55,000
Total.....	5,468,392	3,517,431	3,427,497	4,116,682	4,618,186

State.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Virginia.....	421,436	465,227	369,490	448,942	302,911
North Carolina.....	1,108,670	1,222,103	821,684	1,085,430	1,198,583
South Carolina.....	1,038,887	1,258,890	615,488	504,000	678,612
Georgia.....	1,068,841	1,039,048	556,573	535,084	677,184
Florida.....	259,413	272,316	289,857	329,668	287,435
Alabama.....	1,208,897	391,170	179,547	298,147	454,377
Mississippi.....	126,377	165,903	94,572	169,937	250,761
Louisiana.....	97,794	95,863	38,760	66,470	107,848
Texas.....	46,000	58,700	19,204	33,420	75,509
Arkansas.....	58,323	69,036	14,550	40,325	74,580
Tennessee.....	108,430	112,102	84,044	96,962	112,656
Missouri.....	70,000	77,888	8,022	7,900	18,900
Total.....	4,676,758	5,222,246	3,101,791	3,567,315	4,808,688

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

¹ To Sept. 15.

² Cottonseed meal not included.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 726.—Index numbers of wholesale prices of farm products, United States, 1913-1923.

[Year 1913=100.]

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1913.....	98	98	98	99	97	98	99	100	103	103	103	103	100
1914.....	103	103	102	102	101	101	103	106	106	101	109	101	105
1915.....	104	105	104	104	105	101	104	103	101	106	104	105	104
1916.....	110	110	111	110	115	114	117	125	124	126	147	146	128
1917.....	152	157	166	184	196	195	196	202	202	207	212	207	190
1918.....	211	214	211	213	209	210	217	227	234	235	235	237	218
1919.....	224	216	224	230	234	226	241	242	225	227	237	242	231
1920.....	247	237	237	243	241	237	233	218	210	187	173	152	218
1921.....	143	133	127	117	118	114	119	123	124	124	121	120	124
1922.....	122	131	130	129	132	131	135	131	133	138	143	145	133
1923.....	143	142	143	141	139	138	135	139	144	144	146	145	141

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 727.—Index numbers of wholesale prices, by groups of commodities, United States, 1913-1923.

[Year 1913=100.]

Calendar year.	Farm products.	Foods.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Building materials.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	102	96	93	85	92	101	100	94	98
1915	104	105	96	88	90	94	104	100	95	101
1916	123	121	127	126	162	120	181	106	121	127
1917	190	167	175	169	231	157	202	125	146	177
1918	219	188	228	170	187	172	215	163	186	194
1919	231	207	253	181	162	201	169	184	175	206
1920	218	230	295	241	192	284	200	254	196	226
1921	194	144	196	199	129	195	136	195	198	147
1922	183	138	181	218	123	186	124	176	117	149
1923	141	144	206	185	144	189	181	183	123	154

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

TABLE 728.—Index numbers of wholesale prices of all commodities, United States, 1913-1923.

[Year 1913=100.]

Calendar Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1913	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	102	101	100	99	100
1914	98	99	98	98	97	97	97	101	102	97	97	97	98
1915	96	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	102	104	106	101
1916	113	115	119	121	122	123	123	126	130	136	146	149	127
1917	153	157	162	173	183	185	188	189	187	183	183	182	177
1918	184	186	187	190	190	191	196	200	204	202	203	202	194
1919	199	198	196	199	202	203	212	216	210	211	217	223	206
1920	233	232	234	245	247	243	241	231	226	211	196	179	226
1921	170	160	155	148	145	142	141	142	141	142	141	140	147
1922	138	141	142	143	148	150	155	153	154	164	156	156	149
1923	156	157	159	159	156	153	151	150	154	153	152	151	154

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports

CROP AND MEAT-ANIMAL PRICES.

TABLE 729.—Index numbers of crop and meat-animal prices, monthly and average, 1903-1923.

CROPS.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903	120.1	122.2	124.3	125.7	127.5	126.6	135.8	435.5	120.8	127.2	119.6	917.4
1904	117.8	120.4	120.3	130.3	139.6	146.5	149.5	142.3	132.9	120.5	129.8	137.7
1910	124.1	138.5	139.9	135.8	133.5	133.5	133.1	137.1	137.0	129.8	122.2	118.4
1911	118.6	119.8	117.9	115.0	122.2	127.7	136.3	148.2	141.6	138.0	135.6	132.1
1912	123.9	140.2	144.7	143.4	166.3	168.3	160.1	148.0	137.6	128.6	118.3	110.3
1913	110.9	112.6	113.3	113.6	116.2	121.2	122.9	125.4	126.3	120.1	123.9	122.7
Av. 1900-1913	123.1	126.8	128.4	130.9	135.6	159.4	160.4	140.2	137.1	132.3	127.9	226.4
1914	122.5	122.1	122.8	134.2	135.9	138.8	127.7	137.5	141.3	136.4	127.4	122.3
1915	126.7	140.5	144.0	144.5	150.0	147.3	189.1	138.9	132.5	128.2	124.4	120.4
1916	129.0	139.9	138.6	140.3	143.3	144.6	147.7	161.5	162.6	162.6	175.6	157.9
1917	123.6	126.6	206.5	225.2	220.5	201.3	269.9	307.8	279.6	277.0	261.3	222.3
1918	264.1	271.6	268.6	268.6	281.8	271.9	272.9	280.5	283.3	289.3	269.5	265.3
1919	272.4	259.9	257.1	271.2	298.7	307.2	290.2	298.9	317.7	299.9	290.4	282.4
1920	296.7	311.0	314.3	334.1	362.1	380.4	374.0	388.5	394.7	396.7	391.1	395.5
Av. 1914-1920	290.7	297.8	311.9	316.7	325.3	340.4	328.4	328.8	331.5	339.9	336.6	339.5
1921	198.3	161.4	167.6	168.3	178.7	174.6	168.4	168.3	164.3	159.2	121.4	220.6
1922	120.5	123.6	123.1	124.6	124.6	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
1923	154.7	158.2	163.9	160.1	175.0	173.6	178.5	182.1	182.6	172.3	172.6	182.3

¹ Based on prices 1st of month.

1194 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 729.—Index numbers of crop and meat-animal prices, monthly and average, 1908-1923—Continued.

MEAT ANIMALS.¹

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910.....	6.67	6.71	7.39	7.74	7.37	7.29	6.98	6.67	6.92	6.80	6.47	6.21
1911.....	6.40	6.19	6.09	5.80	5.54	5.45	5.52	5.87	5.87	5.58	5.44	5.37
1912.....	5.44	5.54	5.69	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.23	6.56	6.74	6.86	6.45	6.42
1913.....	6.40	6.70	7.08	7.35	7.08	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.14	6.94	6.85
Av. 1910-1913.....	6.23	6.28	6.56	6.80	6.60	6.55	6.50	6.58	6.67	6.60	6.32	6.21
1914.....	7.05	7.27	7.37	7.40	7.29	7.22	7.41	7.63	7.58	7.14	6.80	6.61
1915.....	6.57	6.46	6.46	6.59	6.80	6.85	6.83	6.74	6.77	6.96	6.45	6.25
1916.....	6.46	6.94	7.53	7.85	7.98	8.00	8.04	8.05	8.38	8.04	8.09	8.15
1917.....	8.53	9.42	10.70	11.71	11.84	11.72	11.47	11.84	12.79	13.04	12.47	12.74
1918.....	12.69	12.65	13.06	13.55	13.83	13.62	13.68	14.21	14.50	13.79	13.37	13.40
1919.....	13.46	13.51	14.00	15.01	15.34	14.98	15.61	15.66	13.44	12.22	11.88	11.54
1920.....	12.14	12.48	12.52	12.72	12.41	12.31	12.40	12.12	12.22	11.67	10.34	8.48
Av. 1914-1920.....	9.54	9.81	10.24	10.69	10.78	10.67	10.78	10.88	10.81	10.41	9.91	9.60
1921.....	8.42	8.24	8.67	7.89	7.66	7.31	7.65	7.94	7.11	6.88	6.47	6.37
1922.....	6.67	7.56	8.19	8.10	8.29	8.37	8.34	7.87	7.09	7.75	7.36	7.28
1923.....	7.48	7.51	7.48	7.52	7.38	7.01	7.16	7.14	7.68	7.27	6.80	.....

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. The trend of prices to farmers for important crops is indicated in the following figures; the base 100 is the average price December 1 in the 43 years 1866-1908 of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax, and cotton.

¹Based on prices 15th of month.

PRICES, COST OF LIVING, AND WAGES.

TABLE 730.—Index numbers of prices, cost of living, and wages, 1913-1924.

(1913=100)

Calendar year.	Farm prices. ¹	Whole-sale prices all commodities. ¹	Retail prices, 22 articles of food. ²	Cost of living (32 cities). ³	Farm labor. ¹	Union wages per hour May 15. ⁴	Earnings New York State factory workers. June 1914=100. ⁵
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	100	98	102	103	99	102	100
1915.....	100	101	101	105	99	103	101
1916.....	120	127	114	118	108	107	114
1917.....	177	177	146	142	133	114	129
1918.....	199	194	168	174	161	133	160
1919.....	210	206	186	199	186	155	185
1920.....	196	226	203	200	214	199	222
1921.....	120	147	153	174	143	206	203
1922.....	123	149	142	170	138	193	197
1923.....	134	164	146	173	155	211	214
1922.							
March.....	124	142	139	167	.....	.....	193
June.....	126	150	141	167	.....	.....	196
September.....	116	153	140	166	.....	.....	202
December.....	131	166	147	170	.....	.....	208
1923.							
January.....	.....	156	144	.....	133	.....	.....
March.....	137	159	142	169	.....	.....	212
April.....	.....	159	143	.....	140	.....	.....
June.....	130	153	144	170	.....	.....	219
July.....	.....	151	147	.....	150	.....	.....
September.....	129	154	149	172	.....	.....	216
October.....	.....	153	150	.....	154	.....	.....
December.....	133	151	150	173	.....	.....	220

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

¹Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

²Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food (22 items prior to 1921; 43 from Jan. 1921); heat and light (5 items); clothing (about 76 items varying from time to time); rent (representative number of moderate-priced houses); furniture and household articles (26 items), and 42 miscellaneous articles.

⁴New York State Department of Labor.

⁵December.

⁶June.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS.

TABLE 731.—Federal-aid highways completed and under construction.

State.	Highways completed and final payment made, year ending June 30, 1923.			Projects under construction June 30, 1923. ¹			
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Estimated cost.	Federal aid allotted.	Miles.	Federal aid paid.
Alabama.....	\$671,980.33	\$323,665.26	48.3	\$0,637,083.55	\$4,818,901.66	621.2	\$1,609,407.36
Arizona.....	3,001,356.84	1,461,000.62	196.7	2,462,987.30	1,460,169.26	221.9	793,655.17
Arkansas.....	3,485,213.85	1,693,669.12	287.2	5,957,667.24	2,391,544.73	400.4	1,200,311.39
California.....	5,398,358.83	2,115,030.44	179.6	11,553,746.98	6,211,381.11	506.2	3,304,460.54
Colorado.....	3,004,990.82	1,504,905.48	205.8	3,611,943.47	1,938,815.44	166.0	864,425.75
Connecticut.....	2,221,161.60	862,238.07	47.6	1,119,033.64	482,031.50	24.9	175,251.55
Delaware.....	580,848.76	237,500.00	17.1	708,715.88	332,847.50	23.1	161,234.23
Florida.....				6,852,022.09	3,389,983.22	210.9	1,986,864.00
Georgia.....	1,497,036.74	737,424.90	194.7	7,478,068.80	3,097,204.31	690.1	1,745,014.75
Idaho.....	481,703.80	243,711.13	21.2	1,790,030.72	987,178.91	125.2	484,625.95
Illinois.....	1,788,917.22	745,389.16	40.5	5,063,205.00	2,539,138.88	178.1	443,419.00
Indiana.....	2,073,652.38	991,382.65	65.4	9,537,990.97	4,604,459.53	272.8	989,145.39
Iowa.....	6,840,865.08	2,544,257.86	570.5	10,781,078.08	5,132,734.89	1,012.1	2,222,500.43
Kansas.....	6,450,356.54	2,356,157.47	209.5	21,627,520.07	6,233,042.55	573.8	2,884,722.80
Kentucky.....	3,763,182.92	1,564,960.44	154.7	7,297,078.77	3,544,141.20	297.8	1,623,453.00
Louisiana.....	3,953,469.21	1,770,940.44	307.3	4,087,051.95	1,856,034.20	270.0	601,261.84
Maine.....	2,843,728.92	1,356,682.38	94.5	2,600,214.58	1,210,306.43	75.3	584,702.21
Maryland.....	501,419.37	252,224.67	18.0	2,066,898.17	937,896.50	75.4	413,771.21
Massachusetts.....	2,481,481.14	1,013,242.93	50.3	4,520,504.91	1,685,967.52	89.8	641,923.43
Michigan.....	5,999,824.20	2,663,624.18	201.4	10,009,739.26	4,922,779.22	371.0	1,594,633.60
Minnesota.....	9,346,816.31	3,942,445.27	752.5	7,205,828.87	3,124,098.36	638.6	1,552,076.25
Mississippi.....	1,670,058.49	830,830.40	161.9	6,899,520.97	3,423,192.39	405.8	1,584,834.45
Missouri.....	2,216,361.53	988,203.42	175.5	17,418,531.58	8,320,700.68	881.1	2,471,759.21
Montana.....	2,036,795.53	1,304,347.20	247.0	1,285,650.82	673,165.60	126.6	319,034.49
Nebraska.....	1,967,515.32	950,152.14	307.5	8,819,992.42	4,342,530.94	1,500.3	3,001,169.30
Nevada.....	1,105,451.57	684,451.05	88.0	2,771,308.14	2,300,452.11	250.9	803,759.89
New Hampshire.....	454,298.59	222,486.50	22.3	737,820.18	355,504.43	28.9	196,594.03
New Jersey.....	2,350,340.65	1,014,254.74	41.4	2,306,035.27	727,200.00	36.8	457,860.45
New Mexico.....	2,922,801.96	1,543,214.20	432.4	3,358,414.00	2,006,229.83	541.2	836,540.73
New York.....	6,102,604.56	2,672,443.79	179.8	23,778,809.63	9,495,430.00	597.0	2,912,775.58
North Carolina.....	6,038,489.94	2,710,747.81	424.1	7,313,686.90	2,682,737.95	245.3	849,983.97
North Dakota.....	3,778,519.60	1,852,719.87	480.8	4,200,474.39	2,002,045.08	848.7	1,095,836.29
Ohio.....	5,994,517.58	2,311,245.21	181.7	12,061,337.10	5,003,885.02	347.5	2,337,532.35
Oklahoma.....	7,397,461.54	3,290,821.31	285.3	5,431,676.52	2,462,201.78	244.4	1,219,039.86
Oregon.....	1,365,077.27	749,779.32	84.4	3,224,330.60	1,785,606.03	187.1	453,481.38
Pennsylvania.....	11,707,303.31	4,242,891.56	212.7	10,761,379.52	3,751,305.00	193.5	2,295,810.80
Rhode Island.....	199,620.46	97,574.50	6.6	712,437.22	308,245.34	16.0	
South Carolina.....	2,224,081.09	1,032,741.79	287.1	5,515,316.53	2,307,041.72	512.9	1,166,772.55
South Dakota.....	3,336,500.40	1,620,348.49	379.7	5,947,235.04	3,034,795.29	704.6	1,421,947.52
Tennessee.....	1,969,338.65	948,864.74	71.5	13,838,513.83	6,893,877.82	467.0	3,340,728.55
Texas.....	17,587,951.21	6,359,362.61	1,153.7	23,409,117.28	8,531,877.45	1,581.9	4,386,567.45
Utah.....	1,626,103.26	629,937.78	95.2	3,752,495.25	2,241,180.92	273.0	1,228,705.01
Vermont.....	830,212.33	405,469.93	31.2	1,068,146.61	534,073.27	39.0	168,925.94
Virginia.....	4,130,598.17	1,940,269.08	228.1	8,272,256.14	4,044,175.46	325.7	1,294,483.80
Washington.....	2,331,237.15	1,035,846.59	66.1	1,830,166.24	873,450.00	57.2	211,564.65
West Virginia.....	1,412,851.18	608,768.63	71.8	5,221,761.81	2,276,610.53	179.4	1,262,478.39
Wisconsin.....	4,981,951.39	2,128,524.04	397.0	3,382,673.79	1,435,069.18	278.7	489,613.67
Wyoming.....	2,141,261.41	1,006,683.44	218.2	3,717,105.10	2,130,471.51	290.5	829,455.14
United States.....	106,802,207.97	71,681,382.67	9,973.9	323,994,579.34	145,517,158.20	18,011.1	62,538,931.33

Bureau of Public Roads.

¹ Includes 3,239.4 miles of practically completed projects.

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TABLE 732.—Highways: Federal aid projects completed, by types, 1918-1923.

Year ending June 30.	Graded and drained.			Sand-clay.		
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.
1917-18						
1918-19	\$11,808.24	\$4,738.04	10.0	\$126,865.24	\$68,321.17	46.8
1919-20	681,851.41	308,988.04	203.0	384,811.91	181,107.89	90.0
1920-21	2,308,794.90	1,021,377.45	349.9	2,401,629.18	1,078,989.00	384.2
1921-22	17,134,140.97	7,055,696.94	1,635.5	9,208,839.93	4,238,269.25	1,111.8
1922-23	14,669,579.11	6,316,326.91	1,966.0	8,120,872.38	3,866,299.34	1,016.7
Totals	34,798,174.63	14,696,947.38	4,164.4	20,242,438.59	9,449,986.65	2,849.4

Year ending June 30.	Gravel.			Water-bound macadam.		
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.
1917-18						
1918-19	\$236,622.22	\$103,891.64	55.2			
1919-20	1,795,814.88	778,582.85	247.8	\$139,131.96	\$69,241.84	11.7
1920-21	9,838,752.94	4,266,225.54	1,201.4	500,631.81	254,980.60	40.5
1921-22	35,353,778.98	15,854,797.65	3,445.3	4,279,360.62	1,837,921.56	286.6
1922-23	46,479,134.23	20,867,863.64	4,404.0	5,987,050.01	2,678,843.54	287.5
Totals	93,684,604.25	41,872,860.72	9,442.7	10,906,180.80	4,740,987.53	626.5

Year ending June 30.	Bituminous macadam.			Bituminous concrete.		
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.
1917-18						
1918-19	\$41,237.10	\$11,620.00	1.2	\$136,715.94	\$59,571.76	6.8
1919-20	202,783.73	100,882.07	11.0	347,484.00	162,622.93	19.5
1920-21	3,438,606.06	1,578,184.47	148.9	4,680,101.11	2,008,818.94	159.7
1921-22	8,854,811.29	3,822,667.03	294.5	13,533,187.80	5,221,434.96	392.8
1922-23	14,640,388.38	6,355,525.91	468.1	4,829,120.82	2,071,446.10	131.0
Totals	27,170,826.56	11,866,879.48	923.6	23,980,690.16	9,716,403.80	728.9

Year ending June 30.	Portland cement concrete			Brick.		
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.
1917-18	\$121,015.48	\$52,685.22	5.7			
1918-19	599,329.74	\$17,917.11	25.2	\$702,562.04	\$194,361.28	18.8
1919-20	2,729,185.04	1,189,723.28	110.3	839,373.33	281,104.00	21.8
1920-21	10,480,885.67	7,374,018.37	484.6	1,520,685.96	891,123.05	26.8
1921-22	84,786,065.27	35,844,890.98	2,126.9	6,880,179.46	3,100,843.36	206.6
1922-23	68,856,246.33	30,081,236.74	1,621.4	2,998,868.14	1,065,440.49	69.0
Totals	168,586,728.38	70,700,168.70	4,384.0	15,741,578.93	5,010,878.18	342.0

Year ending June 30.	Bridges.			All types.		
	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	Miles.
1917-18						
1918-19	\$59,004.90	\$10,000.00	0.2	\$257,731.37	\$112,266.98	12.5
1919-20	169,467.28	84,783.45	0.9	2,124,878.48	768,472.17	176.8
1920-21	1,018,723.88	494,474.88	4.2	7,405,000.53	3,159,790.63	716.1
1921-22	6,153,276.71	2,844,952.47	20.0	42,149,181.36	18,462,089.99	2,898.5
1922-23	5,818,987.62	2,510,895.00	10.3	188,965,640.43	79,816,175.60	9,519.3
Totals	12,719,410.34	5,945,055.80	35.6	407,704,641.14	174,000,167.94	23,297.2

TABLE 733.—Wages per hour paid common labor for road work, 1915–1923.¹

Calendar year.	United States average.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	East North Central.	West North Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1915.....	20	20	24	14	12	16	21	25	26	26
1916.....	23	25	24	16	13	17	24	28	29	28
1917.....	28	31	30	21	17	21	29	34	36	36
1918.....	36	39	38	27	23	28	39	45	44	45
1919.....	41	41	41	32	28	36	43	53	47	52
1920.....	49	49	50	37	32	40	53	62	55	60
1921.....	56	55	55	26	25	28	35	45	46	50
1922.....	52	59	56	21	20	24	31	31	37	43
1923 ¹	56	49	43	22	21	24	35	32	40	49

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¹ Average of monthly reports.² For the first six months of 1923.

TABLE 734.—Highway maintenance: Expenditures reported by States on Federal-aid highways, calendar year 1922.

State.	General maintenance.			Betterment.			Reconstruction.		
	Number of projects.	Miles.	Total expenditure.	Number of projects.	Miles.	Total expenditure.	Number of projects.	Miles.	Total expenditure.
Alabama.....	49	332.2	\$41,184.89	5	36.9	\$29,189.86	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	33	308.3	98,900.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	56	595.8	70,674.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	44	394.9	222,771.60	16	143.9	154,541.09	9	70.8	\$25,062.27
Colorado.....	93	363.6	81,219.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	5	36.4	12,801.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	7	42.3	10,451.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	10	48.7	15,746.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	33	412.7	87,699.81	13	219.4	60,678.68	2	58.0	12,724.80
Illinois ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	22	142.6	16,236.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	84	1,080.6	343,815.58	9	137.7	151,227.41	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	44	283.3	44,796.05	4	20.2	15,691.85	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	29	231.0	67,198.52	7	48.2	21,997.63	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	44	544.8	246,918.00	3	38.1	14,068.09	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	25	106.9	41,063.44	1	3.9	7,317.43	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	44	107.4	76,484.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	55	153.3	59,414.88	2	4.6	9,799.39	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	47	375.5	87,376.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	158	1,664.3	367,688.00	112	1,297.5	742,902.00	39	574.4	132,582.00
Mississippi.....	53	529.3	54,338.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	17	110.9	12,397.76	1	1.7	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	67	583.2	66,229.37	5	42.6	28,447.22	1	19.6	13,018.09
Nebraska.....	10	144.6	33,740.45	1	11.0	6,181.87	1	20.4	399.83
Nevada.....	20	168.1	37,034.54	2	7.6	17,800.41	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	116	123.9	82,941.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	21	80.1	41,999.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	46	617.9	99,960.85	11	112.8	49,893.38	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	41	154.0	18,776.82	3	7.7	597.19	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	98	820.8	222,026.48	18	198.7	1,889,192.66	1	8.9	5,632.00
North Dakota.....	50	542.2	35,884.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	128	580.8	222,927.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	46	279.2	74,473.55	1	0.6	752.84	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	40	448.6	137,743.98	19	242.0	666,702.91	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	5	15.8	2,044.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	36	439.2	58,791.01	2	40.2	5,741.42	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	21	246.3	41,138.25	2	22.6	38,926.43	.....	.....	.....
Texas ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	18	290.4	25,542.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	20	49.0	13,310.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	79	382.5	136,144.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	84	402.7	163,761.01	9	35.2	691,558.91	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	77	233.0	162,489.21	28	112.7	202,935.27	1	8	5,800.00
Wisconsin.....	239	1,014.3	185,005.74	82	133.6	834,264.21	13	76.1	31,202.04
Wyoming.....	60	568.9	99,962.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,279	16,200.7	4,017,437.70	306	2,918.4	5,147,629.15	67	829.0	226,451.13
Expenditures per mile.....	.....	.....	248.00	.....	.....	1,764.00	.....	.....	273.00

Bureau of Public Roads.

¹ Not reported.

HUNTERS' LICENSES.

TABLE 735.—*Hunters' licenses issued by States in 1922, for season 1922-23.*

State.	Licenses issued.			Total money returns. ¹
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Allen.	
Alaska ²		20		\$1,000.00
Alabama	21,586	189		27,864.00
Arizona ³	18,046	88		24,187.50
Arkansas	3,636	2,625		14,411.90
California	221,601	356	874	236,891.00
Colorado ⁴	79,272	133		100,955.50
Connecticut	32,051	365	178	38,371.00
Delaware ⁵		218		2,180.00
Florida ⁶				
Georgia	15,138	179		33,511.00
Idaho ⁷	61,246	557	69	^b 114,047.55
Illinois	249,000	500		180,336.38
Indiana ⁸	164,632	173		170,066.80
Iowa	113,734	262		116,354.00
Kansas	74,330	37		74,885.00
Kentucky	75,090	251		^b 65,594.85
Louisiana	104,159	301		110,024.00
Maine	^c 17,587	3,142	77	45,326.75
Maryland	68,821	1,464		^b 112,062.62
Massachusetts	81,200	736	158	^b 132,298.10
Michigan	251,758	1,778		247,811.80
Minnesota	134,676	790		158,564.30
Mississippi ⁴				
Missouri ⁹	102,275	228		134,078.00
Montana	55,573	107	3	105,410.05
Nebraska ³	110,000	227	15	112,595.00
Nevada	4,533			6,799.50
New Hampshire ³	57,456	2,418		92,726.00
New Jersey ³	133,357	1,372		200,035.50
New Mexico	9,363	336		19,798.50
New York	286,568	2,305		^b 298,268.00
North Carolina ⁴				
North Dakota	31,818	68		49,427.00
Ohio	311,914	165		
Oklahoma	76,102	243		79,747.00
Oregon ³	47,090	404		172,742.00
Pennsylvania	473,735	2,126		^b 446,607.00
Rhode Island	10,969	87	50	12,679.00
South Carolina	75,707	621		
South Dakota	44,714	1,568		52,015.00
Tennessee	19,364	334		^b 26,248.80
Texas	32,317	156		66,974.00
Utah ³	78,600			138,000.00
Vermont ⁴	36,145	819		39,382.50
Virginia	96,648	1,577	1	151,628.00
Washington ³	155,698	2,117	174	281,187.50
West Virginia	75,062	373		80,657.50
Wisconsin	178,757	529		196,482.00
Wyoming ³	17,488	387	2	47,277.00
Total	4,307,096	32,831	1,601	4,884,099.50

Bureau of Biological Survey.

¹ Money returns do not include amounts received from licensees to fish only.² No resident licenses.³ Combination hunting and fishing licenses.⁴ Figures not available.⁵ Net.⁶ Licenses good as long as holder remains a resident; 136,414 issued previous to Jan. 1, 1923.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923.

Station.	Normal for Jan.	January monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	33.9	31.2	35.0	45.4	34.0	35.2	36.6	30.7	28.7	35.2	41.0	34.0	46.2
Atlanta, Ga.	42.6	37.6	49.5	45.0	41.9	48.8	47.9	34.8	43.8	42.7	45.9	43.0	48.2
Birmingham, Ala.	45.3	39.8	52.0	47.4	42.8	51.2	49.4	36.6	43.9	46.2	49.3	45.0	51.6
Bismarck, N. Dak.	7.8	-9	5.6	17.9	9.2	-5.0	6.3	1.4	24.4	7.4	18.8	8.4	12.9
Boise, Idaho.	29.8	28.8	28.0	37.8	27.6	27.4	23.2	34.4	32.8	30.1	34.8	26.6	25.5
Boston, Mass.	27.0	21.4	30.2	28.7	33.0	33.0	30.2	21.0	33.2	21.0	32.1	27.2	27.0
Brownsville, Tex.	59.4	57.4	58.6	62.6	58.8	67.2	62.6	58.0	56.0	58.2	65.8	57.8	67.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	24.6	15.6	33.8	27.9	25.3	32.0	24.4	14.1	31.0	17.6	29.1	23.2	25.4
Canton, N. Y.	16.3	4.8	26.8	13.0	10.4	25.0	14.4	7.5	22.0	4.1	29.0	12.8	10.8
Charleston, S. C.	49.9	45.8	58.3	50.0	49.7	55.9	54.0	42.4	51.1	51.0	51.8	47.4	53.7
Charlotte, N. C.	41.2	34.7	48.8	43.8	41.6	47.6	46.1	32.4	45.0	39.8	42.2	40.2	44.6
Cheyenne, Wyo.	25.5	27.7	24.4	31.4	25.8	17.6	21.8	19.8	31.8	33.5	28.2	21.0	32.2
Chicago, Ill.	25.1	11.9	29.3	32.4	24.1	28.8	24.2	13.3	31.0	18.8	32.4	24.8	30.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	30.3	22.0	40.6	37.8	31.4	37.6	32.4	16.3	35.2	25.4	35.9	29.2	36.5
Cleveland, Ohio.	26.5	15.8	35.3	32.0	26.0	34.8	27.3	15.0	32.6	19.0	32.0	25.6	30.2
Concordia, Kans.	24.4	16.0	27.0	36.2	26.5	21.5	28.8	15.3	33.6	30.2	36.2	27.0	37.2
Des Moines, Iowa.	20.1	6.2	23.5	26.0	20.8	20.8	20.0	11.8	29.8	18.4	30.4	22.6	29.3
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3	-8.3	-1.4	9.6	2.0	-8.2	-3.0	-4.6	14.4	-2.8	10.5	4.1	6.0
Dodge City, Kans.	29.0	18.0	29.4	39.4	30.6	23.8	31.3	21.1	31.0	32.8	36.4	28.6	39.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	19.1	3.8	22.7	28.2	17.2	21.6	16.6	8.2	25.9	13.4	28.5	19.7	25.8
Duluth, Minn.	7.9	-7.2	6.3	15.4	9.2	6.1	3.1	0.8	17.8	3.0	16.6	8.6	13.0
El Paso, Tex.	44.1	45.7	40.8	48.4	41.2	50.4	44.8	41.5	40.7	44.5	49.0	43.5	49.1
Eureka, Calif.	46.0	40.6	42.7	40.6	48.8	43.0	42.0	48.4	40.0	47.9	45.0	43.2	46.8
Evansville, Ind.	32.3	22.8	39.7	39.6	31.5	38.6	32.3	19.4	38.5	36.4	39.4	32.3	40.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	45.4	40.6	40.1	53.0	45.4	46.2	48.6	36.8	45.8	43.0	51.4	40.0	55.5
Fresno, Calif.	45.4	48.5	44.5	50.0	47.4	45.6	42.8	46.8	44.2	48.2	46.4	41.7	46.2
Galveston, Tex.	53.6	49.2	54.6	57.0	51.2	58.4	56.6	47.8	50.6	54.0	58.2	52.0	62.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	33.8	11.8	28.2	20.0	23.3	28.7	22.8	12.5	30.0	16.0	30.5	23.6	26.2
Greenville, Me.	12.8	4.1	20.4	9.7	16.4	15.1	12.4	6.4	15.6	4.6	15.2	11.0	8.7
Havre, Mont.	12.9	10.1	6.9	18.8	11.4	-13.3	11.2	10.8	34.1	13.0	26.0	13.8	19.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	28.4	17.2	35.1	34.6	26.8	33.8	30.6	14.6	34.0	22.2	34.3	26.7	34.6
Iola, Kans.	27.6	20.6	30.6	37.2	30.4	28.5	33.7	17.6	33.6	36.5	38.4	30.0	40.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	55.4	52.6	63.6	55.2	62.4	61.2	50.0	55.3	57.3	58.0	53.4	50.2	57.2
Kullips, Mont.	19.0	20.0	18.2	29.2	20.2	4.4	20.1	21.8	26.8	24.2	26.1	10.9	27.4
Little Rock, Ark.	41.4	35.2	45.1	47.0	40.2	45.2	45.0	28.6	43.2	40.8	47.2	39.8	49.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	54.6	50.0	52.1	56.8	55.9	50.8	51.2	55.7	60.2	56.0	54.1	53.4	58.1
Lynchburg, Va.	37.5	29.0	45.2	42.0	38.4	43.2	39.4	27.0	41.0	34.4	39.0	35.1	39.8
Madison, Wis.	16.7	1.2	19.4	25.9	15.4	20.2	13.8	5.6	24.1	10.0	25.4	17.0	22.0
Marquette, Mich.	15.9	1.3	17.7	21.8	16.3	17.4	12.6	8.8	24.6	9.2	23.4	17.2	19.2
Memphis, Tenn.	40.9	34.6	40.0	46.1	39.4	46.2	44.7	27.6	43.0	39.8	47.2	40.0	49.2
Miami, Fla.	67.3	68.0	72.4	64.4	67.0	72.0	69.8	62.8	65.1	68.6	67.8	67.6	68.8
Mobile, Ala.	62.2	47.8	57.4	53.6	49.6	57.2	57.2	45.7	49.6	58.6	58.0	53.0	58.4
Modena, Utah.	27.5	28.7	23.9	32.2	24.2	24.4	13.0	28.2	25.6	28.7	28.7	16.6	33.5
Nashville, Tenn.	58.6	52.3	45.4	42.6	36.2	44.6	41.8	28.4	40.0	38.6	43.2	38.9	45.0
New Orleans, La.	54.2	50.2	50.9	56.6	51.8	61.3	59.8	45.1	51.2	56.0	59.2	56.0	61.0
Norfolk, Va.	40.6	33.5	51.2	44.1	42.2	47.0	42.8	31.6	43.8	37.4	43.6	39.2	43.9
North Platte, Nebr.	22.9	13.9	23.7	34.0	20.1	15.0	22.8	14.8	28.6	28.9	30.1	21.6	22.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.	34.7	30.2	37.0	45.4	37.1	33.4	39.0	25.0	38.4	35.2	43.0	35.2	47.8
Omaha, Nebr.	21.9	10.4	23.8	30.6	21.6	17.3	22.6	12.7	31.9	29.2	32.0	23.6	32.5
Parkersburg, W. Va.	31.3	22.4	42.2	37.6	31.9	38.8	33.2	20.3	35.6	28.4	37.4	31.8	37.0
Peoria, Ill.	23.1	11.0	27.8	32.2	21.0	27.2	24.4	10.4	29.2	18.6	32.2	23.8	31.8
Phoenix, Ariz.	50.0	53.0	47.2	54.8	50.0	50.8	49.0	49.6	50.8	53.3	52.0	43.6	55.4
Pierre, S. Dak.	16.0	7.0	18.6	25.5	15.6	2.4	14.8	8.0	29.7	19.0	27.9	13.6	24.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.7	20.4	40.2	34.4	30.6	37.5	31.6	18.6	34.4	24.4	34.6	28.8	33.4
Portland, Oreg.	39.4	41.4	38.2	45.8	39.2	29.6	39.6	45.4	42.2	39.4	41.6	35.2	42.8
Pueblo, Colo.	29.1	26.1	29.0	38.6	29.6	27.1	30.1	22.8	30.8	35.0	35.4	26.1	39.0
Roseburg, Oreg.	41.2	45.4	38.4	45.4	40.3	35.8	38.0	45.8	41.3	41.2	42.0	37.2	42.6
Sacramento, Calif.	45.8	47.4	44.2	48.8	46.3	43.6	42.4	47.5	46.2	46.8	46.2	40.6	43.8
St. Louis, Mo.	30.8	20.4	34.8	39.7	29.6	34.1	34.8	18.8	37.8	28.4	39.2	30.2	39.5
St. Paul, Minn.	12.6	-2.0	13.8	21.2	12.4	10.4	6.8	3.7	21.8	7.0	21.4	12.8	17.6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.2	34.4	29.9	35.2	28.2	20.4	21.2	30.4	32.0	30.8	35.7	22.2	36.0
San Antonio, Tex.	51.1	48.8	52.4	56.4	50.6	56.2	55.2	47.0	49.7	49.4	58.4	49.4	62.0
San Diego, Calif.	64.3	57.0	50.6	58.3	55.2	52.5	51.6	54.4	56.6	54.6	58.6	52.5	58.8
San Francisco, Calif.	49.9	51.8	47.4	51.8	50.8	47.0	47.6	52.7	51.2	52.2	49.6	48.8	48.1
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	48.8	28.9	34.8	33.5	24.4	30.6	28.0	20.2	24.4	35.2	32.4	26.0	34.9
Scranton, Pa.	37.2	19.4	37.2	36.2	30.2	33.6	28.4	17.4	31.7	18.7	28.4	24.1	26.8
Seattle, Wash.	52.3	42.6	36.6	43.2	40.6	31.0	38.0	43.7	41.4	46.2	40.4	35.5	40.4
Sheridan, Wyo.	18.9	17.0	14.4	20.2	17.8	1.8	19.2	15.6	27.9	22.8	27.6	11.6	26.4
Shreveport, La.	46.2	42.2	50.5	52.6	45.2	51.6	50.5	38.2	46.0	46.3	53.4	44.6	55.9
Springfield, Mo.	31.3	23.7	34.2	39.8	32.2	33.8	36.0	18.4	36.6	31.4	39.8	31.8	42.7
Thomasville, Ga.	51.0	48.4	59.4	52.2	51.0	60.1	58.2	46.0	51.4	53.9	58.6	51.6	54.8
Trenton, N. J.	30.5	24.6	40.8	32.2	34.0	35.5	32.4	20.4	34.8	32.2	34.4	28.4	31.0
Walla Walla, Wash.	33.2	31.2	32.0	45.6	30.8	18.6	34.0	39.8	36.8	31.6	37.8	32.0	40.8
Washington, D. C.	33.4	25.0	43.6	38.6	35.6	39.8	35.0	23.7	38.1	28.7	36.6	23.0	34.8
Winnemucca, Nev.	28.6	32.0	25.2	34.6	29.3	22.1	11.8	31.8	29.2	31.5	32.6	14.8	30.4

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Feb.	February monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	37.2	35.6	31.6	38.2	41.4	43.5	40.6	44.0	37.9	40.5	41.6	40.8	36.3
Atlanta, Ga.	45.3	40.0	46.0	43.1	45.8	44.1	44.4	50.8	44.4	41.6	48.1	50.1	43.7
Birmingham, Ala.	48.3	42.2	46.0	44.4	47.8	45.6	47.8	52.6	46.0	44.5	50.0	52.8	45.8
Bismarck, N. Dak.	10.3	14.2	13.0	5.3	20.6	11.8	1.8	14.2	10.0	17.2	22.2	2.2	7.4
Boise, Idaho.	34.8	36.7	31.3	36.0	40.8	38.6	30.5	36.0	35.8	35.4	35.3	31.9	30.7
Boston, Mass.	28.8	27.7	27.7	34.3	33.2	25.5	26.8	26.9	32.6	27.6	32.6	32.0	38.4
Brownsville, Tex.	62.9	59.3	59.6	62.8	64.3	64.8	60.3	65.2	62.6	65.4	63.8	66.7	62.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	24.3	19.6	22.2	16.9	26.6	18.9	18.0	23.1	28.8	19.9	29.4	27.1	30.7
Canton, N. Y.	18.0	12.3	13.1	8.3	30.8	11.6	9.5	15.6	21.8	15.4	20.9	20.1	9.2
Charleston, S. C.	52.4	46.2	54.0	48.6	51.5	52.0	50.8	55.2	51.6	48.2	53.6	56.4	50.3
Charlotte, N. C.	43.9	38.8	44.4	39.6	45.7	43.6	42.9	48.6	42.8	39.8	45.5	48.4	42.2
Cheyenne, Wyo.	37.3	25.2	18.6	35.0	31.2	31.8	27.2	29.4	25.6	26.8	30.2	23.9	28.9
Chicago, Ill.	27.4	21.8	24.8	20.2	24.5	25.0	19.8	27.2	30.5	25.8	33.4	29.4	22.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	32.8	30.7	32.0	27.4	40.1	29.6	29.0	34.5	34.4	30.6	37.0	34.0	25.3
Cleveland, Ohio.	27.4	21.1	24.4	19.8	32.8	23.0	21.3	28.2	31.3	24.5	32.1	31.7	26.8
Commodore, Kans.	28.8	26.2	25.4	26.6	35.1	28.2	28.0	32.6	30.9	33.9	39.6	31.0	30.0
Des Moines, Iowa.	37.7	19.6	22.4	19.7	31.6	21.3	19.2	26.4	30.5	25.3	33.2	25.4	22.4
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	4.5	8.2	4.1	-3.6	15.4	3.2	-8.8	8.6	3.6	8.0	15.4	-4.4	2.0
Dodge City, Kans.	33.2	32.0	24.8	30.0	34.0	32.1	37.5	31.9	35.1	38.7	34.0	32.0	32.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	22.2	17.1	20.4	15.8	30.2	20.1	14.2	23.0	25.7	21.1	29.8	23.8	18.3
Duluth, Minn.	11.4	8.8	5.6	2.7	20.6	7.0	1.8	13.8	13.8	12.4	10.0	7.6	5.4
El Paso, Tex.	48.9	46.4	45.7	49.0	47.8	53.4	48.8	51.8	46.0	53.4	49.4	50.5	46.1
Eureka, Calif.	46.8	48.9	44.6	47.9	48.4	50.4	44.2	47.0	47.0	46.0	47.8	45.0	45.7
Evansville, Ind.	35.8	29.2	33.6	30.9	41.2	34.3	32.5	37.3	37.7	35.0	40.0	38.9	32.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	48.1	45.6	43.8	44.8	52.2	48.8	49.9	53.0	47.3	50.4	52.0	52.5	46.4
Fresno, Calif.	49.2	53.0	50.6	52.2	52.2	54.9	51.4	51.4	46.5	52.2	51.6	46.6	50.2
Galveston, Tex.	56.3	52.0	55.0	52.8	56.9	58.3	57.2	57.0	55.4	58.8	58.0	59.9	56.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25.5	18.2	21.0	15.8	31.1	21.1	17.4	22.4	28.5	21.2	30.0	27.5	19.6
Greenville, Me.	12.4	14.0	10.4	5.9	30.4	11.9	9.1	10.2	18.2	15.0	16.8	14.8	7.3
Havre, Mont.	13.6	22.8	13.7	7.6	16.6	14.2	6.8	17.8	14.9	21.3	28.8	4.4	13.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	31.1	22.8	27.4	21.8	37.0	28.0	25.1	31.9	33.2	29.2	36.2	33.4	26.0
Iola, Kans.	32.2	30.2	27.8	30.0	39.6	32.2	31.8	34.8	35.1	36.8	41.1	36.4	32.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	58.0	52.5	58.4	55.3	-----	57.2	56.8	62.8	57.6	53.9	59.6	62.0	58.0
Kalispell, Mont.	23.8	28.0	17.0	22.3	28.4	24.4	22.0	21.7	23.0	25.9	30.2	15.4	17.0
Little Rock, Ark.	44.9	38.9	42.4	41.8	46.4	44.0	44.8	48.0	45.0	46.2	49.0	48.2	42.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	55.5	59.8	53.8	59.4	54.7	58.7	55.3	56.0	53.6	57.6	57.4	54.0	56.6
Lynchburg, Va.	40.2	34.4	40.2	35.2	42.2	38.8	36.9	41.2	39.8	35.4	41.4	42.0	37.8
Madison, Wis.	19.1	14.6	15.6	12.1	27.7	17.1	11.1	19.5	23.7	18.4	26.4	30.8	15.0
Marquette, Mich.	15.9	11.6	11.1	11.6	25.4	13.9	6.4	12.8	23.3	15.6	23.5	17.0	12.4
Memphis, Tenn.	44.3	37.1	42.0	40.2	46.0	42.5	43.2	46.8	44.6	43.6	47.6	47.2	41.0
Miami, Fla.	68.8	62.8	70.8	67.4	65.6	65.7	64.8	70.4	66.6	64.2	66.8	70.8	69.8
Mobile, Ala.	55.2	49.2	54.0	52.0	53.3	53.0	54.4	59.4	58.6	58.2	56.0	59.4	53.6
Modena, Utah.	31.6	33.4	37.6	32.6	31.8	36.1	26.2	31.8	39.4	31.8	34.6	29.0	22.0
Nashville, Tenn.	41.6	35.6	39.6	38.0	44.0	39.1	39.8	44.7	41.2	39.4	45.1	45.0	38.5
New Orleans, La.	57.3	51.5	54.6	53.2	56.2	56.6	58.8	63.0	66.6	56.6	60.5	62.7	57.0
Norfolk, Va.	42.7	38.0	43.0	38.6	46.4	41.1	38.8	43.7	42.0	38.0	45.0	44.8	39.2
North Platte, Nebr.	26.6	38.6	30.6	23.3	39.7	28.8	39.8	29.1	23.6	29.6	34.3	24.3	28.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	38.5	37.4	32.4	30.7	43.8	39.3	39.1	43.1	40.2	42.2	44.2	42.8	38.0
Omaha, Nebr.	26.5	23.2	33.6	31.4	31.0	23.6	21.6	27.5	27.8	26.9	35.8	24.8	25.6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	33.9	26.6	32.2	27.6	39.7	30.0	30.8	36.8	35.8	32.1	39.2	33.4	31.2
Peoria, Ill.	26.9	30.8	24.4	19.3	35.4	24.4	20.8	27.9	30.8	27.6	34.4	29.9	23.2
Phoenix, Ariz.	54.4	50.2	53.1	55.1	53.8	59.6	53.8	55.2	51.2	57.6	57.6	54.4	55.3
Pierre, S. Dak.	18.6	21.5	18.0	10.4	23.8	19.2	10.4	20.2	14.0	26.1	22.3	9.6	18.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	32.3	25.7	38.9	24.3	36.5	26.8	27.0	32.7	32.6	30.2	32.3	35.2	27.4
Portland, Ore.	31.6	45.3	47.4	45.4	42.2	41.0	41.0	42.6	42.6	42.2	45.2	39.0	47.0
Pueblo, Colo.	31.6	32.3	34.6	32.0	36.5	36.0	35.4	37.7	30.9	34.8	38.2	32.2	29.6
Roseburg, Ore.	43.4	46.9	40.4	44.5	45.0	48.8	41.2	43.4	43.2	41.2	46.4	41.2	41.6
Sacramento, Calif.	50.1	53.1	50.0	51.1	51.0	53.8	50.0	49.3	45.4	50.4	50.9	47.1	50.2
St. Louis, Mo.	34.5	28.0	31.9	37.4	40.5	32.8	30.4	35.6	36.7	34.8	42.1	36.4	30.4
St. Paul, Minn.	15.8	14.6	12.9	8.0	25.5	11.5	6.2	17.4	17.0	15.5	23.8	11.0	9.8
Salt Lake City, Utah.	33.8	37.0	31.8	34.5	38.2	36.0	28.6	31.7	34.2	37.4	34.8	36.8	26.6
San Antonio, Tex.	54.4	51.4	52.0	52.2	58.4	58.6	57.6	56.6	58.0	57.7	58.4	58.2	52.0
San Diego, Calif.	55.1	56.2	53.4	57.4	55.4	56.4	54.7	55.1	53.6	56.8	55.2	53.7	55.2
San Francisco, Calif.	42.3	54.6	52.4	54.0	52.8	55.8	52.0	51.8	51.0	52.8	52.9	50.2	52.2
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	32.1	30.3	29.2	32.6	32.4	36.9	32.8	35.8	37.2	37.5	34.8	32.2	32.2
Scranton, Pa.	25.5	34.6	36.4	19.8	23.6	23.6	24.1	26.8	32.3	34.8	31.6	31.5	23.0
Seattle, Wash.	40.7	33.9	40.0	42.3	44.5	41.9	39.3	40.0	40.8	40.3	42.9	39.4	37.3
Sheridan, Wyo.	32.4	22.5	12.0	30.6	22.5	32.0	30.5	23.1	21.6	27.0	31.9	11.4	16.8
Shreveport, La.	50.0	45.3	47.4	46.4	51.4	50.6	51.6	55.1	49.6	51.8	53.6	54.0	42.4
Springfield, Mo.	33.6	39.4	31.0	31.2	39.3	34.0	33.0	37.6	35.3	36.9	42.4	38.2	33.9
Thomasville, Ga.	55.0	48.4	54.0	51.4	52.8	54.4	53.2	60.5	53.8	50.6	56.4	61.2	55.6
Trenton, N. J.	30.7	-----	32.6	35.6	36.0	37.8	38.5	30.0	34.4	38.3	34.3	34.2	28.6
Walla Walla, Wash.	56.4	41.0	30.8	36.3	42.0	32.6	36.9	38.7	36.0	37.1	40.7	33.4	29.8
Walla Walla, D. C.	35.3	31.0	36.6	30.1	38.5	34.2	32.8	36.8	37.2	32.7	39.0	36.8	32.5
Winnemucca, Nev.	33.5	36.0	31.6	36.4	37.6	37.4	38.9	32.1	33.4	34.5	36.6	36.9	27.7

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—*Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.*

Station.	Normal for Mar.	March monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	45.0	39.3	43.3	47.3	37.2	52.7	46.2	52.6	46.4	47.2	52.0	45.3	42.8
Atlanta, Ga.	52.0	49.9	53.0	48.6	48.6	50.7	52.6	59.2	54.0	49.6	61.1	52.6	52.1
Birmingham, Ala.	55.2	51.5	54.6	50.1	45.4	52.8	56.2	61.8	55.5	52.1	64.0	55.4	54.0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	24.2	16.0	20.8	27.6	24.0	24.7	24.3	38.8	19.1	26.0	27.8	27.3	21.4
Boise, Idaho.	42.7	40.2	38.9	46.0	47.2	46.0	33.2	45.5	42.8	40.8	45.2	38.8	40.6
Boston, Mass.	35.6	36.0	42.4	36.7	35.8	30.6	37.2	34.7	40.8	39.2	46.2	39.8	33.9
Brownsville, Tex.	68.3	65.8	65.2	63.4	59.0	71.4	60.5	71.2	69.2	66.4	74.3	68.7	65.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	31.1	27.4	34.8	30.1	27.8	27.1	33.2	34.7	35.5	36.0	41.0	35.2	29.2
Canton, N. Y.	27.7	20.3	31.1	26.0	25.2	19.0	28.4	28.4	29.8	30.7	37.3	32.0	20.6
Charleston, S. C.	57.4	56.1	60.0	51.2	49.6	55.2	59.4	62.0	59.5	54.6	65.1	59.0	59.6
Charlotte, N. C.	50.4	49.2	53.6	46.2	43.1	49.8	50.3	55.8	52.0	49.8	59.6	53.2	52.6
Cheyenne, Wyo.	33.1	23.2	30.8	34.0	27.6	38.6	25.6	40.8	37.7	31.5	37.6	33.8	28.2
Chicago, Ill.	36.3	28.3	35.2	35.7	34.8	34.6	38.8	42.2	38.5	40.2	45.8	39.4	33.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	40.9	37.8	44.8	40.6	37.5	38.9	43.0	47.6	43.7	44.0	52.4	44.8	40.4
Cleveland, Ohio.	34.6	29.0	38.0	34.0	30.4	30.1	37.3	40.2	37.1	40.0	45.6	38.8	34.8
Concordia, Kans.	40.7	30.2	38.6	41.8	30.6	44.5	41.6	48.4	42.0	44.8	47.6	41.8	37.9
Des Moines, Iowa.	35.9	26.2	34.4	37.2	31.2	37.6	37.5	45.0	39.0	39.8	44.2	40.6	31.5
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	18.5	14.2	13.2	23.0	23.8	17.0	21.8	34.2	14.4	19.1	21.0	25.6	12.4
Dodge City, Kans.	42.8	30.5	40.0	43.7	32.6	48.1	41.8	49.4	43.8	45.0	49.1	41.0	40.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	34.0	25.2	32.8	34.6	32.0	33.6	34.8	41.6	36.6	37.2	41.2	37.4	27.6
Duluth, Minn.	23.7	18.6	17.0	23.2	25.0	18.9	23.2	31.4	23.9	25.3	24.2	26.2	13.5
El Paso, Tex.	55.9	54.0	52.0	53.1	49.3	60.4	53.3	56.2	54.6	53.6	59.3	53.6	51.2
Eureka, Calif.	48.0	46.3	45.6	49.3	52.1	48.6	43.8	48.5	47.6	47.0	49.8	47.1	47.4
Evansville, Ind.	44.6	39.7	44.4	42.0	39.0	43.6	47.2	52.2	47.7	46.6	55.6	48.6	43.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	56.6	49.8	53.2	55.5	46.8	62.4	58.3	62.2	56.1	56.4	63.4	56.4	53.6
Fresno, Calif.	54.9	53.2	54.8	58.9	58.4	57.4	51.3	56.3	52.7	52.7	56.8	56.8	56.8
Galveston, Tex.	62.4	57.6	59.4	57.2	53.8	65.8	63.3	66.6	60.7	60.0	68.0	61.0	59.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	32.5	25.0	32.8	32.0	31.4	28.3	35.0	39.4	35.4	36.1	41.0	36.7	28.7
Greenville, Mo.	23.5	20.9	26.0	25.2	26.2	18.8	25.0	23.3	28.7	27.5	28.6	26.5	17.6
Hayes, Mont.	37.1	17.1	21.6	33.8	24.9	34.0	22.0	35.6	17.4	27.0	28.6	20.8	30.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	40.0	32.8	39.4	37.7	35.6	37.9	41.6	47.4	42.6	42.3	49.9	43.6	38.2
Iola, Kans.	42.4	34.3	39.8	45.4	34.6	47.1	45.8	51.0	47.8	46.4	52.1	45.6	41.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	62.6	62.6	64.8	57.7	55.8	59.5	65.6	67.6	63.8	59.5	70.0	64.8	64.6
Kalispell, Mont.	33.0	28.0	26.6	35.4	37.1	35.4	26.2	36.1	32.8	31.2	33.3	29.9	32.6
Little Rock, Ark.	53.0	46.6	51.4	51.0	43.2	54.8	54.0	58.8	53.8	53.0	61.3	52.4	49.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	57.5	54.2	57.8	63.0	61.4	62.0	56.7	59.1	55.0	56.8	59.4	55.6	61.0
Lynchburg, Va.	47.3	45.0	50.2	42.6	41.2	44.6	46.6	52.3	49.4	47.4	57.1	48.8	47.9
Madison, Wis.	30.6	23.4	29.6	30.4	29.6	28.6	31.8	37.9	33.2	34.0	37.4	34.1	24.7
Marquette, Mich.	23.7	19.7	21.9	25.0	26.5	19.6	25.3	31.7	28.6	28.0	28.4	29.8	17.8
Memphis, Tenn.	52.3	46.1	51.0	49.3	42.7	52.0	53.5	58.1	53.6	51.8	61.4	52.9	49.8
Miami, Fla.	72.0	75.3	75.6	65.4	63.0	65.8	72.4	72.4	71.7	67.6	73.8	72.8	73.8
Mobile, Ala.	60.0	50.4	60.2	55.1	52.4	59.9	63.4	65.9	61.6	57.8	66.8	60.3	58.8
Modena, Utah.	39.2	35.5	35.2	41.8	39.8	42.6	31.0	40.5	36.8	35.3	42.0	36.4	34.8
Nashville, Tenn.	49.2	45.1	48.8	46.0	41.3	47.2	49.9	56.3	50.4	48.5	59.0	51.3	47.6
New Orleans, La.	62.8	60.9	61.3	57.6	55.0	63.8	66.1	68.9	64.0	60.3	70.6	62.5	61.6
Norfolk, Va.	48.2	47.2	54.7	42.4	42.4	44.1	47.2	52.6	50.4	50.0	58.1	51.2	49.6
North Platte, Nebr.	36.6	23.2	32.8	28.3	26.8	43.0	33.0	45.4	37.7	37.9	43.4	38.8	34.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	49.2	40.9	44.2	50.0	38.4	54.4	51.0	55.8	51.0	50.1	56.0	49.0	40.2
Omaha, Nebr.	37.0	27.2	35.0	37.4	30.0	39.5	38.6	47.1	40.5	41.6	45.6	40.6	32.7
Parkersburg, W. Va.	42.3	39.0	46.0	38.9	35.4	39.4	42.2	47.8	44.6	45.2	53.3	40.7	42.1
Peoria, Ill.	37.0	28.4	35.4	36.8	34.1	37.4	40.0	45.6	40.8	41.5	47.3	41.2	34.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	50.5	58.6	50.7	63.6	58.6	64.0	56.2	62.4	57.5	58.4	64.7	57.0	58.9
Pierre, S. Dak.	31.5	24.8	27.0	32.0	20.8	34.6	29.6	47.7	29.4	32.0	38.0	33.8	29.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	39.6	35.2	43.4	36.8	33.2	34.1	40.6	44.8	42.2	42.6	50.7	43.0	38.6
Portland, Oreg.	46.9	46.4	44.6	51.1	52.6	47.0	42.6	46.7	48.2	45.8	48.0	43.3	47.2
Fueblo, Colo.	40.6	33.4	39.7	41.2	35.0	48.5	37.0	46.8	41.6	40.5	47.7	41.6	37.0
Roseburg, Oreg.	47.1	45.2	45.6	51.8	51.5	48.4	42.6	48.0	47.4	44.8	48.4	45.2	47.2
Sacramento, Calif.	54.3	51.4	52.6	58.1	57.4	56.6	50.8	53.6	51.2	51.0	55.0	50.8	56.4
St. Louis, Mo.	43.8	35.6	42.1	43.5	38.5	45.0	46.6	52.6	47.1	46.6	54.0	46.2	41.4
St. Paul, Minn.	29.1	24.6	32.0	38.0	28.0	26.2	27.3	33.3	30.6	30.6	33.7	32.8	27.0
Salt Lake City, Utah.	41.7	40.0	38.2	45.0	45.1	46.3	33.0	45.4	42.6	39.2	46.3	32.8	37.0
San Antonio, Tex.	62.1	56.7	59.4	58.3	53.2	68.6	63.6	66.6	61.0	60.4	67.0	61.0	58.6
San Diego, Calif.	56.7	55.2	55.1	61.4	59.4	59.2	54.6	58.5	55.0	55.6	57.5	54.6	58.4
San Francisco, Calif.	54.2	52.4	52.6	58.4	57.9	56.6	51.7	54.9	52.6	52.6	54.6	52.4	56.8
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	39.7	37.6	36.0	39.4	35.8	43.6	35.6	42.8	37.6	37.4	42.6	36.4	34.6
Sarantop, Pa.	36.2	32.8	42.0	34.1	21.6	28.9	36.4	39.6	39.1	38.2	45.8	38.7	34.2
Seattle, Wash.	44.2	44.3	41.9	47.6	50.0	44.4	41.0	44.0	43.7	44.4	44.4	41.5	44.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	32.7	17.6	25.0	34.6	30.2	38.0	24.0	37.4	33.0	30.4	35.6	33.2	28.9
Shreveport, La.	52.2	51.6	54.2	55.0	47.2	60.6	58.4	62.5	58.2	56.9	65.7	57.1	55.0
Springfield, Mo.	43.5	37.8	41.3	44.0	35.1	47.8	47.0	52.6	48.4	56.4	52.8	45.2	41.8
Thomasville, Ga.	60.2	56.4	61.4	55.8	52.2	58.2	62.8	65.0	63.0	57.4	68.2	62.0	61.0
Trenton, N. J.	39.1	-----	40.1	35.6	36.0	32.2	39.2	41.8	43.0	40.4	50.0	41.2	38.3
Walla Walla, Wash.	44.0	42.4	42.1	49.4	49.7	47.7	39.8	49.0	46.8	45.2	47.2	42.3	46.8
Washington, D. C.	42.6	40.9	49.0	39.4	38.8	37.9	43.4	48.4	46.4	45.5	55.5	45.4	45.4
Winnemucca, Nev.	40.0	37.4	37.4	44.6	43.2	44.2	32.8	42.2	39.2	38.6	42.8	33.9	37.6

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for April.	April monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	54.6	54.6	56.2	56.0	57.0	52.9	54.8	53.2	54.5	51.0	55.0	54.8	56.0
Atlanta, Ga.	61.0	61.9	59.4	61.8	64.4	60.0	63.7	57.9	61.7	58.6	61.0	62.8	60.2
Birmingham, Ala.	63.5	63.3	61.3	62.8	66.0	61.2	64.0	60.4	62.8	61.2	62.6	66.2	62.2
Bismarck, N. Dak.	42.1	46.6	48.1	43.1	51.5	41.0	38.5	43.0	43.4	34.6	43.4	44.8	41.1
Boise, Idaho.	50.4	48.2	50.6	51.2	55.3	51.4	46.4	48.8	51.8	45.4	47.0	45.0	49.4
Boston, Mass.	46.4	47.4	48.0	45.3	50.8	45.6	44.0	47.8	46.8	45.0	51.8	48.7	48.2
Brownsville, Tex.	73.7	74.8	69.3	71.6	71.4	72.5	74.4	76.2	74.3	75.8	74.4	78.4	75.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	42.8	42.2	45.0	40.2	46.8	42.8	40.4	42.4	42.5	39.8	51.3	44.8	40.4
Canton, N. Y.	42.5	40.6	45.4	39.5	50.0	43.8	40.5	42.3	39.3	40.2	48.5	43.6	39.6
Charleston, S. C.	64.5	67.0	62.6	65.2	63.3	64.0	67.2	63.5	64.4	64.0	66.3	68.2	64.4
Charlotte, N. C.	59.8	61.4	59.2	60.6	61.8	59.0	62.3	57.4	60.0	57.8	61.6	61.0	59.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	40.9	40.2	43.1	40.2	46.0	40.2	36.4	34.8	41.7	31.6	38.8	38.2	39.6
Chicago, Ill.	47.7	48.8	48.8	48.3	56.3	48.0	44.4	44.0	48.0	43.0	54.2	48.7	46.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	52.4	56.9	54.0	53.9	58.4	51.6	51.2	50.9	52.6	48.0	56.2	55.6	51.7
Cleveland, Ohio	46.2	48.0	47.4	45.4	51.8	45.9	45.4	45.8	47.0	42.6	53.9	48.6	45.8
Concordia, Kans.	53.6	54.1	56.2	54.2	59.6	50.2	51.0	47.6	51.0	45.6	54.6	54.4	53.7
Des Moines, Iowa	50.1	51.4	52.0	50.4	59.4	48.6	46.8	46.8	49.3	43.9	52.8	50.8	50.2
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	38.2	42.8	45.6	37.4	48.3	37.8	36.1	41.2	40.5	31.2	39.2	41.8	37.4
Dodge City, Kans.	53.6	52.8	55.8	54.2	58.8	50.2	51.4	47.8	52.6	48.8	53.8	53.0	54.1
Dubuque, Iowa	48.6	49.8	51.0	48.5	57.7	48.2	46.4	44.2	40.0	42.8	52.2	48.8	47.0
Duluth, Minn.	37.0	38.7	40.4	33.6	45.4	38.0	33.2	36.3	39.2	31.6	40.8	37.2	37.5
El Paso, Tex.	63.8	59.1	60.6	60.0	62.7	62.7	62.3	62.0	65.0	60.1	61.0	61.6	63.6
Eureka, Calif.	49.5	48.4	49.3	51.9	52.3	50.2	49.0	50.7	50.5	48.0	48.4	46.1	50.5
Evansville, Ind.	56.4	58.2	55.7	55.4	61.9	54.2	55.9	53.0	57.6	52.8	58.8	50.2	56.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	65.3	64.5	64.8	63.2	66.2	62.3	63.8	63.4	65.0	63.0	62.8	65.3	66.0
Fresno, Calif.	61.2	56.8	60.7	60.8	60.0	62.4	59.3	61.8	62.4	59.4	59.2	57.4	59.3
Galveston, Tex.	68.7	68.4	67.2	66.7	66.1	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.4	67.3	67.4	71.6	69.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46.2	46.8	48.3	45.6	53.8	46.7	43.1	44.0	45.6	41.1	52.6	48.0	45.0
Greenville, Me.	36.4	35.0	39.6	31.5	40.8	35.2	35.1	39.7	36.4	36.0	43.0	39.4	34.9
Havre, Mont.	43.7	46.0	46.1	44.9	53.6	43.8	39.4	42.8	47.2	36.0	43.1	42.7	43.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	52.1	53.9	52.0	51.0	53.0	50.5	49.2	48.9	52.2	46.8	55.8	57.2	49.0
Iola, Kans.	54.2	56.0	58.4	55.0	61.0	52.6	53.8	51.7	55.8	52.1	50.2	52.2	56.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	63.7	70.8	67.3	70.1	60.9	67.0	69.6	67.0	67.3	68.8	67.8	71.4	69.2
Kalispell, Mont.	42.5	45.8	42.9	44.8	49.2	43.5	39.6	42.6	40.4	39.2	42.1	40.1	42.6
Little Rock, Ark.	62.1	62.8	61.8	61.8	65.5	60.0	61.2	60.7	61.6	60.2	60.4	64.2	62.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	50.4	56.4	59.8	62.8	60.4	62.4	57.9	61.7	60.9	58.8	59.0	57.6	58.4
Lynchburg, Va.	57.3	59.0	57.4	56.7	59.8	54.7	57.4	53.3	55.6	54.3	59.1	57.8	55.8
Madison, Wis.	45.4	46.7	47.2	45.1	54.0	45.3	42.4	41.6	45.8	40.4	50.6	45.8	44.0
Marquette, Mich.	37.5	38.0	41.2	35.1	47.4	38.4	33.4	37.5	39.2	32.9	44.6	37.9	30.6
Memphis, Tenn.	61.8	62.6	61.2	61.1	65.9	60.2	61.7	60.0	61.7	59.4	61.0	64.0	61.5
Miami, Fla.	74.2	77.8	71.6	74.0	69.5	70.2	72.0	73.8	72.6	75.0	74.0	78.8	74.9
Mobile, Ala.	66.2	67.9	65.6	67.8	66.5	64.8	66.6	64.8	65.6	66.4	65.8	70.2	67.8
Modena, Utah.	46.9	41.0	45.3	46.8	48.2	48.2	42.6	44.6	49.0	43.1	43.0	40.2	44.4
Nashville, Tenn.	59.0	60.1	58.8	58.6	63.5	57.2	59.7	57.0	59.2	56.2	59.2	61.6	58.3
New Orleans, La.	68.8	70.4	67.5	68.9	68.8	67.8	68.2	67.8	68.1	69.1	68.2	73.3	69.7
Norfolk, Va.	56.8	61.0	58.6	55.8	60.2	56.4	57.6	56.4	56.9	57.3	61.2	59.7	57.2
North Platte, Nebr.	48.6	48.2	51.0	50.0	55.0	47.8	44.8	42.7	47.5	40.5	48.6	48.1	48.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	59.6	58.8	60.6	58.0	63.0	55.4	57.6	56.0	58.8	56.2	58.7	60.0	59.3
Omaha, Nebr.	51.2	52.8	53.4	51.8	60.0	49.5	47.9	47.4	49.1	44.2	54.2	52.6	51.2
Parkersburg, W. Va.	53.0	56.6	53.0	53.9	57.3	52.5	52.0	51.6	52.9	50.6	57.6	56.2	52.6
Peoria, Ill.	50.9	51.5	51.7	51.2	58.8	49.8	47.4	45.8	51.3	44.2	54.3	52.5	49.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	66.6	63.1	67.2	68.5	60.4	68.2	64.2	67.5	69.2	64.6	64.1	63.2	60.6
Pierre, S. Dak.	46.8	50.8	50.8	47.4	54.8	44.6	42.6	45.2	40.2	38.1	48.1	49.2	47.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51.2	52.6	51.6	49.4	55.5	49.2	49.6	49.3	51.0	47.0	50.9	52.6	49.8
Portland, Oreg.	51.8	49.9	51.0	53.8	55.6	53.0	49.4	52.8	53.4	48.2	50.8	48.7	54.2
Pueblo, Colo.	50.5	48.8	50.8	49.0	53.4	48.6	46.8	45.8	50.6	43.6	48.0	48.8	51.0
Roseburg, Oreg.	61.0	49.3	50.3	53.5	54.4	52.6	50.0	52.0	53.0	49.2	50.8	48.6	52.8
Sacramento, Calif.	55.1	54.3	55.0	58.8	58.3	61.3	57.8	59.2	58.8	57.1	57.6	56.4	57.1
St. Louis, Mo.	55.8	57.2	56.1	54.4	63.2	54.4	53.7	51.1	57.5	51.2	58.1	58.2	55.0
St. Paul, Minn.	45.6	49.0	49.2	46.4	55.8	43.8	42.2	43.6	45.5	38.8	50.4	45.2	43.7
Salt Lake City, Utah.	49.6	46.8	51.6	51.8	56.4	51.6	45.6	47.6	52.1	44.0	47.0	44.4	43.1
San Antonio, Tex.	69.0	68.6	66.9	66.8	67.5	67.6	69.0	68.9	68.4	69.4	67.5	70.2	69.2
San Diego, Calif.	58.5	56.1	58.0	61.4	59.7	60.2	57.0	60.4	59.2	57.6	57.4	56.3	59.0
San Francisco, Calif.	50.0	52.8	55.4	58.2	57.1	57.6	55.1	57.2	56.0	54.9	55.0	53.5	56.1
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	46.7	42.3	47.2	48.0	47.7	46.6	46.1	45.0	48.0	40.8	43.4	44.3	45.6
Scranton, Pa.	47.9	47.8	51.2	46.2	53.9	47.2	47.6	48.1	47.9	45.4	55.6	48.6	48.3
Seattle, Wash.	49.4	48.0	49.0	51.4	52.6	49.0	46.8	50.0	49.6	45.6	47.5	46.6	51.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	43.4	43.8	45.6	43.2	52.0	48.2	40.1	37.2	45.2	36.4	43.0	40.3	40.2
Shreveport, La.	55.8	66.0	64.2	64.7	67.3	63.5	63.8	63.8	65.2	64.4	63.1	67.8	66.0
Springfield, Mo.	55.7	55.4	54.7	54.8	61.8	52.8	54.0	51.8	56.4	51.6	55.6	57.6	55.2
Thomasville, Ga.	66.7	68.6	65.1	68.6	66.4	65.9	68.1	64.5	66.4	66.4	66.4	69.8	67.7
Trenton, N. J.	49.8	52.2	52.6	48.5	54.9	48.8	49.1	50.1	49.9	47.8	56.6	51.6	50.3
Walla Walla, Wash.	52.8	52.2	53.2	53.4	56.9	53.1	49.0	53.2	54.0	49.0	50.2	49.2	54.1
Washington, D. C.	53.3	55.6	55.5	53.5	58.4	53.4	54.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	59.2	55.6	53.6
Winemucca, Nev.	46.7	44.0	46.6	48.6	50.4	49.0	44.4	45.5	48.8	43.0	45.1	41.4	45.2

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for May.	May monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	64.3	66.6	68.2	63.2	61.5	67.0	58.2	67.5	61.8	64.1	65.4	65.0	63.8
Atlanta, Ga.	69.9	70.2	70.8	71.2	71.5	72.6	64.0	72.2	67.7	67.1	68.4	69.0	65.8
Birmingham, Ala.	71.6	71.0	70.6	70.6	73.1	72.7	65.0	73.2	68.0	69.8	71.0	71.6	69.0
Blomarek, N. Dak.	54.5	55.2	52.4	55.6	51.0	52.8	52.6	54.2	56.0	54.8	54.8	57.6	56.2
Boise, Idaho.	57.1	56.4	59.0	61.2	55.0	52.5	55.0	54.8	59.3	55.0	57.2	56.4	56.8
Boston, Mass.	57.1	58.6	55.2	60.4	56.6	58.6	50.7	63.3	59.1	54.6	58.0	61.4	57.6
Brownsville, Tex.	78.6	80.1	74.7	78.7	78.8	80.3	77.0	79.4	80.2	80.8	78.2	81.4	80.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	54.6	55.8	53.7	54.2	51.1	52.8	47.4	58.0	54.0	53.2	56.8	60.2	52.6
Canton, N. Y.	56.2	54.8	52.8	57.2	50.7	53.9	46.8	58.2	54.8	55.0	57.6	58.5	51.1
Charleston, S. C.	72.7	74.6	72.6	72.5	75.5	74.4	70.2	73.2	74.2	68.0	70.5	73.6	70.7
Charlotte, N. C.	68.9	69.5	69.9	70.6	69.3	72.6	63.6	72.3	69.0	65.6	60.0	69.4	66.2
Cheyenne, Wyo.	60.3	60.4	52.0	51.1	46.4	48.0	43.0	50.7	51.2	49.4	50.4	49.8	50.3
Chicago, Ill.	58.5	59.9	57.6	62.3	54.1	59.3	52.6	63.7	55.2	55.4	61.7	63.8	54.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	63.1	66.2	65.8	66.8	60.2	64.5	56.6	68.8	60.1	60.8	64.6	66.8	61.2
Cleveland, Ohio	57.9	60.0	57.8	60.0	54.2	58.0	51.2	64.4	56.4	55.6	59.8	61.3	54.5
Concordia, Kans.	63.7	66.6	65.8	64.4	60.0	63.2	57.6	67.8	61.1	61.4	65.8	64.2	60.2
Des Moines, Iowa	61.3	65.0	61.3	64.0	57.3	61.7	57.3	67.2	59.8	61.2	65.4	64.3	60.7
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	52.7	53.0	50.2	54.8	50.7	50.8	51.0	48.9	55.7	54.4	64.2	56.8	54.5
Dodge City, Kans.	63.6	65.8	67.3	62.8	59.4	63.6	57.0	67.0	61.2	61.6	64.8	63.6	60.8
Dubuque, Iowa	60.3	61.8	59.2	62.6	54.8	60.0	54.8	64.9	57.8	54.8	63.6	64.8	60.0
Duluth, Minn.	47.3	40.8	45.2	53.2	44.2	47.4	46.0	48.9	50.6	51.0	50.5	51.4	48.9
El Paso, Tex.	73.1	71.5	71.8	71.2	69.6	72.9	69.8	69.8	72.0	73.1	71.9	73.0	74.0
Eureka, Calif.	52.2	52.1	52.4	53.0	53.0	50.4	50.0	56.6	52.1	48.3	50.8	51.0	51.7
Evansville, Ind.	67.1	68.0	67.6	67.9	65.2	68.6	60.4	71.9	63.8	65.8	68.1	70.4	63.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	73.2	74.0	73.0	70.2	72.7	72.8	66.8	75.2	69.8	73.4	73.4	74.1	73.4
Fresno, Calif.	68.4	67.5	68.4	68.8	63.0	64.2	62.4	63.8	69.8	68.2	63.6	68.6	67.1
Galveston, Tex.	74.8	75.4	74.0	74.6	75.5	75.0	71.0	75.2	73.0	76.6	74.8	77.3	76.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	59.0	58.8	57.4	60.0	53.3	57.8	51.7	61.8	56.4	57.1	62.2	64.0	56.8
Greenville, Me.	49.5	50.6	47.6	52.1	47.0	49.9	43.2	54.4	51.0	50.0	53.4	52.6	48.6
Havre, Mont.	53.4	53.2	51.6	54.7	52.7	49.4	52.8	51.6	56.7	53.7	53.8	53.8	55.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	62.9	65.0	63.7	65.6	59.7	63.4	56.0	68.8	59.4	61.0	65.3	67.5	60.6
Iola, Kans.	64.5	68.2	67.0	65.6	62.4	66.0	58.8	68.8	63.3	66.2	72.6	67.6	63.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	75.0	77.6	74.3	74.8	77.8	75.6	73.1	74.2	74.8	71.9	72.9	76.4	72.3
Kalispell, Mont.	61.0	52.7	50.9	53.0	51.4	47.1	51.3	48.3	51.0	48.0	53.0	50.4	50.8
Little Rock, Ark.	70.3	70.5	70.0	70.6	70.4	72.2	64.9	74.1	67.1	71.0	70.9	71.5	67.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	62.2	62.9	60.9	60.3	61.5	61.3	58.7	61.2	61.6	62.1	68.8	62.6	64.6
Lynchburg, Va.	67.3	66.2	66.0	68.4	65.4	69.0	60.7	70.0	65.0	61.8	63.2	67.2	63.8
Madison, Wis.	57.0	58.4	56.6	60.3	51.8	57.3	52.0	61.0	55.2	56.0	60.4	63.6	57.0
Marquette, Mich.	49.0	49.4	47.6	54.4	45.6	48.7	44.8	50.8	50.2	50.4	51.6	54.9	49.4
Memphis, Tenn.	70.6	70.1	70.0	70.6	71.2	73.0	64.2	74.6	67.0	70.5	70.7	72.4	68.0
Miami, Fla.	78.6	79.2	76.0	77.6	78.0	76.7	75.6	76.2	76.4	75.2	74.6	77.2	76.0
Mobile, Ala.	73.9	75.0	73.7	74.8	76.2	76.4	68.9	74.6	72.4	75.1	72.3	74.1	72.6
Modena, Utah	54.5	51.4	54.4	56.6	50.8	51.7	49.0	51.0	58.8	54.4	50.2	53.2	55.2
Nashville, Tenn.	68.2	68.4	68.8	68.2	70.1	70.5	61.8	71.0	66.0	67.0	68.4	69.9	65.6
New Orleans, La.	75.4	76.0	74.8	75.5	77.4	77.1	72.2	76.0	74.0	78.0	73.3	75.7	74.8
Norfolk, Va.	66.2	68.5	67.6	68.3	66.0	69.2	62.4	70.5	67.9	61.4	63.0	67.9	65.6
North Platte, Nebr.	57.7	59.8	60.0	59.8	55.2	58.2	52.6	61.6	58.2	57.8	61.0	59.5	57.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	68.1	70.5	69.4	66.8	65.3	69.1	62.4	71.0	65.7	68.6	69.6	68.8	66.3
Omaha, Neb.	62.4	66.2	66.9	64.4	58.9	63.0	57.6	67.8	61.6	61.7	65.9	64.6	60.9
Parkersburg, W. Va.	63.3	65.2	63.4	64.8	61.6	65.9	57.6	69.0	63.0	61.4	64.2	66.0	62.2
Peoria, Ill.	61.7	64.2	62.4	65.0	58.0	61.4	55.6	66.4	58.2	60.8	65.1	65.6	61.6
Phoenix, Ariz.	74.8	73.8	73.8	75.0	70.8	74.0	60.0	72.2	70.9	75.9	73.6	70.4	77.6
Pierre, S. Dak.	60.0	59.4	56.1	59.0	53.6	56.0	54.8	59.2	58.4	56.9	58.2	60.3	58.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	62.4	63.5	60.6	62.8	58.0	63.2	54.6	67.9	60.8	59.0	62.4	65.0	60.1
Portland, Oreg.	56.9	59.2	57.6	61.1	57.7	54.8	54.6	55.6	57.2	55.1	57.1	58.0	57.6
Pueblo, Colo.	59.5	59.6	62.4	60.4	55.6	59.0	53.2	61.2	59.7	59.2	62.2	56.4	58.4
Roseburg, Oreg.	56.0	57.2	57.4	59.7	56.4	54.2	54.5	54.8	57.0	55.0	55.9	57.7	57.0
Sacramento, Calif.	63.3	63.6	64.3	62.8	59.8	61.4	59.8	61.8	55.2	60.0	60.7	65.9	63.8
St. Louis, Mo.	66.9	68.2	67.3	60.4	64.6	68.0	60.6	70.8	63.0	64.8	68.5	69.4	64.1
St. Paul, Minn.	57.9	59.2	55.9	59.9	52.2	56.6	54.8	59.8	59.8	59.0	59.8	62.5	58.6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	57.4	55.8	60.8	62.4	50.7	54.8	53.7	56.4	62.5	57.8	59.1	57.6	59.4
San Antonio, Tex.	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.4	75.6	70.1	71.6	75.9	73.4	76.8	75.4	77.0	77.2
San Diego, Calif.	60.8	60.6	59.7	60.2	60.6	60.8	58.4	60.8	61.0	59.8	58.4	60.3	63.2
San Francisco, Calif.	56.8	57.2	56.6	56.2	57.6	55.8	54.0	54.6	57.2	55.8	54.4	58.0	57.2
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	55.7	55.4	58.6	56.2	52.3	55.6	48.9	55.7	56.0	56.2	56.0	55.9	55.8
Scranton, Pa.	59.5	61.2	57.6	61.5	54.6	60.4	51.6	64.6	60.0	57.2	60.1	62.2	58.1
Seattle, Wash.	55.0	57.0	54.1	57.3	56.0	52.0	52.4	52.4	53.8	51.6	53.6	54.5	54.1
Sheridan, Wyo.	50.7	51.2	52.4	52.4	50.5	49.0	48.3	50.6	54.6	51.2	53.4	52.4	53.4
Shreveport, La.	73.2	72.8	72.0	72.5	74.6	73.8	67.7	75.2	70.1	75.2	73.6	75.3	71.4
Springfield, Mo.	64.6	67.0	66.2	65.6	63.2	65.8	59.1	68.6	62.0	60.9	65.4	66.4	62.4
Thomasville, Ga.	74.0	76.2	73.3	75.2	77.8	76.4	70.3	74.3	72.7	72.8	73.2	75.8	72.2
Trenton, N. J.	61.1	64.3	60.8	64.1	58.4	62.2	54.6	65.2	62.0	60.8	60.3	64.2	60.6
Walla Walla, Wash.	60.7	61.2	60.2	62.2	58.0	55.8	57.0	56.8	59.4	57.9	60.4	59.0	60.0
Washington, D. C.	63.7	65.1	64.4	67.0	62.5	66.7	50.6	69.6	64.6	60.0	62.3	66.8	63.4
Winnemucca, Nev.	53.9	54.2	57.0	59.4	52.3	50.3	50.1	51.6	59.4	54.2	54.1	54.4	54.8

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1922—Continued.

Station.	Normal for June.	June monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	72.0	70.4	70.2	76.2	72.4	74.6	73.6	77.3	68.9	72.4	70.2	73.4	72.4
Atlanta, Ga.	76.0	72.8	75.8	80.8	75.3	75.2	75.0	76.8	76.8	76.4	78.8	76.8	75.0
Birmingham, Ala.	78.2	73.8	77.4	81.9	77.4	76.2	77.0	79.1	78.2	76.7	82.0	78.1	77.0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	63.7	62.8	67.3	64.0	58.2	59.2	61.9	65.8	69.0	64.4	71.2	66.3	66.6
Boise, Idaho.	65.3	66.6	65.0	63.0	61.8	61.8	62.6	73.2	66.4	64.1	68.2	70.3	63.6
Boston, Mass.	60.5	66.0	67.5	67.3	68.9	62.6	65.8	68.9	67.2	65.8	68.2	68.6	69.3
Brownsville, Tex.	82.4	78.8	78.2	82.6	84.4	84.4	83.5	84.5	82.6	81.5	82.6	82.8	83.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	64.4	61.7	63.4	63.2	64.0	61.4	60.2	61.8	74.4	64.0	66.6	65.0	64.8
Canton, N. Y.	55.8	59.1	62.0	61.0	63.0	61.2	62.0	59.6	69.4	63.6	65.7	64.6	63.5
Charleston, S. C.	78.9	77.6	76.2	80.6	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.8	77.4	78.4	80.0	79.8	78.6
Charlotte, N. C.	75.5	73.2	75.0	79.8	73.1	74.1	75.2	75.2	75.8	75.6	78.0	77.6	77.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	60.4	58.5	60.8	61.4	54.6	58.4	58.2	65.1	62.6	59.4	61.6	63.8	59.4
Chicago, Ill.	68.2	66.0	70.5	70.2	63.8	63.5	63.8	66.9	72.6	69.1	73.8	70.8	70.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	71.2	70.7	74.8	70.2	60.3	67.3	69.0	70.4	75.3	70.4	75.4	73.7	72.0
Cleveland, Ohio	67.1	64.8	68.2	68.3	63.9	62.8	64.8	67.4	73.4	67.4	69.8	68.6	70.8
Concordia, Kans.	72.7	69.6	75.2	76.6	68.3	69.2	72.6	78.8	72.8	73.3	75.8	76.0	73.9
Des Moines, Iowa	70.6	67.8	73.1	74.4	67.0	66.5	67.9	72.7	73.4	72.5	76.3	74.0	72.0
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	62.6	61.6	65.3	61.6	55.4	57.5	59.2	61.2	66.1	62.4	66.9	63.8	67.0
Dodge City, Kans.	72.5	68.1	72.5	77.3	68.8	70.6	73.4	77.9	70.7	72.6	72.8	74.5	71.8
Dubuque, Iowa	69.4	66.8	71.4	69.8	64.7	64.0	65.2	68.7	72.8	70.9	75.0	71.2	72.4
Duluth, Minn.	57.2	58.5	59.3	67.0	53.2	53.8	53.0	57.4	58.1	57.9	62.6	59.9	60.5
El Paso, Tex.	79.6	77.8	76.8	78.9	81.6	88.8	80.8	80.4	77.6	77.4	79.6	81.4	81.4
Eureka, Calif.	64.6	64.8	55.3	52.8	54.0	52.8	52.6	54.3	53.6	54.3	57.2	55.6	54.3
Evansville, Ind.	75.3	71.1	78.1	80.0	73.2	71.9	73.4	76.9	78.2	74.2	80.7	77.8	75.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	80.1	77.0	79.4	83.0	80.3	80.2	80.6	84.4	76.7	74.3	78.8	80.2	80.6
Fresno, Calif.	75.8	75.2	72.0	78.6	75.0	73.2	77.0	82.5	75.6	74.9	76.0	76.5	69.4
Galveston, Tex.	80.7	77.8	82.3	82.6	81.0	80.3	82.8	77.4	79.0	80.6	81.2	81.4	81.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	68.1	64.8	69.8	67.6	63.4	62.5	62.6	66.2	74.2	69.2	73.4	69.6	71.8
Greenville, Me.	58.9	57.5	57.4	56.3	58.8	57.5	58.1	55.6	63.8	59.8	60.0	61.1	60.4
Havre, Mont.	62.0	62.4	65.1	60.7	56.8	59.3	59.6	67.2	67.6	61.8	67.8	65.6	63.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	71.6	68.9	74.2	74.8	69.5	67.2	68.8	71.2	75.8	71.1	76.0	73.8	72.8
Iola, Kans.	73.4	69.6	75.0	79.6	71.1	71.4	73.2	79.2	74.6	73.0	76.4	76.6	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	79.9	78.2	73.3	82.8	79.8	79.4	79.2	79.8	77.4	78.6	80.0	80.0	78.8
Kalispell, Mont.	58.8	61.4	60.7	57.3	55.8	55.3	55.5	62.2	60.2	55.6	60.9	63.8	58.1
Little Rock, Ark.	77.4	73.8	78.2	84.0	76.2	76.6	76.2	80.5	77.2	75.4	79.0	79.4	77.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	66.4	65.4	64.4	64.8	66.7	63.6	68.6	69.8	68.7	65.8	65.6	67.7	63.6
Lynchburg, Va.	74.6	71.6	73.8	76.6	71.6	71.0	72.8	71.3	73.4	71.9	74.3	74.8	75.6
Madison, Wis.	67.2	64.8	69.0	66.6	62.0	61.8	61.8	65.9	71.2	69.0	72.2	68.6	71.2
Marquette, Mich.	58.5	58.6	61.6	58.8	55.2	52.9	52.0	62.7	62.3	58.9	65.2	60.0	60.2
Memphis, Tenn.	77.6	73.7	78.0	84.2	76.6	75.9	76.1	80.4	78.8	76.5	80.6	79.8	77.0
Miami, Fla.	80.4	80.4	78.8	81.2	79.4	79.4	79.1	79.4	79.0	79.2	79.7	79.5	79.8
Mobile, Ala.	79.6	77.0	78.6	83.7	81.6	79.6	78.9	82.0	80.0	79.8	81.2	80.8	78.6
Modena, Utah	63.2	62.6	61.8	61.6	60.8	63.0	62.8	70.4	64.3	62.0	64.8	65.7	59.1
Nashville, Tenn.	75.6	72.2	77.8	81.8	74.6	72.9	73.0	77.0	78.2	75.8	80.0	77.0	74.9
New Orleans, La.	80.6	78.0	78.8	84.2	83.8	81.6	80.4	83.2	80.0	80.8	81.2	81.8	79.9
North Platte, Nebr.	74.4	73.0	73.2	75.0	71.3	72.1	74.2	72.6	73.4	74.3	74.8	75.9	77.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	67.5	65.0	70.6	71.2	63.8	64.6	67.0	73.8	69.3	68.4	71.8	72.8	69.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	75.7	73.8	75.6	80.8	73.7	74.6	76.9	81.3	73.8	74.6	76.0	77.9	76.9
Omaha, Nebr.	71.6	69.0	74.4	75.2	67.6	68.0	69.6	76.1	73.4	73.1	77.4	75.6	72.4
Parkersburg, W. Va.	71.5	69.5	72.4	73.4	69.0	67.6	68.6	70.0	76.0	70.2	75.0	72.2	73.0
Peoria, Ill.	70.9	68.4	73.2	74.2	67.8	66.8	67.7	71.4	74.8	72.0	76.8	73.2	73.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	84.4	86.0	81.9	84.6	83.4	83.9	84.4	88.6	85.4	84.4	84.8	86.2	80.8
Pierre, S. Dak.	68.5	68.0	73.4	68.8	68.1	63.5	65.3	71.7	71.0	66.6	70.0	70.5	68.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70.7	67.5	70.5	71.0	67.1	66.3	67.6	68.0	70.6	68.5	73.0	71.2	71.6
Portland, Oreg.	62.4	63.6	62.9	61.4	62.6	63.0	61.8	67.1	80.6	62.1	64.4	65.5	62.5
Pueblo, Colo.	69.0	65.0	68.8	70.6	66.0	69.6	67.2	74.0	68.4	68.6	68.9	71.8	69.5
Roseburg, Oreg.	66.5	61.8	61.7	61.3	65.0	61.4	62.6	67.4	60.6	62.4	64.8	67.0	66.0
Sacramento, Calif.	69.4	69.2	64.5	67.1	66.8	65.0	62.6	76.0	69.4	70.2	71.9	71.0	65.9
St. Louis, Mo.	74.8	70.3	73.4	81.1	72.0	71.5	73.3	77.1	73.3	75.2	73.4	73.2	75.2
St. Paul, Minn.	67.1	64.6	70.0	66.2	62.4	62.7	62.8	66.3	70.0	68.0	73.5	68.3	70.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	67.4	69.0	67.5	64.9	64.2	65.9	65.8	75.4	74.0	68.0	71.2	73.0	64.0
San Antonio, Tex.	80.4	78.4	79.2	82.0	83.8	84.0	83.0	83.6	77.5	78.4	81.0	79.4	82.3
San Diego, Calif.	68.9	63.2	68.8	63.8	64.8	61.4	63.7	66.8	66.2	63.6	63.1	64.3	62.3
San Francisco, Calif.	58.5	60.4	62.2	55.6	58.9	57.4	58.6	59.2	57.8	40.2	61.4	60.0	57.2
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	64.8	62.4	62.8	67.0	64.0	66.2	66.0	68.4	68.1	63.6	62.9	66.4	65.2
Scranton, Pa.	67.7	65.2	67.5	66.8	65.8	66.0	66.8	65.4	71.7	66.9	69.4	68.7	70.3
Seattle, Wash.	60.1	60.0	59.5	58.9	59.8	58.8	57.2	61.6	57.5	58.6	59.8	60.8	60.6
Sheridan, Wyo.	61.1	61.6	60.0	61.1	55.6	59.0	58.0	60.7	66.0	60.8	66.6	64.6	61.3
Shreveport, La.	78.6	76.2	79.0	83.9	80.7	79.4	80.2	83.6	77.8	78.5	80.4	80.6	79.7
Springfield, Mo.	72.3	68.6	74.2	78.0	70.3	70.0	70.9	77.7	76.6	71.8	74.3	73.7	72.8
Thomasville, Ga.	79.5	77.5	75.9	83.2	81.1	78.6	79.4	80.3	78.6	79.0	80.6	80.0	77.6
Trenton, N. J.	66.5	70.2	70.6	69.4	67.8	66.8	70.5	67.3	70.8	69.0	71.1	71.3	73.5
Walla Walla, Wash.	66.2	68.6	60.9	64.9	66.1	64.4	64.8	73.1	66.4	65.0	70.4	73.9	65.0
Washington, D. C.	72.2	70.8	72.8	73.8	70.6	69.7	72.6	70.8	79.9	71.6	74.2	74.5	75.6
Winnemucca, Nev.	62.8	64.4	61.6	61.2	61.0	61.6	63.3	70.6	64.2	62.1	65.2	67.4	57.8

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for July.	July monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	76.1	76.2	76.7	77.8	74.6	79.0	79.4	78.3	76.3	78.1	74.8	78.8	78.3
Atlanta, Ga.	78.1	77.2	79.6	79.1	78.6	78.4	78.0	78.6	77.3	77.3	78.8	77.8	77.1
Birmingham, Ala.	81.5	78.6	80.6	80.8	79.4	77.8	79.5	77.6	79.0	78.8	81.6	79.5	78.5
Bismarck, N. Dak.	69.8	66.0	67.6	73.8	62.6	75.0	73.2	68.0	72.3	71.0	74.2	67.9	72.3
Boise, Idaho.	72.9	68.8	70.2	75.2	70.6	70.8	77.4	74.4	75.6	76.3	74.1	75.6	75.4
Boston, Mass.	71.7	73.2	73.8	68.6	70.1	72.6	73.3	71.0	74.0	72.4	73.2	72.0	70.0
Brownsville, Tex.	83.8	82.3	81.4	85.0	85.0	83.4	84.2	85.6	83.5	84.9	83.2	84.6	83.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	69.8	70.1	69.2	70.9	67.8	74.7	69.5	68.8	70.4	66.1	70.2	70.1	80.8
Canton, N. Y.	70.5	67.8	68.2	66.6	67.2	72.5	70.0	69.1	69.1	66.0	76.4	68.7	60.3
Charleston, S. C.	81.4	80.6	82.2	81.9	82.2	79.1	80.8	79.4	80.6	80.0	80.0	82.3	80.1
Charlotte, N. C.	78.4	77.7	80.4	78.4	79.4	76.9	77.4	76.0	78.8	77.8	79.6	78.8	78.6
Cheyenne, Wyo.	66.7	65.0	65.2	68.6	62.3	69.1	67.4	65.7	69.8	65.8	66.5	65.5	67.5
Chicago, Ill.	73.9	72.9	74.9	75.0	70.2	78.4	72.2	71.1	77.9	71.8	81.2	73.3	74.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	75.1	77.4	80.9	79.2	73.5	76.7	74.0	72.4	77.9	72.8	79.7	75.4	75.6
Cleveland, Ohio	71.4	71.0	71.1	71.8	69.8	75.6	71.4	70.8	73.2	69.2	76.8	71.6	71.2
Concordia, Kans.	78.1	80.4	82.2	82.1	73.7	81.2	81.1	78.2	81.6	77.4	79.2	75.4	78.8
Des Moines, Iowa	75.4	76.2	78.2	78.6	71.0	81.4	78.6	75.6	79.8	73.8	79.6	73.0	78.2
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	68.1	65.2	64.2	71.8	62.4	72.9	70.0	68.2	70.0	67.2	70.0	65.7	71.2
Dodge City, Kans.	74.4	76.6	76.7	79.3	74.3	80.3	80.4	78.5	79.6	77.9	78.4	77.2	79.3
Dubuque, Iowa	74.1	75.2	75.0	76.4	69.6	80.2	73.8	72.8	76.6	71.2	79.0	71.0	76.8
Duluth, Minn.	63.9	62.6	60.4	65.4	59.8	68.0	64.5	62.8	67.1	62.6	70.8	63.6	64.6
El Paso, Tex.	80.5	81.0	81.5	78.0	81.1	81.3	83.9	81.0	79.4	82.0	79.8	81.9	82.1
Eureka, Calif.	55.3	55.2	57.2	54.1	56.8	56.4	54.8	55.4	54.2	56.0	53.8	55.1	58.2
Evansville, Ind.	79.3	78.4	81.4	82.2	77.0	82.0	79.2	78.6	82.1	77.8	84.0	78.5	80.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	83.7	85.8	85.1	86.6	81.9	84.8	84.6	85.1	81.4	82.8	83.4	85.0	85.2
Fresno, Calif.	82.0	79.8	80.9	80.5	80.3	79.5	86.0	79.0	82.9	79.4	83.9	83.8	79.8
Galveston, Tex.	83.4	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.0	82.8	83.3	83.6	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.2	81.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	72.6	70.6	72.8	73.8	69.4	78.8	71.6	71.6	76.7	68.9	79.8	71.2	73.4
Greenville, Me.	65.4	65.4	64.4	63.4	63.6	67.4	66.4	66.0	66.6	63.6	70.0	64.6	62.6
Havre, Mont.	68.3	63.6	65.3	72.0	62.4	68.3	73.7	68.0	71.8	72.4	69.8	67.2	71.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	75.7	74.4	77.9	78.5	73.0	80.6	74.0	73.0	78.6	73.4	81.1	74.6	76.2
Iola, Kans.	78.1	80.2	81.6	80.4	75.0	82.4	80.5	78.9	80.6	77.7	80.8	77.6	80.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	82.1	81.8	82.3	82.0	81.8	80.4	81.0	79.0	81.0	80.2	79.4	82.0	80.0
Kaliispell, Mont.	64.3	60.5	61.8	66.7	60.0	62.7	67.4	64.7	67.0	69.6	65.0	64.6	68.0
Little Rock, Ark.	80.9	82.0	81.6	82.7	80.0	83.6	80.1	80.4	82.2	80.4	82.2	80.6	80.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	70.2	68.8	70.5	66.8	79.0	66.8	72.3	69.9	71.0	71.2	71.8	68.5	70.0
Lynchburg, Va.	77.5	77.2	78.6	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.4	72.8	77.2	74.8	78.8	76.4	76.5
Madison, Wis.	72.1	70.8	71.1	73.8	67.7	78.1	71.8	70.3	74.8	69.1	72.1	69.6	74.2
Marquette, Mich.	64.9	65.4	63.1	66.4	60.2	70.4	64.6	62.9	68.4	62.2	72.4	63.0	65.0
Memphis, Tenn.	80.7	80.8	81.0	83.2	79.8	82.2	79.0	79.0	82.1	79.4	82.6	80.0	80.2
Miami, Fla.	81.9	82.0	81.3	81.2	81.9	80.8	81.0	80.4	80.8	81.2	81.2	80.6	80.7
Mobile, Ala.	80.7	81.3	81.4	81.8	82.9	80.0	81.4	81.0	81.6	81.0	82.2	81.0	79.8
Modena, Utah.	69.7	67.0	69.8	69.0	69.2	69.2	74.5	68.8	74.9	69.8	71.9	72.1	72.0
Nashville, Tenn.	79.1	77.8	81.5	81.4	78.6	78.8	77.2	78.2	80.6	77.6	82.0	78.2	78.5
New Orleans, La.	82.4	81.8	81.6	82.6	84.7	82.3	82.6	83.1	82.6	82.3	83.1	82.4	80.2
North Platte, Nebr.	72.9	77.8	78.2	76.7	77.4	77.4	77.2	78.0	77.8	76.4	79.8	78.0	77.0
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78.9	82.5	81.7	85.2	78.2	82.0	82.6	82.8	81.4	80.0	80.3	82.0	84.0
Omaha, Nebr.	76.7	78.3	79.8	79.4	71.3	83.0	79.0	77.2	81.8	78.4	79.6	74.0	79.5
Parkersburg, W. Va.	75.6	76.7	77.0	78.0	73.7	77.7	74.4	72.6	77.2	78.0	78.6	75.3	74.7
Peoria, Ill.	75.4	74.8	78.5	78.8	71.9	81.0	75.0	72.8	78.4	78.6	79.8	74.7	77.6
Phoenix, Ariz.	90.4	85.4	86.3	88.8	87.8	89.0	90.0	88.2	86.2	89.6	89.2	90.0	89.2
Pierre, S. Dak.	75.8	74.6	74.8	78.7	67.6	80.1	78.2	72.2	76.8	78.1	77.3	72.9	77.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	74.6	72.2	74.6	74.0	72.0	78.6	78.6	72.0	73.8	76.4	77.6	73.9	73.8
Portland, Ore.	66.7	67.4	67.8	68.6	67.2	64.2	69.0	67.8	68.0	68.0	68.7	68.7	68.7
Pueblo, Colo.	72.4	72.8	74.7	73.2	71.1	78.1	76.0	73.8	76.0	74.4	74.2	74.1	75.0
Roseburg, Ore.	67.4	67.2	67.5	69.6	67.8	64.8	71.2	67.0	69.3	67.8	68.9	71.0	68.5
Sacramento, Calif.	73.2	71.6	74.4	71.0	72.8	74.2	78.6	72.2	72.8	73.6	75.3	75.9	73.6
St. Louis, Mo.	78.6	78.8	80.8	81.1	76.4	84.2	78.9	78.4	81.6	78.8	83.2	78.8	80.6
St. Paul, Minn.	72.1	70.5	69.9	74.6	67.1	78.2	72.4	69.9	73.6	70.2	76.7	68.8	75.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	75.7	73.6	73.5	75.2	75.2	76.8	79.0	75.6	80.3	78.6	77.4	76.6	78.4
San Antonio, Tex.	82.4	85.1	84.5	85.6	84.8	82.8	84.8	85.2	80.7	83.8	83.6	84.1	83.2
San Diego, Calif.	67.2	66.9	68.2	65.8	67.5	65.0	68.9	68.0	66.6	67.0	68.4	67.7	67.9
San Francisco, Calif.	58.5	57.9	60.6	57.0	60.2	60.0	59.8	58.8	57.0	57.8	60.8	60.2	60.8
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	69.0	68.2	69.6	67.0	67.6	68.8	71.5	69.3	67.8	66.7	67.1	70.2	69.7
Scranton, Pa.	72.1	71.6	71.6	70.4	78.4	74.2	72.7	70.4	72.4	69.6	76.0	71.4	76.8
Seattle, Wash.	63.5	62.4	63.4	64.2	64.2	61.1	63.4	62.0	62.0	64.2	60.8	62.9	64.4
Sheridan, Wyo.	67.3	66.2	64.9	70.4	61.2	70.6	71.2	66.4	62.6	66.6	69.9	66.0	72.0
Shreveport, La.	82.1	83.0	83.8	85.5	81.4	68.4	83.8	84.2	82.6	81.5	82.8	81.8	82.4
Springfield, Mo.	76.4	78.1	79.3	78.6	74.0	80.6	76.5	78.2	78.6	76.0	79.3	76.4	77.3
Thomasville, Ga.	81.8	80.8	82.3	81.8	82.6	79.4	80.4	79.2	79.6	80.4	80.9	82.9	78.4
Trenton, N. J.	74.5	75.6	75.6	72.0	78.7	74.9	75.1	78.2	78.1	73.0	76.8	74.3	72.0
Walla Walla, Wash.	74.1	72.6	73.9	77.2	73.0	66.8	77.2	75.1	76.4	76.5	73.8	76.0	76.9
Washington, D. C.	76.8	76.9	77.6	75.9	74.1	77.8	78.6	74.4	77.2	75.0	79.3	78.5	73.7
Winnemucca, Nev.	70.6	69.0	69.2	72.0	69.7	69.3	75.9	70.4	74.0	70.6	72.0	71.4	72.3

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Aug.	August monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	74.6	76.4	80.0	75.6	71.4	76.6	74.0	78.0	77.6	71.6	76.4	81.6	77.2
Atlanta, Ga.	77.0	76.9	78.6	78.8	77.2	78.0	75.4	78.8	78.4	75.1	76.7	75.8	77.4
Birmingham, Ala.	79.8	78.0	80.2	78.0	77.6	79.2	77.8	81.5	78.6	77.2	80.8	79.4	78.4
Bismarck, N. Dak.	67.3	66.2	71.2	64.5	65.2	67.4	66.6	68.8	70.6	7.04	70.2	72.6	65.4
Boise, Idaho.	71.8	68.1	73.2	72.8	78.2	70.4	74.0	67.3	74.4	72.2	74.0	74.4	73.1
Boston, Mass.	69.9	69.0	70.8	70.4	69.1	71.8	72.8	70.4	68.8	72.0	69.8	70.4	69.4
Brownsville, Tex.	83.9	84.0	83.4	85.1	86.0	82.6	85.4	85.7	86.2	86.2	84.2	84.8	84.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	68.6	64.8	68.6	68.8	66.2	71.6	68.2	70.6	66.9	70.2	68.3	68.2	67.2
Canton, N. Y.	67.8	61.8	65.8	65.6	64.5	66.2	67.8	67.0	65.2	69.0	66.8	66.2	64.5
Charleston, S. C.	81.0	81.2	80.1	81.3	82.0	81.8	80.2	82.2	81.0	80.2	80.8	78.1	81.8
Charlotte, N. C.	77.1	76.4	77.2	77.7	76.0	77.6	76.8	78.8	77.0	74.9	76.1	74.9	78.4
Cheyenne, Wyo.	65.6	65.4	68.4	65.4	61.0	63.8	61.4	65.0	68.0	62.8	65.6	69.0	63.7
Chicago, Ill.	72.8	71.0	74.8	74.2	66.6	76.6	70.4	75.7	73.4	71.0	72.8	73.2	70.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	73.6	73.8	78.1	76.7	68.6	76.3	73.2	78.6	73.2	71.2	72.8	73.7	74.0
Cleveland, Ohio	70.0	67.6	71.2	71.8	67.1	72.4	69.8	74.5	69.9	69.4	69.3	69.6	69.0
Concordia, Kans.	76.5	77.2	85.0	79.3	70.1	78.7	72.8	82.5	77.0	72.4	78.9	80.6	76.2
Des Moines, Iowa	73.1	72.7	78.7	75.9	67.3	75.8	70.9	78.7	73.4	71.4	73.2	74.8	71.4
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	65.1	61.6	68.6	63.2	64.6	65.6	64.4	65.2	67.0	68.4	65.5	70.0	62.0
Dodge City, Kans.	77.7	76.5	82.4	77.1	70.0	78.6	73.6	80.6	79.4	72.4	77.8	80.0	77.9
Dubuque, Iowa	71.7	69.7	74.2	72.8	65.6	75.0	68.6	74.6	70.8	69.6	71.6	72.5	69.6
Duluth, Minn.	62.6	57.4	62.2	62.0	61.6	65.1	59.8	64.6	65.0	63.6	68.6	64.2	60.3
El Paso, Tex.	75.8	77.8	78.6	78.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	77.4	81.0	77.0	80.4	82.6	78.8
Eureka, Calif.	55.8	57.2	57.8	54.6	57.9	56.0	54.0	56.6	55.9	56.1	56.9	56.7	56.7
Evansville, Ind.	77.0	75.3	80.8	78.0	71.4	79.0	76.6	82.4	77.2	75.6	77.0	77.8	78.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	82.9	82.0	85.9	80.0	79.1	83.6	84.2	87.0	82.0	78.1	86.4	86.2	85.2
Fresno, Calif.	81.2	77.7	83.0	80.3	81.9	78.2	81.2	79.2	81.2	81.5	79.9	79.1	79.0
Galveston, Tex.	83.0	83.8	82.9	82.2	81.3	83.0	83.5	82.7	83.4	82.4	83.6	83.1	82.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	70.0	66.9	72.2	71.0	65.2	72.8	68.6	74.1	69.8	69.9	70.0	71.2	68.2
Greenville, Me.	62.5	58.5	62.5	61.9	61.4	65.2	64.7	62.6	60.8	66.6	61.0	63.2	59.2
Havre, Mont.	65.4	62.6	60.9	64.4	70.0	64.9	65.5	66.6	70.4	69.6	69.0	70.0	65.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	73.7	72.0	76.3	74.6	67.5	76.6	72.5	78.4	73.4	72.0	73.2	74.4	73.2
Iola, Kans.	76.3	79.1	84.4	78.4	70.0	80.9	74.1	83.8	78.4	74.0	78.4	79.4	80.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	81.7	81.8	80.8	82.0	82.8	81.6	81.2	81.2	81.5	80.6	80.5	78.8	81.9
Kalispell, Mont.	62.9	59.8	63.3	63.1	69.1	61.6	63.5	60.1	65.0	63.6	64.0	65.8	64.0
Little Rock, Ark.	79.8	79.0	82.1	78.2	75.3	81.3	77.7	82.8	81.0	77.4	81.4	81.5	81.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	71.1	69.2	71.9	68.2	72.6	68.6	70.0	71.7	70.2	72.4	70.6	73.8	69.6
Lynchburg, Va.	75.6	75.2	75.1	76.3	74.2	75.3	75.4	77.6	73.9	73.7	74.5	72.8	74.8
Madison, Wis.	69.8	67.3	70.6	70.3	63.8	72.8	67.0	72.6	69.0	68.8	70.0	71.2	67.9
Marquette, Mich.	63.5	57.7	64.2	63.0	60.4	66.7	60.4	63.6	65.2	62.8	64.2	64.8	60.8
Memphis, Tenn.	79.4	78.6	81.0	78.7	75.9	80.8	77.8	82.6	80.4	77.4	80.8	79.7	80.5
Miami, Fla.	82.0	83.2	81.6	81.6	82.6	80.6	81.3	81.5	82.6	81.0	81.1	81.2	81.6
Mobile, Ala.	80.5	81.0	82.4	80.6	81.4	82.0	81.0	81.2	81.9	80.2	82.5	81.1	80.6
Modena, Utah	68.6	66.8	68.8	69.8	69.7	65.8	69.4	66.5	71.3	69.0	68.4	69.6	67.2
Nashville, Tenn.	77.8	76.7	80.6	77.6	74.1	78.4	75.6	81.2	77.6	75.0	78.0	76.8	76.4
New Orleans, La.	82.2	82.9	82.8	81.8	82.7	83.4	82.6	82.0	83.2	81.3	84.2	83.0	82.0
Norfolk, Va.	77.4	76.8	75.9	78.2	78.0	76.9	77.8	79.8	76.6	76.8	74.4	75.0	77.4
North Platte, Nebr.	70.8	70.6	77.3	74.0	68.2	74.0	69.4	74.8	73.0	70.0	73.0	76.8	70.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78.5	79.5	84.8	79.6	73.4	83.0	77.7	85.6	82.0	75.3	82.9	84.4	83.6
Omaha, Nebr.	74.4	75.3	82.4	77.0	68.4	76.5	71.8	80.8	75.0	72.6	75.6	77.7	72.9
Parkersburg, W. Va.	73.3	72.2	75.6	74.9	69.8	75.2	73.6	78.6	72.4	72.9	72.4	72.3	73.0
Peoria, Ill.	72.5	72.4	77.8	75.4	67.2	76.0	70.8	77.5	71.9	72.2	73.8	74.5	73.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	89.0	86.2	86.7	89.2	89.1	87.0	87.2	84.0	88.6	86.4	87.1	89.4	87.2
Pierre, S. Dak.	72.8	71.0	76.8	71.9	68.0	71.6	71.0	74.2	75.1	70.8	74.0	76.6	69.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	72.9	68.8	73.2	73.2	69.1	74.2	72.2	76.6	70.0	71.6	70.2	70.8	71.0
Portland, Ore.	66.7	65.8	75.6	68.0	61.2	68.0	70.3	67.4	68.6	68.3	67.0	67.2	70.8
Fueblo, Colo.	72.7	72.6	75.2	72.6	67.9	71.9	70.4	73.9	74.6	69.8	72.8	76.5	70.8
Roseburg, Ore.	63.0	65.0	68.6	68.6	70.7	68.2	69.4	67.4	69.6	70.0	67.6	66.6	70.0
Sacramento, Calif.	72.9	71.6	76.9	71.2	75.0	71.8	72.6	74.0	72.8	76.0	72.1	72.8	73.5
St. Louis, Mo.	77.3	76.2	83.0	78.9	70.4	77.7	75.3	82.6	77.1	75.1	77.5	79.1	77.9
St. Paul, Minn.	69.4	66.5	72.2	68.8	65.4	71.6	66.5	70.4	68.5	69.2	70.0	72.0	66.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	74.5	72.5	75.8	75.6	78.0	72.9	73.9	72.4	77.4	73.7	74.6	76.2	73.0
San Antonio, Tex.	82.0	86.0	84.0	82.6	82.5	82.0	85.6	85.1	82.2	82.9	82.2	83.8	84.2
San Diego, Calif.	68.7	66.4	68.9	69.2	69.5	67.0	68.6	69.8	68.4	70.4	68.2	70.7	67.8
San Francisco, Calif.	59.1	59.9	62.1	58.2	61.3	58.5	57.6	60.9	58.4	60.1	59.6	60.4	61.7
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	67.4	67.2	68.6	66.8	65.4	66.8	67.8	67.8	69.0	65.0	66.0	70.7	65.8
Scranton, Pa.	69.2	66.6	70.6	70.8	67.4	71.8	71.5	73.8	67.6	70.8	67.8	68.7	68.4
Seattle, Wash.	63.1	62.2	64.8	63.2	66.8	63.6	65.2	62.6	63.0	64.4	62.0	62.7	65.7
Sheridan, Wyo.	65.4	63.6	68.0	65.1	65.4	65.9	64.0	65.8	68.2	67.0	68.0	71.1	64.4
Shreveport, La.	81.4	80.2	82.4	80.5	78.4	83.2	80.6	83.4	82.0	79.8	84.0	82.1	82.0
Springfield, Mo.	74.8	76.3	82.0	76.4	68.8	78.8	72.8	80.0	77.2	72.4	77.0	77.0	78.6
Thomasville, Ga.	81.0	80.4	80.0	81.0	82.2	81.0	80.4	80.4	80.8	80.0	81.0	79.4	79.9
Trenton, N. J.	73.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	70.9	74.0	74.8	75.4	70.6	72.4	70.2	71.0	71.6
Walla Walla, Wash.	73.8	69.6	74.9	75.2	79.3	74.0	76.8	70.0	73.6	73.8	74.6	74.3	75.4
Washington, D. C.	75.0	78.4	74.2	76.4	74.0	75.2	75.9	77.6	78.6	74.8	72.8	72.1	74.4
Winnemucca, Nev.	69.3	66.7	71.0	70.6	72.0	66.4	71.0	65.7	71.2	68.6	69.8	67.8	67.8

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Sept.	September monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	67.7	64.6	64.8	72.8	68.8	67.8	69.4	65.4	71.2	70.8	73.5	73.1	69.8
Atlanta, Ga.	72.4	75.3	70.4	71.4	74.9	71.4	70.0	68.2	74.2	73.9	79.4	75.3	74.6
Birmingham, Ala.	74.0	76.2	72.8	72.5	76.3	73.6	72.6	70.0	75.9	76.5	81.6	78.8	75.8
Bismarck, N. Dak.	58.1	52.6	50.0	61.0	56.0	56.8	57.6	53.9	61.0	60.3	59.2	61.4	61.0
Boise, Idaho	61.9	57.7	62.2	61.4	60.4	62.5	60.0	65.2	62.2	63.2	57.6	66.0	65.7
Boston, Mass.	63.2	63.7	62.0	64.6	66.8	65.0	60.2	61.2	63.9	65.2	68.5	65.2	64.2
Brownsville, Tex.	80.5	81.8	79.2	80.9	82.2	80.0	78.8	80.0	82.3	84.4	83.0	80.7	83.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	62.4	64.6	66.0	61.6	64.6	62.0	59.4	56.8	63.1	64.3	67.6	64.4	62.9
Canton, N. Y.	59.3	58.0	56.4	57.4	61.4	60.1	56.6	54.4	58.8	61.1	63.2	61.2	59.4
Charleston, S. C.	70.6	70.2	75.0	74.4	79.2	75.1	73.4	73.2	76.3	77.8	81.9	76.8	77.8
Charlotte, N. C.	71.5	75.0	68.6	69.2	73.2	70.0	67.0	67.0	72.7	72.7	79.2	73.5	73.7
Cheyenne, Wyo.	57.0	49.2	54.0	58.0	54.6	55.8	58.6	53.1	59.0	57.1	58.4	60.8	55.8
Chicago, Ill.	66.3	67.7	65.4	66.6	67.2	64.4	63.7	59.6	68.9	69.3	70.0	69.5	66.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	67.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	68.4	65.2	64.9	59.9	69.6	67.8	72.3	70.6	68.3
Cleveland, Ohio	63.9	66.6	62.6	62.6	67.0	63.8	60.5	58.2	66.4	65.8	69.0	67.0	64.7
Concordia, Kans.	68.1	66.8	68.0	72.4	68.6	67.2	68.4	63.2	71.4	69.7	73.8	73.0	69.6
Des Moines, Iowa	65.6	63.2	65.9	65.8	65.0	64.3	64.0	60.2	68.9	68.0	69.4	68.0	65.2
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	58.0	51.4	56.4	58.4	55.0	55.0	55.9	50.4	57.1	58.4	56.6	59.4	58.2
Dodge City, Kans.	69.4	64.0	64.8	72.6	68.4	67.0	69.4	63.4	73.1	69.4	73.0	72.4	69.6
Dubuque, Iowa	64.0	63.8	63.6	64.6	64.6	62.2	61.8	57.4	60.1	68.4	66.0	69.9	62.5
Duluth, Minn.	55.1	54.8	53.9	56.0	55.9	53.0	53.6	50.4	55.8	60.3	58.2	58.2	55.4
El Paso, Tex.	72.7	71.0	69.2	74.3	73.6	73.0	73.8	73.0	72.6	75.1	70.5	75.6	73.5
Eureka, Calif.	54.9	57.2	56.2	55.0	54.5	55.8	56.4	56.6	56.5	57.2	55.4	56.0	57.2
Evansville, Ind.	69.7	71.8	70.4	69.6	72.6	69.4	70.4	63.5	74.4	72.8	75.6	74.6	70.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	76.7	76.9	72.9	77.4	77.1	77.4	75.8	73.0	75.6	77.9	81.9	79.4	78.5
Fresno, Calif.	74.3	73.2	70.6	71.6	73.0	73.2	75.4	72.5	73.2	72.2	72.8	79.1	76.4
Galveston, Tex.	80.1	81.6	76.8	80.2	81.2	79.4	79.4	77.0	80.0	81.4	82.6	80.2	79.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	61.8	64.0	63.2	62.6	64.4	61.4	60.3	56.2	65.3	65.9	67.8	65.2	63.0
Greenville, Me.	55.0	52.9	53.4	56.8	58.4	56.2	53.4	52.2	63.4	56.6	57.2	55.4	56.2
Havre, Mont.	56.4	48.6	57.0	56.8	51.8	55.4	50.6	55.2	57.0	58.7	52.6	60.8	57.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	66.9	68.1	66.0	66.4	68.1	65.4	65.2	59.8	73.0	69.4	70.8	71.2	67.0
Iola, Kans.	68.6	67.6	68.9	71.8	70.6	68.4	69.6	63.8	73.0	71.0	75.0	72.8	71.9
Jacksonville, Fla.	78.3	81.0	77.3	77.2	79.8	76.8	75.9	75.8	77.4	78.8	81.6	76.8	78.6
Kaliskil, Mont.	53.9	48.4	53.4	52.6	51.4	53.0	56.8	56.8	54.0	64.2	48.8	47.8	57.0
Little Rock, Ark.	74.1	74.8	71.7	74.6	76.0	72.8	72.5	69.0	75.3	75.2	79.6	77.7	73.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	69.0	68.7	73.6	67.9	68.0	65.2	70.8	72.2	68.3	68.4	69.3	73.1	70.4
Lynchburg, Va.	69.0	72.0	67.5	66.7	70.6	66.8	64.9	63.4	69.8	69.5	75.5	70.9	70.0
Madison, Wis.	62.4	62.6	61.2	62.5	62.6	59.4	60.0	55.9	64.2	65.5	66.0	65.1	61.7
Marquette, Mich.	56.8	58.4	56.2	58.2	57.6	55.1	55.8	49.3	59.2	60.8	62.2	61.6	56.8
Memphis, Tenn.	73.6	74.2	72.8	73.8	70.0	72.0	72.2	67.6	76.2	74.8	80.0	76.3	73.8
Miami, Fla.	81.5	82.4	80.3	78.8	81.0	79.6	79.2	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.9	80.1	80.0
Mobile, Ala.	77.9	79.2	76.6	76.8	79.8	77.0	76.8	74.4	78.6	79.9	82.2	79.4	79.6
Modena, Utah	60.2	54.4	59.7	60.6	58.8	60.4	60.3	60.8	61.2	59.0	60.2	65.1	58.2
Nashville, Tenn.	71.8	73.9	72.2	71.0	73.8	69.2	70.3	65.4	72.8	72.2	78.0	74.2	71.8
New Orleans, La.	70.2	82.0	78.0	78.8	81.2	79.3	78.2	70.9	80.2	81.5	83.4	80.8	81.2
Norfolk, Va.	71.6	74.2	70.8	69.4	74.2	70.3	68.2	69.1	72.6	73.9	77.7	73.8	73.6
North Platte, Nebr.	62.1	58.1	62.8	65.5	62.1	62.8	63.6	58.9	67.8	64.2	65.0	67.8	63.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	72.1	70.4	70.1	75.5	73.8	72.2	73.3	68.0	74.3	73.8	78.0	77.0	74.0
Omaha, Nebr.	68.6	63.0	67.5	68.2	66.4	65.4	66.2	62.4	70.8	68.8	71.4	71.0	67.4
Parkersburg, W. Va.	60.1	70.2	66.4	65.5	69.4	64.2	64.0	61.0	68.6	68.8	72.8	70.4	68.4
Peoria, Ill.	64.3	67.0	66.8	68.2	67.8	63.6	63.7	58.2	68.2	68.5	70.0	69.6	65.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	81.4	78.9	81.7	84.5	79.9	80.9	83.2	82.4	81.5	80.4	82.6	85.0	80.2
Pierre, S. Dak.	63.8	57.4	65.0	66.0	61.2	62.2	62.6	58.9	64.4	64.5	63.4	67.6	64.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	64.0	68.6	65.0	63.6	68.8	64.2	62.1	59.8	64.6	66.8	70.0	69.6	67.4
Portland, Oreg.	61.7	62.2	62.3	59.4	62.4	62.5	63.1	57.4	62.5	61.2	60.5	63.8	64.5
Fueblo, Colo.	64.4	57.4	61.0	66.8	64.2	63.2	65.5	59.8	67.5	64.2	66.7	65.1	64.3
Roseburg, Oreg.	62.9	61.1	62.4	60.1	61.7	62.6	63.5	66.6	61.0	61.2	60.7	63.3	63.0
Sacramento, Calif.	69.3	69.5	78.0	67.5	68.9	70.2	71.4	67.4	69.7	67.5	70.6	75.6	72.7
St. Louis, Mo.	70.1	70.8	68.9	69.6	72.4	68.3	69.0	63.6	73.6	72.5	74.4	73.8	69.0
St. Paul, Minn.	63.3	60.7	60.8	61.8	60.0	59.2	59.4	54.6	63.9	65.0	63.2	65.0	62.4
Salt Lake City, Utah	64.4	58.0	63.5	64.4	62.4	65.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	64.7	62.6	69.2	64.2
San Antonio, Tex.	77.1	81.6	75.6	79.6	79.8	78.9	79.3	76.4	77.8	82.1	81.7	79.6	79.2
San Diego, Calif.	67.1	65.8	70.3	66.0	66.4	64.4	68.2	70.6	66.5	66.2	66.8	70.0	68.2
San Francisco, Calif.	60.9	63.4	64.6	60.8	62.4	62.2	64.0	62.2	62.0	60.4	63.3	63.3	64.0
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	60.9	58.1	57.2	60.0	59.6	60.8	62.6	60.4	61.4	60.4	63.5	63.8	58.6
Scranton, Pa.	63.0	63.8	62.4	60.9	65.8	62.3	59.4	58.6	63.9	63.9	61.1	65.6	64.0
Seattle, Wash.	57.9	59.2	58.8	56.7	59.1	58.3	58.9	59.2	59.6	57.8	57.0	59.8	60.8
Sheridan, Wyo.	56.3	48.7	55.8	57.2	52.8	55.2	57.9	55.0	62.9	57.5	55.0	60.8	56.6
Shreveport, La.	76.7	77.4	73.4	77.2	77.6	76.2	74.1	72.2	76.4	78.6	81.7	78.8	75.6
Springfield, Mo.	67.9	68.7	68.4	70.6	70.7	68.2	68.0	62.8	72.6	70.0	74.3	72.7	69.2
Thomasville, Ga.	76.8	78.6	75.6	75.3	80.3	76.0	75.2	74.0	77.6	78.8	82.2	78.1	78.6
Trenton, N. J.	66.9	68.2	65.2	65.2	69.4	66.1	62.0	62.6	66.0	67.2	70.6	67.2	67.6
Walla Walla, Wash.	55.4	62.3	64.8	61.6	63.4	64.2	66.8	68.8	63.0	63.4	59.6	68.4	67.1
Washington, D. C.	68.1	70.4	67.4	66.0	71.0	66.6	63.8	64.2	60.4	68.8	74.4	69.9	69.6
Winnemucca, Nev.	59.2	55.0	61.8	57.8	57.1	59.1	61.4	61.6	59.4	60.0	57.4	62.4	60.4

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1922.—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Oct.	October monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	56.1	58.2	55.2	58.0	59.0	57.2	55.7	60.0	57.8	60.7	62.8	60.4	60.1
Atlanta, Ga.	63.0	64.0	60.0	63.4	65.3	62.2	56.6	65.8	70.8	64.7	61.0	63.2	62.1
Birmingham, Ala.	64.4	65.6	60.4	63.8	66.9	65.6	57.9	68.2	74.5	66.4	62.8	65.8	63.6
Bismarck, N. Dak.	44.9	46.0	41.1	51.0	48.6	41.8	36.4	47.5	34.0	30.6	48.9	47.6	45.6
Boise, Idaho.	51.1	48.2	48.0	54.4	54.4	48.7	53.2	58.6	44.9	46.4	55.6	56.2	50.2
Boston, Mass.	53.6	57.4	56.4	57.0	55.7	55.5	51.9	56.2	55.1	59.8	55.2	55.1	55.5
Brownsville, Tex.	74.6	73.8	73.8	75.1	73.2	74.8	78.2	77.4	80.2	75.8	75.8	73.7	73.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	51.9	58.6	57.4	56.2	52.8	52.6	45.5	53.4	55.2	57.2	52.2	51.9	50.3
Canton, N. Y.	47.2	46.5	50.8	50.4	50.4	48.2	42.8	48.0	47.5	52.8	47.8	46.3	46.6
Charleston, S. C.	67.8	68.0	66.1	68.4	70.8	67.4	63.7	70.7	76.8	67.5	68.6	68.7	66.4
Charlotte, N. C.	61.7	62.4	61.0	62.2	64.4	61.0	57.0	64.0	69.9	62.7	60.8	62.8	61.3
Cheyenne, Wyo.	44.8	44.0	41.5	47.6	48.0	42.9	43.8	48.2	40.5	46.0	50.8	47.5	38.7
Chicago, Ill.	55.1	56.8	53.3	59.4	56.4	54.4	45.0	57.4	57.2	61.9	54.8	57.6	52.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	55.7	59.1	57.2	60.5	58.0	54.9	48.0	59.0	61.8	60.2	55.2	57.9	53.8
Cleveland, Ohio	53.6	56.8	53.9	56.8	55.4	52.7	46.5	59.0	58.8	59.5	53.6	55.4	52.2
Concordia, Kans.	55.4	56.9	58.4	58.6	58.4	56.1	49.0	59.6	62.1	60.8	59.6	59.8	51.0
Des Moines, Iowa	53.4	54.2	51.2	57.4	56.8	58.2	44.7	55.6	52.1	60.2	66.5	57.4	50.0
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	40.5	43.4	37.9	50.8	45.4	38.4	32.4	44.4	31.8	48.9	46.4	44.7	42.8
Dodge City, Kans.	56.1	58.3	52.8	57.8	58.0	56.2	50.2	59.8	53.8	59.6	59.9	59.0	51.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	61.9	62.8	59.8	55.7	64.0	51.6	41.9	54.0	52.0	58.6	59.6	55.4	48.4
Duluth, Minn.	44.1	46.0	40.7	49.2	44.8	42.0	33.8	45.4	39.4	51.8	45.6	48.0	44.4
El Paso, Tex.	62.4	62.2	58.6	63.5	63.9	64.7	64.6	64.6	65.1	65.2	66.5	64.0	63.1
Eureka, Calif.	53.1	50.8	53.2	54.8	52.3	50.2	51.6	54.2	50.6	54.5	54.8	54.8	57.4
Evansville, Ind.	58.0	60.7	57.6	60.8	61.8	60.0	51.5	62.4	64.2	64.2	58.6	62.4	57.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	66.3	68.7	62.6	66.2	67.6	68.1	64.0	69.0	68.4	67.6	67.9	67.6	62.6
Fresno, Calif.	64.7	61.6	66.7	64.6	67.4	69.8	60.3	66.7	62.0	60.0	66.6	64.2	64.0
Galveston, Tex.	72.7	73.4	69.6	71.7	74.2	72.5	68.6	72.7	77.6	72.3	72.2	71.0	71.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50.1	52.2	51.8	56.5	52.8	51.1	42.9	53.8	54.6	58.8	52.0	53.0	49.6
Greenville, Me.	45.0	45.8	49.6	46.6	46.7	45.7	42.1	45.4	43.0	50.4	45.4	43.0	47.0
Havre, Mont.	44.5	43.2	40.8	46.2	49.2	39.9	41.8	48.9	34.4	46.7	50.6	47.9	44.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	55.7	57.3	55.0	58.4	57.6	56.1	46.9	58.3	60.4	61.6	54.9	59.1	53.1
Iola, Kans.	56.9	60.0	54.6	58.9	59.4	58.9	50.6	61.6	57.4	61.9	60.0	60.4	54.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	71.1	73.2	69.2	71.5	73.4	69.5	67.0	74.5	73.6	68.8	69.2	72.6	69.9
Kalispell, Mont.	42.5	41.4	39.4	43.2	40.2	40.5	43.5	47.9	36.4	42.4	46.4	47.6	44.0
Little Rock, Ark.	63.6	64.7	60.6	63.2	65.4	63.3	57.9	66.5	66.6	65.4	62.9	65.2	60.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	65.3	65.2	67.9	68.6	65.2	59.7	68.2	71.0	63.8	63.2	60.7	65.4	60.8
Lynchburg, Va.	58.5	59.4	59.7	60.9	60.6	57.7	53.0	61.0	65.4	60.8	57.6	60.6	56.6
Madison, Wis.	60.3	51.2	48.3	55.4	51.8	49.2	40.0	52.9	50.2	57.4	50.8	53.9	46.2
Marquette, Mich.	45.7	49.6	40.4	52.9	47.5	45.6	38.5	47.8	45.0	56.0	47.6	46.6	46.4
Memphis, Tenn.	63.3	64.0	60.6	63.3	65.6	64.0	50.6	66.6	68.0	66.5	62.9	65.3	60.8
Miami, Fla.	77.8	79.6	75.2	76.0	78.9	77.2	77.4	78.9	80.1	75.2	77.2	78.0	75.8
Mobile, Ala.	69.4	70.4	65.5	68.8	70.9	68.8	63.7	73.8	77.5	68.8	68.0	68.7	67.5
Modena, Utah	50.1	44.2	46.5	49.9	50.6	45.0	51.1	51.1	42.2	44.3	54.0	49.5	44.8
Nashville, Tenn.	61.0	62.2	58.8	61.9	63.0	60.8	53.2	64.0	62.2	62.6	58.5	62.4	59.2
New Orleans, La.	71.0	72.5	68.0	70.3	73.4	71.6	60.4	74.6	79.5	71.4	71.2	71.6	70.2
Norfolk, Va.	62.5	63.6	62.2	68.9	64.4	63.0	58.2	65.2	70.0	64.0	62.0	64.3	61.0
North Platte, Nebr.	49.7	51.5	46.9	53.4	54.6	49.4	45.1	64.4	45.3	55.3	54.9	53.6	47.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	61.3	63.6	57.4	61.6	62.8	62.4	57.3	65.2	69.7	63.9	64.0	63.3	56.5
Omaha, Nebr.	64.3	55.4	50.9	57.8	58.2	55.8	46.6	57.7	60.6	61.0	58.6	59.6	51.8
Parkersburg, W. Va.	64.6	57.3	55.8	59.2	57.8	55.3	50.0	59.2	63.4	59.8	55.7	57.6	54.4
Peoria, Ill.	52.0	64.8	52.0	57.2	55.6	54.2	44.2	56.2	55.8	60.2	55.6	58.0	50.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	70.2	68.0	69.6	71.2	73.8	66.2	73.7	71.8	66.7	67.0	73.8	71.6	67.3
Pierre, S. Dak.	49.8	51.3	46.0	54.0	53.8	47.8	42.9	53.4	40.8	55.2	53.0	52.2	48.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	55.7	55.8	55.4	58.4	56.2	54.8	48.9	58.2	60.6	59.6	54.0	56.4	52.3
Portland, Oreg.	54.2	51.0	53.2	57.4	55.8	53.2	57.3	56.4	50.9	53.1	57.0	55.4	57.1
Pueblo, Colo.	52.3	51.4	49.3	53.6	54.0	51.6	49.9	55.9	49.9	53.2	56.5	54.2	47.6
Roseburg, Oreg.	53.9	49.8	53.4	56.3	54.6	50.9	54.1	55.4	49.4	52.2	57.1	55.2	54.2
Sacramento, Calif.	62.9	60.6	56.2	62.2	65.2	65.2	65.9	64.2	60.6	58.6	64.0	61.9	59.2
St. Louis, Mo.	58.4	60.8	56.2	60.8	61.7	59.2	51.1	62.3	60.8	64.0	59.6	62.2	59.4
St. Paul, Minn.	56.4	60.4	55.5	55.4	56.6	55.4	48.3	60.2	44.2	55.6	60.6	52.8	47.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	52.5	49.8	50.4	55.8	54.3	49.8	54.2	55.0	44.6	49.4	58.6	55.9	48.7
San Antonio, Tex.	69.2	71.9	67.0	70.2	73.2	70.9	68.6	71.6	73.8	71.0	70.4	71.4	68.0
San Diego, Calif.	63.7	63.3	63.5	66.0	63.8	60.3	64.6	68.1	63.0	61.4	64.6	64.6	64.4
San Francisco, Calif.	60.5	60.0	61.5	62.0	61.3	56.9	62.3	64.0	60.7	60.2	61.5	60.6	62.4
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	60.4	49.0	47.8	49.4	52.0	50.8	51.9	52.0	47.1	48.8	53.0	51.4	48.3
Saratoga, Pa.	52.2	54.6	55.9	56.8	58.4	52.4	47.4	55.4	55.6	57.5	52.6	54.3	51.5
Seattle, Wash.	50.8	49.9	50.1	54.6	53.7	49.1	52.5	53.4	49.5	50.1	53.2	53.5	54.6
Sheridan, Wyo.	43.7	41.6	40.8	46.6	46.4	39.6	41.0	48.5	35.7	44.5	49.2	47.3	41.0
Shreveport, La.	55.6	67.3	63.6	66.8	67.9	67.4	61.6	68.8	71.4	66.9	68.8	67.0	64.5
Springfield, Mo.	57.3	59.5	55.6	58.8	60.4	60.4	50.5	61.8	59.9	61.3	58.8	61.0	58.8
Thomasville, Ga.	62.3	70.3	62.0	68.2	70.6	66.9	64.4	73.0	73.5	67.1	67.9	69.7	67.9
Trenton, N. J.	54.6	58.6	58.3	59.0	56.6	56.1	51.6	56.1	58.5	58.6	55.0	57.7	54.8
Walla Walla, Wash.	53.7	50.9	41.4	54.4	52.3	52.4	38.6	57.0	20.3	32.0	57.0	56.5	51.7
Washington, D. C.	57.4	59.3	58.6	59.4	58.6	56.5	52.0	60.6	63.3	61.2	57.0	59.4	58.3
Winnamucca, Nev.	48.3	44.4	47.4	50.2	50.2	44.9	51.7	61.6	42.0	44.6	54.9	49.6	48.6

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 786.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Nov.	November monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	42.8	39.9	50.3	50.4	49.5	44.4	50.8	42.6	42.6	42.8	51.0	47.3	44.4
Atlanta, Ga.	52.1	50.0	54.8	52.4	54.2	52.4	51.3	51.6	54.7	50.3	54.7	52.9	49.8
Birmingham, Ala.	54.3	50.5	57.8	53.0	55.1	54.9	51.8	52.4	58.0	50.8	57.6	56.4	52.0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	38.5	32.9	35.2	34.6	32.0	30.6	40.2	31.4	18.2	30.6	22.6	32.3	38.8
Boise, Idaho	41.0	42.0	43.5	41.8	39.5	34.5	44.4	39.6	37.0	40.8	44.7	37.9	42.8
Boston, Mass.	42.0	45.6	46.5	42.7	44.4	43.6	39.4	45.0	42.8	41.7	41.6	42.8	44.6
Brownsville, Tex.	67.5	64.2	71.7	67.3	70.2	66.5	68.7	64.8	70.5	64.5	71.8	67.6	63.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	39.4	42.5	42.4	48.0	42.4	39.2	35.0	43.0	43.4	38.4	37.6	42.0	40.8
Canton, N. Y.	33.9	35.9	40.0	34.6	37.7	35.8	38.0	37.4	34.2	32.0	30.8	37.0	39.8
Charleston, S. C.	58.1	56.5	57.0	57.0	61.4	59.2	54.4	56.6	62.3	57.4	62.0	60.1	55.0
Charlotte, N. C.	60.6	49.8	51.8	50.5	53.3	53.0	49.2	50.7	52.9	49.4	54.0	51.5	49.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	24.5	38.4	39.1	41.4	37.0	31.2	40.8	30.9	30.6	31.8	38.6	31.4	37.4
Chicago, Ill.	41.2	42.8	47.2	44.4	44.2	43.2	43.0	43.5	39.2	40.2	40.8	44.5	43.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	42.5	45.8	49.6	46.7	48.6	45.4	41.4	43.4	42.3	42.3	45.8	44.4	43.8
Cleveland, Ohio	40.9	43.6	44.6	41.8	43.9	42.3	38.2	42.2	41.1	41.2	42.0	44.2	42.0
Concordia, Kans.	39.9	48.2	48.7	47.5	47.0	42.8	47.3	42.9	38.2	38.2	41.1	44.8	44.9
Des Moines, Iowa	38.4	43.0	48.6	43.2	42.6	39.7	43.0	41.6	35.8	37.6	35.8	44.0	42.3
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	32.8	26.0	32.8	39.0	26.3	28.8	35.6	27.1	12.8	27.2	18.6	31.8	35.6
Dodge City, Kans.	42.8	45.0	48.0	48.4	47.4	42.0	48.6	41.7	38.7	39.4	43.6	45.5	45.3
Dubuque, Iowa	37.0	40.6	44.2	40.6	41.2	37.6	40.2	41.2	34.6	35.6	34.2	42.7	40.9
Duluth, Minn.	30.0	32.0	33.6	39.8	29.8	28.2	34.4	33.6	31.6	28.4	23.2	34.2	35.8
El Paso, Tex.	50.9	49.3	54.8	54.7	52.8	51.2	55.4	49.1	52.4	51.6	54.0	50.1	51.2
Eureka, Calif.	51.0	52.4	50.6	50.8	49.8	47.5	52.8	50.0	46.2	51.2	52.0	49.2	53.6
Evansville, Ind.	45.3	46.5	52.0	49.2	50.4	49.5	46.4	47.2	46.6	44.7	49.7	49.3	47.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	55.1	55.2	62.4	57.1	60.1	55.4	57.4	53.6	53.6	51.9	61.7	57.5	56.0
Fresno, Calif.	56.6	60.2	55.2	57.4	58.8	51.2	56.7	53.8	33.0	54.0	57.0	51.0	58.2
Galveston, Tex.	69.8	62.8	64.4	62.1	67.0	62.9	62.6	60.9	65.4	59.2	67.7	65.6	60.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	38.1	49.5	43.8	39.6	41.6	39.8	38.2	42.2	37.2	38.2	39.7	42.4	40.4
Greenville, Mo.	30.7	32.2	34.0	34.4	32.6	29.2	27.2	32.6	30.6	29.4	27.2	31.3	28.6
Havre, Mont.	31.2	38.0	34.7	36.7	32.4	31.5	41.0	29.9	21.2	32.6	26.8	30.8	37.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	42.3	43.1	47.6	44.8	45.5	45.0	43.0	43.2	41.6	41.3	44.5	45.4	44.3
Iola, Kans.	42.0	45.8	52.4	49.5	49.8	46.8	47.5	45.6	40.1	41.6	45.6	47.8	47.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	62.2	59.6	68.2	61.6	66.0	63.1	58.0	60.4	66.6	61.6	65.8	64.8	59.5
Kalispell, Mont.	32.0	35.6	35.4	36.4	32.2	28.0	36.2	32.8	26.7	32.6	30.3	30.0	28.7
Little Rock, Ark.	52.1	51.8	58.2	54.2	55.5	52.5	52.9	51.0	52.8	48.4	55.8	54.9	52.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	60.9	65.1	61.8	67.0	61.8	59.4	63.7	60.8	61.5	60.1	63.2	59.6	64.4
Lynchburg, Va.	47.2	47.4	49.9	48.6	46.1	46.4	45.2	46.8	46.2	46.4	50.6	46.4	46.1
Madison, Wis.	35.2	38.6	41.9	38.2	36.8	35.8	38.2	39.4	32.6	34.2	31.9	41.9	38.8
Marquette, Mich.	31.9	35.8	38.7	33.7	35.0	32.4	35.4	37.4	30.0	32.8	29.9	37.4	38.0
Memphis, Tenn.	51.7	51.2	57.6	53.6	55.9	54.0	51.8	51.0	52.1	46.7	55.8	54.8	52.8
Miami, Fla.	72.0	71.5	71.4	70.6	73.2	71.9	67.0	72.2	73.4	72.2	73.5	71.3	66.4
Mobile, Ala.	59.0	56.9	61.4	58.0	61.8	60.0	56.6	59.0	48.8	56.2	63.3	62.8	57.3
Modena, Utah	39.0	38.2	39.2	38.4	38.0	33.0	39.0	33.9	34.8	36.1	41.7	34.3	39.0
Nashville, Tenn.	46.0	47.2	53.8	49.6	52.8	50.2	47.9	48.0	49.7	46.7	52.4	51.3	48.0
New Orleans, La.	61.6	59.4	64.8	61.2	66.2	62.6	59.0	61.7	66.4	58.2	66.6	64.6	59.0
Norfolk, Va.	51.4	51.6	52.5	51.0	52.4	52.4	47.8	52.0	53.0	52.6	55.8	51.8	50.6
North Platte, Nebr.	36.6	41.4	42.6	48.7	41.2	35.8	45.5	36.8	28.2	34.6	38.8	38.8	42.3
Oklahoma City, Okla.	47.9	50.0	55.8	53.6	58.8	49.7	52.4	48.2	45.4	45.2	51.5	51.3	50.3
Omaha, Nebr.	38.5	48.6	46.4	44.4	43.9	40.6	45.8	41.6	36.0	37.2	36.9	44.2	42.6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	48.2	44.9	46.5	45.4	47.0	45.5	40.6	44.2	44.8	43.0	47.2	48.0	44.0
Peoria, Ill.	37.5	41.8	47.2	43.4	43.8	42.4	41.8	41.9	37.9	38.6	39.9	43.2	42.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	56.7	59.8	61.6	63.9	59.2	55.8	60.9	57.2	57.0	58.6	60.0	55.9	59.1
Pierre, S. Dak.	38.6	40.6	40.6	41.9	36.2	35.4	43.4	39.2	25.3	32.2	29.4	36.7	42.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	43.2	44.1	45.1	42.9	45.2	44.5	39.8	43.8	42.6	42.2	44.6	45.3	43.9
Portland, Oreg.	46.8	47.1	47.8	47.0	45.4	43.7	40.6	46.6	45.0	46.8	48.8	48.6	40.4
Pueblo, Colo.	39.3	41.5	42.8	45.5	42.8	38.3	44.8	39.8	39.8	37.8	42.8	37.6	41.3
Roseburg, Oreg.	45.9	46.8	47.4	43.8	47.4	42.3	49.0	45.8	48.8	45.6	49.8	44.8	49.3
Sacramento, Calif.	58.0	52.4	53.6	55.6	53.0	50.5	55.2	50.6	52.4	51.0	54.8	49.8	58.5
St. Louis, Mo.	46.1	47.4	42.4	50.2	50.9	42.2	47.7	46.2	48.8	48.7	47.9	48.8	47.0
St. Paul, Minn.	32.5	37.0	40.4	36.0	35.3	35.3	38.2	38.8	36.6	32.6	27.9	39.8	38.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	41.1	42.7	44.0	43.4	49.6	36.3	44.0	38.8	44.4	40.4	45.9	39.0	43.2
San Antonio, Tex.	59.2	59.7	66.2	61.2	63.8	59.9	63.4	57.4	60.8	57.4	65.6	61.9	55.7
San Diego, Calif.	60.7	61.3	60.8	64.4	60.6	56.5	60.8	59.8	60.8	58.2	66.4	58.9	64.0
San Francisco, Calif.	53.3	56.6	56.9	60.0	56.1	54.4	58.7	55.8	58.6	57.4	57.8	54.5	63.3
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	36.9	39.3	43.4	40.0	39.8	39.9	45.1	35.0	26.6	27.7	42.0	35.6	36.9
Santon, Pa.	40.6	43.6	44.9	40.2	42.1	40.8	36.8	42.4	41.0	40.2	41.2	42.4	41.4
Seattle, Wash.	44.5	46.2	46.2	47.2	43.7	43.9	49.6	45.8	44.9	47.0	45.4	43.6	47.4
Sheridan, Wyo.	32.8	35.0	36.8	36.6	32.6	32.9	41.8	39.4	34.4	36.3	29.6	42.8	36.4
Shreveport, La.	55.3	54.9	62.7	56.8	59.3	54.4	55.1	54.1	47.8	42.2	62.6	58.3	55.6
Springfield, Mo.	44.4	46.4	53.9	50.6	50.7	43.3	47.4	45.3	44.4	41.6	46.4	47.1	47.0
Thomasville, Ga.	55.4	54.8	59.8	56.1	61.7	59.8	55.9	57.8	54.2	56.8	63.8	62.2	54.4
Tranton, N. J.	44.4	46.4	46.2	43.5	44.3	43.7	40.6	44.8	43.8	42.3	44.6	45.8	44.0
Walla Walla, Wash.	42.9	45.5	45.9	44.6	42.7	36.5	46.6	42.7	40.5	41.6	43.9	34.0	44.8
Washington, D. C.	45.3	46.9	47.8	45.4	46.3	46.3	42.8	46.3	46.8	46.9	47.5	47.9	45.1
Winnemucca, Nev.	38.4	39.6	39.0	37.8	37.2	33.0	41.9	34.2	36.0	37.6	41.0	33.6	39.7

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 736.—Temperature: Monthly normal¹ and mean temperature, at selected points in the United States, 1912-1922—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Dec.	December monthly mean temperature.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	36.4	33.6	33.2	30.4	40.2	36.6	36.1	32.4	37.0	39.0	43.5	41.8	34.0
Atlanta, Ga.	44.7	45.8	45.9	40.8	43.7	45.0	36.2	48.2	44.8	43.1	48.8	50.5	51.3
Birmingham, Ala.	47.3	46.0	47.2	41.9	46.7	46.8	39.2	50.4	45.8	45.6	50.2	53.2	53.8
Bismarck, N. Dak.	14.7	22.0	24.6	7.4	19.8	3.6	3.2	21.6	11.5	17.8	18.6	13.0	25.4
Boise, Idaho.	32.1	31.6	28.9	24.0	33.6	28.4	43.2	29.6	23.6	34.3	32.9	30.0	31.6
Boston, Mass.	32.5	38.5	37.8	30.4	34.2	32.6	23.7	34.7	28.7	35.6	31.4	30.9	40.4
Brownsville, Tex.	61.5	57.6	61.4	54.2	65.2	65.3	62.9	61.7	60.8	64.1	67.7	67.4	61.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.8	34.4	33.6	26.0	27.8	28.4	20.8	35.0	23.3	32.7	29.9	28.9	37.6
Canton, N. Y.	22.7	26.9	27.0	20.6	23.1	18.6	8.6	24.0	17.2	23.3	21.8	21.4	31.7
Charleston, S. C.	51.7	53.6	52.0	48.8	48.2	53.0	42.0	53.5	51.4	51.4	55.0	56.8	56.9
Charlotte, N. C.	43.0	45.4	44.6	38.4	41.4	43.8	33.4	47.2	41.6	43.0	47.1	46.6	50.2
Cheyenne, Wyo.	28.5	25.3	22.0	20.2	28.8	21.0	30.4	26.7	28.0	27.9	30.2	29.5	27.4
Chicago, Ill.	30.0	33.4	37.4	24.1	29.1	26.0	22.4	37.7	21.4	32.4	32.5	29.9	39.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	33.4	37.2	39.1	30.2	32.7	31.6	22.3	41.8	27.4	35.4	36.4	35.2	43.5
Cleveland, Ohio.	31.2	33.8	35.4	27.0	30.8	29.0	22.4	38.7	25.7	33.6	32.6	31.8	40.4
Concordia, Kans.	29.5	35.6	35.0	19.9	33.4	25.6	23.5	35.0	24.4	32.1	34.8	31.4	35.6
Des Moines, Iowa.	26.1	31.7	34.0	18.7	27.8	22.0	16.7	34.2	16.6	28.8	30.0	25.6	35.8
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	8.0	16.2	21.1	3.6	12.4	8	-3.6	14.9	5.0	11.6	15.2	6.0	20.4
Dodge City, Kans.	32.6	34.6	33.6	23.4	34.6	29.0	28.2	34.0	29.0	36.1	33.4	33.7	34.5
Dubuque, Iowa.	24.7	30.2	34.2	18.4	23.5	19.3	15.8	33.0	14.4	27.3	27.2	23.8	34.4
Duluth, Minn.	15.9	17.9	26.7	9.4	18.6	8.8	4.4	23.6	5.6	19.3	14.8	11.8	24.0
El Paso, Tex.	44.8	40.0	41.8	42.8	44.8	45.0	49.6	41.2	47.2	43.4	49.4	49.2	42.6
Eureka, Calif.	48.0	46.6	48.4	45.3	48.4	43.2	51.2	46.3	48.1	48.4	49.4	47.6	45.3
Evansville, Ind.	36.4	37.9	40.4	31.0	36.8	35.2	26.6	44.7	32.2	38.4	41.0	39.4	46.6
Fort Worth, Tex.	47.5	45.5	45.6	39.7	50.9	48.0	41.6	49.8	44.4	48.3	51.2	52.8	50.7
Fresno, Calif.	46.8	45.5	46.9	44.7	48.2	45.4	49.7	45.0	47.1	47.5	50.4	49.8	46.2
Galveston, Tex.	56.4	55.4	55.6	50.2	57.9	57.7	52.8	56.8	57.2	56.0	60.2	62.4	58.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	28.8	32.8	35.1	24.6	27.0	25.4	21.1	34.4	21.4	32.0	30.2	27.7	36.6
Greenville, Me.	18.0	20.7	22.2	10.8	20.0	17.3	7.8	30.6	11.4	20.2	16.4	15.1	26.8
Havre, Mont.	20.4	28.7	23.6	16.8	24.4	7.0	8.4	28.4	16.9	22.6	20.0	11.4	28.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	32.2	34.6	37.2	25.8	31.0	29.5	22.8	40.3	26.1	33.2	35.2	33.4	42.4
Iola, Kans.	32.5	35.6	37.6	26.2	36.8	30.2	25.4	38.8	28.6	37.0	36.6	38.0	38.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	56.3	59.8	58.2	54.6	53.8	58.0	48.4	58.2	56.1	55.4	59.7	61.6	61.8
Kalsipville, Mont.	23.9	27.2	24.8	19.0	23.3	14.9	26.2	28.1	17.6	27.9	21.0	18.3	24.5
Little Rock, Ark.	44.2	42.3	44.8	36.9	46.0	42.4	35.4	49.6	46.6	44.6	48.0	48.4	51.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	56.6	56.6	55.4	53.4	57.4	52.6	62.8	57.2	59.9	55.8	60.2	58.8	58.8
Lynchburg, Va.	39.5	41.4	43.8	35.0	38.0	38.6	29.0	42.9	36.1	40.2	42.2	42.5	47.4
Madison, Wis.	22.8	27.8	32.0	16.4	23.9	18.0	13.9	31.4	12.6	26.2	24.4	21.6	32.5
Marquette, Mich.	22.9	24.8	31.6	18.4	24.6	18.6	14.6	28.8	13.7	27.0	22.9	19.1	31.4
Memphis, Tenn.	43.6	43.1	45.0	36.2	45.0	43.4	34.0	50.2	40.4	44.6	48.1	48.4	51.5
Miami, Fla.	68.0	72.6	67.9	69.5	65.6	69.0	63.6	67.8	68.8	68.0	69.6	71.8	70.6
Mobile, Ala.	52.9	53.6	53.8	49.4	53.8	53.9	48.2	55.0	55.0	51.0	57.4	60.1	58.2
Modena, Utah.	31.7	26.8	24.9	21.2	28.8	23.4	36.1	27.6	26.1	27.6	34.4	33.2	26.9
Nashville, Tenn.	41.0	40.4	42.6	35.8	42.4	38.8	31.4	47.4	38.8	41.6	44.8	46.0	49.4
New Orleans, La.	55.6	55.4	55.0	50.8	56.7	57.4	51.4	57.5	57.0	54.1	60.8	63.5	60.9
Norfolk, Va.	43.1	47.7	45.5	40.0	40.5	42.7	33.8	47.4	40.5	45.6	44.2	46.6	51.1
North Platte, Nebr.	26.7	29.6	28.6	18.0	28.2	19.4	23.7	28.5	19.4	27.0	30.7	27.8	30.4
Oklahoma City Okla.	36.6	39.0	39.4	31.4	43.4	37.6	31.6	40.8	33.8	40.8	42.7	42.6	42.2
Omaha, Nebr.	36.4	32.8	34.2	18.2	29.6	22.2	18.0	34.8	19.4	28.7	31.7	27.2	35.3
Parkersburg, W. Va.	25.2	37.0	36.1	30.6	34.2	34.2	24.8	43.3	30.4	37.8	37.4	37.4	45.2
Peoria, Ill.	28.1	32.6	35.7	20.8	27.8	25.2	19.8	36.6	20.6	30.8	32.2	28.8	38.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	61.9	48.9	50.7	50.3	61.6	41.7	54.6	49.6	54.2	49.7	56.0	55.0	52.0
Pierre, S. Dak.	21.8	29.6	28.6	15.1	25.8	12.6	13.1	25.5	18.6	24.9	25.9	16.4	29.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	34.2	36.8	35.8	29.9	31.8	32.9	24.6	41.0	28.2	36.6	34.0	35.6	43.0
Portland, Oreg.	41.2	41.4	40.7	36.8	42.0	38.1	48.4	42.3	39.6	44.1	39.1	38.0	41.5
Fueblo, Colo.	31.7	31.2	22.1	24.6	32.6	29.8	35.4	30.2	83.9	33.8	34.2	36.5	32.2
Roseburg, Oreg.	41.8	41.4	41.5	37.0	43.2	39.0	48.4	40.4	39.6	42.7	39.0	42.2	40.6
Sacramento, Calif.	46.2	46.9	45.7	43.8	47.5	44.2	49.2	43.4	44.1	45.4	49.0	47.4	45.6
St. Louis, Mo.	34.8	38.6	41.2	28.6	35.4	33.8	26.8	43.8	29.6	37.5	38.6	36.7	44.4
St. Paul, Minn.	19.0	22.2	30.2	12.1	22.6	12.2	10.1	28.7	10.2	28.0	26.0	17.8	30.4
Salt Lake City, Utah.	31.9	30.7	30.6	29.0	33.7	27.8	41.8	31.2	24.6	31.7	26.4	33.1	28.8
San Antonio, Tex.	53.1	49.8	52.4	45.3	56.8	54.0	54.7	51.7	51.7	54.7	59.0	59.6	57.6
San Diego, Calif.	56.0	54.1	55.4	54.6	55.6	52.4	58.6	54.8	56.5	54.8	59.3	58.0	57.5
San Francisco, Calif.	51.3	51.6	50.6	48.7	52.2	48.9	54.6	50.2	48.8	51.0	52.9	50.6	51.0
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	30.7	25.9	26.4	26.0	32.1	27.9	38.2	27.0	24.2	37.4	36.6	34.0	29.1
Scranton, Pa.	30.0	35.5	34.7	23.0	29.4	30.4	21.3	34.2	24.9	33.6	30.6	30.8	33.7
Seattle, Wash.	41.2	41.6	42.9	39.7	42.0	38.6	45.0	40.9	36.6	43.4	39.1	38.4	42.3
Sheridan, Wyo.	22.1	28.6	24.4	14.2	24.8	14.6	21.3	28.0	13.7	24.6	22.6	17.0	28.6
Shreveport, La.	48.9	46.6	47.8	41.5	50.4	49.8	43.2	52.0	48.8	46.6	54.4	54.8	54.9
Springfield, Mo.	35.3	36.6	38.4	27.4	37.6	33.3	26.5	41.3	32.6	38.1	38.4	39.2	42.8
Thomasville, Ga.	52.5	55.0	54.0	50.4	50.8	54.6	46.0	54.8	52.0	51.4	57.8	59.5	59.4
Trenton, N. J.	34.4	37.4	38.3	30.6	32.4	32.2	24.7	38.4	28.9	37.4	33.0	32.9	42.0
Wallis Walla, Wash.	36.0	39.0	31.6	30.6	38.2	30.5	46.1	37.8	22.6	36.8	31.3	30.8	36.0
Washington, D. C.	36.6	40.0	40.4	32.8	35.2	35.5	27.9	41.6	32.6	39.3	37.9	37.6	45.0
Winnemucca, Nev.	30.0	30.0	27.4	18.9	30.7	26.6	37.2	24.9	28.2	31.2	31.6	30.9	25.2

Weather Bureau.

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923.

Station.	Normal for January.	January total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Amarillo, Tex.	9.60	T.	0.11	0.06	0.72	0.36	0.69	1.01	T.	1.11	2.10	0.78	
Atlanta, Ga.	5.31	4.87	5.76	1.35	6.19	2.53	5.11	9.12	5.40	7.69	3.53	5.03	1.94
Birmingham, Ala.	5.32	5.03	8.25	1.85	6.44	5.40	6.79	8.94	6.21	5.37	3.72	6.20	3.83
Blamarek, N. Dak.	.64	.18	.37	.25	.08	.81	.05	.62	.09	.52	.12	.34	.29
Boise, Idaho.	1.89	2.53	1.34	1.06	1.06	1.93	1.10	2.27	.85	.66	1.57	.90	1.62
Boston, Mass.	3.82	2.87	2.39	3.26	6.33	1.23	2.82	3.11	3.62	2.72	2.24	1.41	6.07
Brownsville, Tex.	1.35	3.28	2.05	1.10	1.35	.19	.28	.08	4.56	1.13	2.26	1.81	.13
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.80	3.00	5.56	3.96	5.02	2.96	2.79	5.04	1.28	2.58	.89	1.44	3.27
Canton, N. Y.	3.16	2.59	4.93	1.70	3.05	2.52	3.33	2.37	1.37	1.09	1.22	1.82	2.86
Charleston, S. C.	3.45	3.86	.99	2.10	7.44	1.84	2.09	1.13	1.08	1.60	1.28	2.45	2.21
Charlotte, N. C.	4.29	2.81	3.70	2.78	6.67	1.06	3.08	3.82	5.45	3.81	5.22	5.24	3.67
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.40	.44	.55	.10	.08	.43	.15	.47	T.	.20	1.47	.06	
Chicago, Ill.	2.00	.84	1.33	3.01	1.99	4.84	1.50	4.12	.20	1.11	.97	1.16	.92
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.36	2.21	9.02	2.07	3.85	5.84	4.74	4.30	1.44	8.48	1.72	2.07	4.64
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.45	3.13	5.66	1.61	2.52	2.40	2.55	2.60	.63	1.96	1.53	1.52	2.61
Concordia, Kans.	.72	.03	.55	.17	.76	1.34	.60	.85	.02	.12	.50	.38	.01
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.21	.53	1.10	.85	1.96	2.06	.63	.78	.08	.44	.59	.85	.88
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	.60	.31	.38	.61	.11	.71	.55	.24	.22	.74	.13	.58	.42
Dodge City, Kans.	.47	.16	.28	.18	1.08	.59	.22	.80	.06	.07	.24	.45	.02
Dubuque, Iowa.	1.49	.55	1.11	.78	2.01	2.46	.85	1.83	.17	.63	.18	1.16	.63
Duluth, Minn.	.98	.47	.75	1.75	1.84	3.48	.80	.94	.46	1.13	.18	.51	1.60
El Paso, Tex.	.51		.49	.03	1.01	.60	.32	1.20	.08	1.06	.06	.30	.04
Eureka, Calif.	7.63	10.17	8.10	9.75	9.75	13.02	5.53	2.55	7.84	1.87	8.37	2.54	3.88
Evansville, Ind.	3.69	3.87	10.27	1.92	6.65	8.78	4.93	5.00	1.14	8.64	1.80	1.47	5.43
Fort Worth, Tex.	.93	.17	2.30	.43	1.32	4.01	1.43	1.36	3.03	3.48	2.87	1.63	4.60
Fresno, Calif.	1.60	.72	1.22	4.94	2.78	5.17	1.40	.47	.40	.69	2.63	4.46	1.10
Galveston, Tex.	3.62	2.44	2.92	3.34	4.52	.86	2.21	.54	6.22	7.09	2.77	4.84	6.99
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.78	1.49	1.86	3.20	1.57	3.90	1.40	3.24	.30	1.19	.59	7.71	1.23
Greenville, Me.	2.85	4.53	2.15	3.39	3.03	2.35	3.95	2.49	2.85	2.84	1.48	2.02	4.58
Havre, Mont.	.69	.98	1.46	.64	.67	1.75	.97	1.19	.40	1.14	.12	.42	1.12
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.81	2.10	7.63	2.76	3.31	0.55	3.40	2.89	.91	2.01	2.86	1.26	2.73
Iola, Kans.	.98	.37	.85	.39	2.14	5.13	.48	.90	.02	.76	1.77	.96	1.16
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.12	4.76	1.53	3.31	4.10	.90	.41	2.78	1.73	1.21	2.04	3.21	1.37
Kalispell, Mont.	1.59	1.69	2.69	1.31	1.19	1.05	1.05	1.82	.72	.85	1.29	.74	1.07
Little Rock, Ark.	4.79	3.54	11.29	1.35	4.02	8.45	2.53	5.51	2.72	9.19	1.52	1.90	7.42
Los Angeles, Calif.	2.84	.07	2.01	10.25	5.42	13.30	2.68	.50	.96	.50	3.22	4.04	1.76
Lynchburg, Va.	3.72	1.85	1.91	3.00	3.86	.99	2.69	4.42	4.11	1.64	2.60	3.90	1.25
Madison, Wis.	1.50	.58	1.64	.70	2.05	3.07	1.04	2.09	.20	.84	.22	.63	2.25
Marquette, Mich.	2.04	2.27	2.03	2.63	2.41	3.05	1.27	4.77	2.21	1.84	2.28	1.94	2.84
Memphis, Tenn.	5.21	3.41	7.71	1.60	5.99	7.16	5.37	5.02	3.77	6.01	1.84	2.26	5.05
Miami, Fla.	3.45	4.26	4.42	1.35	3.64	1.44	.11	1.85	.07	.41	.73	.55	.21
Mobile, Ala.	4.55	.01	4.29	1.98	7.54	3.06	3.04	3.87	6.87	11.70	1.89	6.79	2.65
Modena, Utah.	.73	T.	.32	1.42	1.12	3.47	1.06	.11	.32	.44	1.27	1.72	1.40
Nashville, Tenn.	4.85	2.92	12.30	1.56	5.89	7.62	7.27	7.43	4.71	7.35	3.11	2.90	5.89
New Orleans, La.	4.63	5.10	5.71	1.02	8.42	4.46	4.12	4.43	8.03	5.68	1.16	5.22	5.26
Norfolk, Va.	3.37	3.39	3.39	2.82	5.66	2.07	2.28	2.77	3.10	2.14	1.55	3.49	1.74
North Platte, Nebr.	.47	.74	.16	.18	.51	.85	.74	.54	.03	.07	.68	.66	.11
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.34	1.10	.56	.05	.78	4.28	.37	.95	.29	2.09	2.29	1.15	2.74
Omaha, Nebr.	.65	.26	.60	.56	1.87	2.20	.58	.65	1.10	.28	.48	.84	.87
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3.19	2.05	8.22	1.55	3.68	5.34	6.71	2.24	2.48	3.83	3.17	1.91	4.14
Peoria, Ill.	2.20	.35	2.18	1.93	1.89	5.95	1.86	1.58	.07	.93	1.39	1.09	1.10
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.17		.38	.30	1.79	2.34	2.20	1.14	.22	1.42	.13	1.29	.28
Pierre, S. Dak.	.46	.20	T.	.43	.73	1.06	.84	1.08	.04	.16	.21	.68	.14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.87	1.90	5.28	2.41	4.66	3.51	4.33	2.82	1.42	2.80	3.35	1.50	3.49
Portland, Oreg.	0.50	8.01	0.25	11.53	5.90	5.69	2.54	4.68	0.08	4.84	7.82	3.68	9.57
Pueblo, Colo.	.35	.18	.31	.18	.18	.22	.22	.61	.03	.29	.30	.36	T.
Roseburg, Oreg.	5.70	5.96	5.76	7.19	2.93	6.15	2.25	3.56	7.23	1.51	4.12	3.68	5.69
Sacramento, Calif.	3.69	2.74	2.52	6.97	3.76	9.35	1.30	.97	1.77	.29	4.61	2.16	2.05
St. Louis, Mo.	2.27	1.31	4.34	2.21	2.83	5.53	1.72	1.31	.13	.86	1.10	.74	2.06
St. Paul, Minn.	.90	.52	.33	1.05	1.19	2.60	1.79	.51	.44	1.80	.59	.90	1.12
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.35	.74	.81	3.08	.72	1.96	.91	3.89	T.	1.24	1.44	1.42	1.90
San Antonio, Tex.	1.08	.28	.90	.09	.53	2.25	.95	.10	8.78	3.36	1.40	1.23	.46
San Diego, Calif.	2.00	.66	1.19	3.69	4.91	7.56	4.32	1.64	.61	.43	2.02	4.45	1.34
San Francisco, Calif.	4.33	2.47	3.84	9.76	6.74	14.59	1.83	.81	2.57	.26	6.30	2.41	2.84
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.59	.03	.57	.19	1.95	3.02	.55	1.03	.12	.31	1.35	.04	.12
Scranton, Pa.	2.80	2.55	2.50	2.11	4.09	2.07	3.15	4.71	2.44	2.79	2.02	1.96	4.24
Seattle, Wash.	4.84	4.52	4.89	9.82	6.85	4.82	2.02	2.94	7.95	3.82	8.56	1.89	7.51
Sheridan, Wyo.	.90	.35	1.91	.35	2.08	.92	3.29	2.21	.35	.81	.54	1.27	.57
Shreveport, La.	4.42	1.76	4.21	.73	4.22	6.29	3.89	2.07	3.28	7.06	4.18	6.73	4.32
Springfield, Mo.	2.66	1.00	3.40	1.50	2.35	9.31	1.40	1.96	.34	2.36	1.36	1.38	3.43
Thomasville, Ga.	4.13	6.93	1.63	4.99	9.70	2.03	6.01	8.73	2.32	3.24	2.39	2.73	3.94
Trenton, N. J.	3.17	.19	3.12	2.72	5.15	1.26	3.10	3.00	3.98	2.40	2.41	2.41	4.13
Walla Walla, Wash.	2.01	2.90	2.52	2.62	.75	2.79	1.05	2.20	2.19	1.55	1.87	1.84	1.85
Washington, D. C.	3.37	2.84	2.85	4.80	6.34	1.57	2.57	4.29	3.47	2.80	2.30	5.56	4.34
Winnemucca, Nev.	1.04	.36	.59	1.99	.49	2.21	.90	1.04	.10	.39	.46	1.16	.91

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

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TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for February.	February total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	6.88	1.94	6.55	6.10	1.89	6.02	6.22	6.26	0.78	0.19	1.19	1.44	1.71
Birmingham, Ala.	4.65	5.83	3.30	3.34	4.50	3.19	3.81	1.82	4.41	5.67	7.37	6.85	7.47
Bismarck, N. Dak.	4.76	3.84	6.77	2.66	1.95	3.28	5.89	1.94	6.22	3.05	7.52	5.02	5.87
Bolton, Idaho	.60	.09	.05	.36	.03	.39	.44	.29	.63	.20	1.15	1.55	.46
Boston, Mass.	1.42	1.84	.36	.98	1.95	3.21	1.21	.89	1.79	.85	1.28	1.09	.21
Brownsville, Tex.	3.44	2.38	2.09	3.07	3.47	5.18	2.67	2.30	2.66	5.98	2.04	2.64	1.46
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.27	.17	1.00	2.28	.04	.08	.20	.81	1.08	.75	.65	3.17	7.04
Canton, N. Y.	2.45	2.13	1.94	2.96	2.30	3.64	1.87	2.46	1.61	2.35	2.59	2.61	1.73
Charleston, S. C.	2.67	2.68	1.43	1.16	2.43	4.12	1.63	3.73	1.65	2.21	1.39	2.92	1.67
Charlotte, N. C.	3.41	5.17	5.58	6.97	2.53	1.47	2.67	1.31	5.51	2.61	1.26	6.13	1.08
Chicago, Ill.	4.39	5.00	2.52	4.03	2.99	5.87	3.78	1.92	4.85	3.64	4.61	7.12	4.25
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.56	1.00	.74	.28	.97	.30	.80	.89	.36	.69	.34	.85	.57
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.16	1.57	1.97	1.83	1.92	.87	.67	2.81	2.78	.13	.36	.74	1.65
Cleveland, Ohio	3.24	2.11	1.86	4.80	.94	1.73	1.50	1.61	1.05	1.30	2.25	1.68	1.91
Concordia, Kans.	2.61	2.04	1.66	1.84	2.02	1.52	1.22	1.48	1.11	1.12	2.19	1.31	1.39
Des Moines, Iowa	.75	2.41	1.30	.82	2.34	.41	.07	.63	2.36	.73	.06	1.12	.38
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	1.08	1.86	.65	1.24	3.20	.61	.52	1.45	3.00	.74	.92	.64	.76
Dodge City, Kans.	.63	.20	.02	.16	.24	.32	.66	.14	.70	.12	.46	.64	.73
Dubuque, Iowa	.71	2.12	.68	.47	1.37	.66	.04	.29	1.50	.09	.66	1.73	.03
Duluth, Minn.	1.88	1.77	.82	1.16	2.46	.76	.17	1.37	2.87	.47	.29	1.44	.40
El Paso, Tex.	.99	.27	1.09	.64	1.50	.36	.81	.28	.94	.45	.45	4.24	.92
Eureka, Calif.	.46	.15	1.26	.53	.59	.02	T.	.01	.26	.83	.26	T.	1.41
Evansville, Ind.	7.03	5.73	.87	4.20	12.59	5.18	5.10	6.29	8.18	2.11	7.45	9.75	.80
Fort Worth, Tex.	3.06	2.56	2.15	4.56	1.24	1.64	1.13	.38	1.30	.82	4.69	2.39	4.45
Fresno, Calif.	1.27	1.22	.87	1.17	2.18	.01	1.47	.01	2.03	.76	2.02	2.00	2.05
Galveston, Tex.	1.53	T.	1.71	1.31	3.47	1.67	1.07	4.59	1.36	1.54	.61	2.19	.74
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.10	1.91	3.22	3.31	2.65	1.90	2.51	1.11	2.43	1.80	.30	3.03	5.09
Greenville, Me.	1.61	1.77	1.27	1.75	2.59	.74	.67	3.81	2.16	.85	1.13	2.25	.99
Havre, Mont.	2.75	2.98	1.52	1.82	4.35	3.34	1.90	2.47	2.27	4.32	2.22	2.77	2.15
Indianapolis, Ind.	.47	.20	.06	1.04	.44	.47	.90	.40	.67	.42	.15	.70	.38
Iola, Kans.	3.08	2.48	1.85	2.92	1.61	1.17	1.15	2.49	1.21	1.35	1.28	1.46	1.79
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.11	2.01	2.98	3.60	4.26	.97	.91	.95	.15	.09	1.26	.43	.98
Kalispell, Mont.	3.43	2.65	4.87	4.55	2.44	.19	1.46	.21	3.77	9.16	.62	5.56	1.93
Little Rock, Ark.	1.46	.48	.33	1.68	1.01	1.06	1.82	.90	1.69	.26	.66	.60	.94
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.18	2.74	3.78	2.85	2.82	2.05	1.72	.98	5.85	1.16	6.96	3.95	6.42
Lynchburg, Va.	2.91	.....	9.16	7.04	5.09	1.82	4.49	6.14	1.02	2.37	.86	3.47	.75
Madison, Wis.	3.49	3.36	1.99	2.77	2.88	2.82	1.66	.53	2.23	4.03	2.66	3.32	2.36
Marquette, Mich.	1.47	1.50	1.12	.92	2.30	.39	.64	1.30	2.12	.51	.32	3.00	.63
Memphis, Tenn.	1.72	.72	2.28	1.55	2.47	1.34	1.59	2.12	1.50	1.05	1.29	3.00	1.21
Miami, Fla.	4.35	3.75	5.23	3.15	3.31	2.27	1.97	2.24	2.66	2.07	6.09	3.30	4.61
Mobile, Ala.	2.70	2.08	1.86	1.21	3.01	3.69	.45	2.51	3.20	1.60	1.15	1.14	.24
Modena, Utah	5.35	5.50	3.40	7.59	4.91	3.20	4.85	3.33	7.49	4.93	1.41	5.65	4.58
Nashville, Tenn.	1.20	.07	1.20	.98	2.56	.52	.83	.97	1.19	1.67	.16	.89	.95
New Orleans, La.	4.32	4.21	4.71	2.03	1.01	1.19	2.76	1.54	2.19	1.92	4.70	3.89	4.36
Norfolk, Va.	4.47	3.73	2.19	6.43	4.23	2.70	3.19	2.21	6.82	3.60	1.94	3.25	2.33
North Platte, Nebr.	3.75	2.66	1.97	3.67	1.71	4.03	1.88	.26	1.15	6.33	3.02	4.85	2.61
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.40	.81	.94	.96	1.11	.81	.35	.28	1.50	.72	.36	.05	.14
Omaha, Nebr.	.98	1.37	2.72	.86	3.10	.39	.84	.07	1.52	1.19	1.28	.64	.20
Parkersburg, W. Va.	.76	1.28	.64	.87	2.62	.84	.20	1.05	2.07	.93	.69	.81	.06
Peoria, Ill.	3.24	1.57	1.76	3.74	1.80	2.75	2.44	2.81	1.70	2.16	2.18	1.57	2.82
Phoenix, Ariz.	2.69	1.21	3.00	1.36	2.71	.29	.27	1.64	2.32	.77	.29	1.99	.63
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.49	.01	1.33	1.71	1.21	.35	.45	.75	1.40	.11	.42	.06	.40
Portland, Oreg.	2.66	1.81	2.11	1.13	2.24	2.61	.95	1.87	1.88	.62	1.80	1.57	2.18
Pueblo, Colo.	5.73	4.85	1.13	4.19	3.07	7.87	3.32	6.77	8.36	1.16	7.21	3.29	1.81
Roseburg, Oreg.	.47	.40	1.09	.36	.57	T.	.49	.79	.86	.39	.67	.37	.76
Sacramento, Calif.	4.56	3.60	.57	2.21	3.33	5.61	4.90	4.96	8.05	1.17	4.31	3.70	1.41
St. Louis, Mo.	3.14	.23	.16	2.06	4.26	2.45	4.97	3.36	2.09	.81	.54	4.18	.36
St. Paul, Minn.	2.75	2.80	1.20	4.63	2.30	1.78	.35	2.09	1.54	.74	1.08	1.52	1.50
Salt Lake City, Utah	.84	.07	.71	.49	.21	.39	.44	.69	2.52	.67	.45	3.69	.58
San Antonio, Tex.	1.38	1.33	1.67	.98	2.00	1.18	1.22	1.41	2.11	1.14	1.06	2.36	.35
San Diego, Calif.	1.78	6.12	1.91	1.68	1.81	.61	.49	1.10	1.56	.27	.30	1.20	5.47
San Francisco, Calif.	1.96	.....	2.40	1.90	3.62	.66	1.84	1.52	1.46	2.87	.35	1.86	1.58
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	3.70	.41	.63	5.04	7.36	3.77	3.81	5.79	9.31	1.28	1.35	1.15	.77
Sheridan, Wyo.	.84	.40	1.15	.63	.77	.30	.29	1.14	.60	1.12	.38	.51	.25
Shreveport, La.	2.72	1.57	1.69	5.23	2.70	4.48	1.84	1.26	2.18	4.74	2.94	1.55	1.08
Sprague, Mo.	3.77	3.11	1.34	1.93	2.78	6.85	1.43	4.81	3.77	.34	4.82	1.74	2.72
Thermopylae, N. J.	1.74	1.92	.55	1.25	.17	1.17	.37	.19	.30	.94	.11	.21	.58
Thomasville, Ga.	2.61	2.38	3.25	4.85	4.15	.61	2.10	.15	2.46	1.43	1.91	5.60	6.21
Tranton, N. J.	2.27	2.84	2.40	2.26	2.65	.57	.47	.64	2.44	.62	.85	2.02	1.27
Walla Walla, Wash.	4.48	7.25	6.11	12.12	3.44	1.88	3.74	2.27	8.85	5.77	1.27	4.44	3.85
Washington, D. C.	3.19	.....	2.57	3.00	4.40	2.15	1.47	1.84	3.35	4.37	3.44	2.35	2.68
Winnemucca, Nev.	1.58	2.78	1.45	1.59	1.79	3.84	1.12	1.30	1.93	.10	2.21	.97	1.95
	3.42	2.70	1.87	3.05	3.60	2.84	1.97	.83	2.01	3.47	2.28	2.86	2.15
	.93	.41	.15	.51	1.13	1.44	.20	.79	1.52	.24	.87	2.10	.13

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace. Indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Mar	March total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	5.78	10.44	9.14	3.15	2.01	1.84	9.15	.89	3.58	10.95	1.64	10.30	5.14
Birmingham, Ala.	5.76	9.84	5.96	5.29	3.68	3.01	11.85	.32	5.91	10.34	4.98	7.14	5.15
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1.04	.79	.49	1.23	.35	.27	.60	.85	1.17	1.21	1.00	.70	.36
Boise, Idaho.	1.44	1.26	1.75	.39	.78	.71	1.75	1.78	1.82	1.89	.84	2.86	.36
Boston, Mass.	4.08	4.18	4.81	4.16	T.	3.26	3.73	8.19	4.11	8.72	1.92	4.89	2.49
Brownsville, Tex.	1.23	.20	1.86	1.88	1.99	.07	1.51	.94	.44	.76	.88	1.29	1.53
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.62	2.51	3.66	4.18	1.38	3.52	2.69	2.45	2.47	1.57	4.50	3.61	1.70
Canton, N. Y.	2.84	2.08	5.24	2.03	.61	1.69	1.98	1.87	3.97	2.26	3.33	3.21	2.67
Charleston, S. C.	3.72	4.14	3.80	2.34	2.88	1.98	3.05	1.65	4.05	4.65	2.90	3.15	2.88
Charlotte, N. C.	4.57	7.86	5.80	1.56	3.44	1.38	6.42	2.38	2.79	7.11	1.54	6.32	5.94
Chayenne, Wyo.	.95	1.32	.33	1.72	1.61	.20	.69	.19	1.53	.65	.90	.68	1.60
Chicago, Ill.	5.55	1.20	3.44	1.87	.60	2.48	2.11	2.05	4.32	4.87	4.00	5.58	3.65
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.64	4.78	9.09	2.40	1.64	3.34	4.06	2.28	5.27	4.20	6.60	6.66	3.69
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.79	2.14	3.21	2.10	.92	2.29	2.14	2.38	2.67	1.49	4.39	4.02	1.89
Concordia, Kans.	1.48	1.32	4.11	1.05	2.53	.27	1.49	.77	.90	.47	4.47	2.29	1.33
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.65	2.87	3.08	1.18	1.16	.60	2.30	.29	3.67	3.92	1.07	2.25	4.84
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	1.01	.09	.54	.76	.09	1.09	.30	.23	1.49	.35	.71	.62	.71
Dodge City, Kans.	.88	.97	.23	.09	.64	.68	.36	2.59	.94	.43	.01	3.76	.76
Dubuque, Iowa.	2.21	2.07	2.81	1.74	1.14	3.91	1.56	2.12	2.24	3.04	2.05	1.65	2.98
Duluth, Minn.	1.55	.48	3.25	1.66	.36	2.48	4.97	.50	1.16	2.28	1.76	2.60	1.28
El Paso, Tex.	.38	.27	.29	.10	1.34	.34	.07	.08	.62	.22	.04	.16	.33
Eureka, Calif.	6.97	4.78	3.61	3.13	1.65	4.83	5.01	5.84	6.25	5.79	3.04	6.42	.60
Evansville, Ind.	4.60	5.58	8.71	3.12	1.08	2.56	3.08	.95	5.05	6.10	4.52	8.20	2.48
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.76	3.34	1.04	2.89	1.40	3.68	2.42	.93	3.36	4.42	2.67	1.87	1.52
Fresno, Calif.	1.76	3.02	.03	.25	.52	1.81	.56	4.19	1.07	3.98	1.05	1.53	.66
Galveston, Tex.	2.90	2.00	1.43	4.03	1.43	.25	.91	1.63	2.20	1.77	3.89	2.60	4.53
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.52	1.52	3.57	1.59	1.18	3.16	1.87	2.37	4.93	3.42	4.77	2.18	2.86
Greenville, Mo.	3.76	3.04	5.29	4.15	.24	2.35	3.90	2.19	4.03	2.85	1.95	2.96	3.92
Havre, Mont.	.48	.30	.65	.17	.10	.69	.18	.51	.74	.46	1.89	.43	.11
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.01	5.35	7.76	1.82	1.47	2.44	4.75	1.58	6.72	.66	7.25	7.16	4.41
Iola, Kans.	2.35	5.18	2.13	2.12	2.25	2.16	3.55	1.96	1.06	5.36	3.60	7.71	3.69
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.52	3.27	5.87	1.84	2.47	.69	1.81	2.31	3.24	.82	.57	3.69	1.15
Kalispell, Mont.	1.08	.37	1.73	1.17	.59	2.43	1.09	.76	.45	.92	1.55	.77	.42
Little Rock, Ark.	4.94	9.06	4.47	4.03	2.94	1.59	6.43	1.49	6.44	4.99	7.03	8.30	5.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	6.98	.33	.58	.60	.00	.18	6.21	2.18	4.25	2.76	1.64	.52
Lynchburg, Va.	3.81	3.54	5.50	2.24	1.14	1.32	4.87	6.41	3.02	2.82	1.76	7.50	5.91
Madison, Wis.	2.21	1.92	2.41	1.15	.87	2.08	2.00	2.27	1.07	2.92	1.81	2.01	4.14
Marquette, Mich.	2.08	.56	4.45	2.03	1.60	3.36	2.97	1.13	.92	3.34	2.95	2.72	3.24
Memphis, Tenn.	5.77	9.53	4.78	3.91	3.03	2.22	7.51	.70	12.41	4.72	7.41	8.24	7.02
Miami, Fla.	2.72	3.76	4.39	.99	1.57	.28	3.03	1.48	9.74	.06	6.15	1.12	.63
Mobile, Ala.	7.17	6.02	10.58	2.00	3.46	3.09	2.28	.79	5.00	2.31	6.71	11.46	6.09
Modena, Utah.	1.30	2.70	.15	.15	.40	1.50	.68	1.60	.85	1.84	1.09	.45	.60
Nashville, Tenn.	5.44	6.00	4.54	4.33	2.14	3.60	8.06	1.86	8.67	3.25	5.95	9.32	7.69
New Orleans, La.	5.30	10.81	4.84	4.17	2.31	.64	3.08	1.69	3.22	3.28	5.59	8.45	4.56
Norfolk, Va.	4.28	5.18	1.99	3.77	1.14	1.68	4.60	3.08	3.36	2.39	1.50	4.90	5.12
North Platte, Nebr.	.87	3.08	1.63	.41	2.23	.20	1.48	.32	.44	.38	.42	.47	.76
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2.38	4.11	3.11	1.68	2.06	1.66	1.20	1.55	1.88	4.30	1.93	4.37	2.95
Omaha, Nebr.	1.39	2.50	3.08	1.52	1.67	.35	1.35	.11	1.59	.47	1.06	1.47	3.95
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3.82	5.09	4.13	2.19	1.42	4.48	4.46	3.54	2.87	2.92	4.49	6.06	3.35
Peoria, Ill.	2.96	2.08	3.46	1.60	.67	2.33	2.26	.91	4.52	5.84	4.89	5.09	1.06
Phoenix, Ariz.	.49	1.96	.07	.92	.33	.37	.15	.93	.97	1.25	.03	.99	1.08
Pierre, S. Dak.	1.33	.45	.84	.79	.58	.38	.53	1.47	1.30	1.78	.49	.58	.66
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.01	4.83	4.37	2.12	1.26	3.63	3.36	1.25	1.89	1.77	3.86	5.84	2.15
Portland, Oreg.	5.18	1.41	4.04	2.28	2.15	10.57	5.33	3.47	4.64	3.94	4.28	4.67	1.83
Pueblo, Colo.	.86	.53	.21	.32	.48	.65	.44	.35	1.43	.15	.20	.20	.67
Roseburg, Oreg.	3.98	4.05	2.23	1.76	1.76	4.95	8.74	2.57	4.50	2.97	1.71	4.09	1.33
Sacramento, Calif.	3.01	1.97	1.34	.59	1.30	1.06	.70	4.00	1.50	3.27	1.45	1.29	.43
St. Louis, Mo.	1.43	5.86	7.97	1.25	.44	1.53	1.80	.67	1.73	3.97	6.14	4.84	4.26
St. Paul, Minn.	1.80	.32	1.74	.93	.99	1.26	2.09	.88	.81	2.91	2.51	1.41	1.33
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00	3.45	2.50	1.24	1.48	3.03	2.61	1.81	.54	3.81	1.03	2.44	1.07
San Antonio, Tex.	1.98	1.86	1.36	.83	1.20	.79	.16	1.45	1.39	.53	.51	3.29	3.07
San Diego, Calif.	1.70	5.72	.42	.35	.33	.98	.26	4.87	1.83	2.48	1.13	1.84	.34
San Francisco, Calif.	3.14	4.10	1.47	1.06	3.02	1.33	1.42	2.78	2.74	3.28	2.29	2.88	.98
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.78	1.85	.87	.86	.70	1.38	.27	1.46	1.76	.67	.75	.45	1.25
Saranton, Pa.	5.12	7.09	5.00	5.05	1.21	5.74	2.99	2.23	3.02	2.50	3.17	4.02	1.88
Seattle, Wash.	2.83	1.79	1.55	1.40	1.72	6.45	2.95	3.99	1.84	2.82	3.06	4.45	1.57
Shawnee, Wyo.	1.22	.72	.78	1.14	1.40	.92	1.31	2.33	.43	.53	.65	.84	1.36
Springfield, Mo.	4.07	4.47	5.09	3.37	2.23	2.42	2.31	1.33	2.23	4.90	7.35	6.63	2.68
Thomasville, Ga.	5.09	5.64	5.88	1.22	2.17	1.62	1.96	1.41	7.38	3.21	3.30	4.13	3.33
Trouton, N. J.	4.04	-----	4.77	3.28	1.37	2.61	3.45	2.02	4.64	3.81	2.42	3.89	3.79
Walla Walla, Wash.	1.89	1.14	2.07	.59	1.66	3.46	.52	1.36	1.91	2.14	2.24	.96	.47
Washington, D. C.	3.85	6.14	4.67	2.27	1.07	2.80	5.12	5.04	4.08	2.39	2.76	4.74	4.47
Winnemucca, Nev.	.95	.72	.28	.08	.49	.62	.58	1.95	.57	1.78	.66	.78	.95

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1918-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for April.	April total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	1.72	.72	1.76	0.95	5.35	1.71	0.71	0.48	2.56	0.64	0.39	3.25	3.22
Birmingham, Ala.	5.63	6.65	.84	1.18	.35	1.17	3.17	6.96	4.18	5.32	3.31	4.34	3.83
Bismarck, N. Dak.	5.97	8.92	2.28	4.46	1.95	2.14	4.52	7.17	1.55	10.71	4.81	6.64	7.58
Boise, Idaho.	1.88	2.30	.35	.62	1.04	.65	1.87	2.13	1.71	.45	2.40	.68	2.01
Boston, Mass.	1.18	3.24	.95	1.23	1.05	.80	3.13	.65	1.18	1.32	.98	1.51	1.09
Brownsville, Tex.	3.55	3.07	4.77	5.87	1.86	4.51	2.72	3.06	2.33	5.68	4.62	4.48	5.26
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.33	1.76	.38	1.16	1.01	1.28	.33	2.39	.....	.....	2.52	1.52	.85
Canton, N. Y.	2.45	3.39	3.78	3.24	.59	2.98	2.45	2.41	3.40	2.33	3.62	1.56	1.17
Charleston, S. C.	2.26	2.46	3.35	3.56	1.30	1.83	1.92	1.84	3.39	3.45	1.53	3.46	2.41
Charlotte, N. C.	2.99	4.92	1.40	2.77	1.13	2.35	.97	2.49	.73	7.40	2.06	1.50	1.06
Chesapeake, Wyo.	3.44	3.92	2.72	2.99	.63	2.15	2.54	5.47	3.90	5.40	1.99	6.50	4.23
Chicago, Ill.	1.85	1.62	1.35	2.58	3.29	.48	1.75	3.92	1.23	3.97	2.00	3.23	3.26
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2.88	2.55	1.91	1.07	1.02	1.60	2.58	3.41	3.16	4.71	4.47	3.70	1.38
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.95	5.02	3.84	3.07	.84	2.51	4.07	3.38	3.29	5.78	3.19	4.32	2.96
Concordia, Kans.	2.31	3.08	2.47	4.28	.65	2.49	3.24	2.55	2.96	5.01	2.58	2.10	2.21
Des Moines, Iowa.	2.42	1.35	2.46	1.00	2.47	1.82	2.60	3.51	4.20	2.82	2.79	2.33	3.20
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	2.98	2.75	3.41	1.52	1.36	2.44	5.52	1.81	6.30	4.09	3.72	2.84	1.76
Dodge City, Kans.	2.03	2.41	.83	1.21	1.10	1.09	1.40	2.86	1.14	.54	2.17	.48	1.44
Dubuque, Iowa.	1.87	1.73	2.12	1.28	2.28	2.84	1.45	1.38	1.65	1.75	2.73	4.24	2.13
Duluth, Minn.	2.92	2.49	1.70	1.53	.38	2.69	2.05	2.16	4.47	3.91	4.70	2.89	1.48
El Paso, Tex.	2.14	2.58	1.75	2.90	1.23	3.27	1.39	2.02	1.82	1.41	2.10	2.83	1.11
Evansville, Ind.	.23	.96	.14	.47	.20	.20	T.	.....	.65	.03	.01	.28	.04
Fort Worth, Tex.	3.93	5.92	3.41	3.27	1.38	1.98	3.78	1.07	4.03	3.12	1.67	2.39	2.95
Fresno, Calif.	3.46	7.02	3.19	2.83	.40	1.99	5.12	5.26	3.71	2.93	3.42	4.07	4.54
Galveston, Tex.	2.65	3.20	2.47	5.99	4.98	6.99	4.11	6.21	2.06	.51	1.99	17.64	5.30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.71	1.86	1.01	.59	.81	.02	.21	T.	.06	.49	.15	1.0	3.93
Greenville, Me.	3.13	4.29	2.46	8.34	3.37	1.37	1.45	6.53	2.17	7.70	2.47	1.66	4.45
Havre, Mont.	2.45	2.46	2.45	1.97	.85	2.52	4.03	2.22	2.60	2.95	4.39	4.50	2.19
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.78	2.87	2.54	4.51	3.49	2.45	3.25	1.66	2.96	5.49	2.61	2.99	5.57
Iola, Kans.	1.01	1.36	1.35	.04	.24	.69	1.35	.35	.29	2.65	.92	1.11	1.24
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.47	4.62	3.01	3.21	.99	1.81	4.25	5.36	3.35	7.26	3.73	8.55	1.94
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2.79	5.70	1.30	1.68	6.56	3.83	4.61	4.60	4.37	2.01	2.96	9.26	2.06
Little Rock, Ark.	2.72	4.96	1.32	3.30	.49	.82	5.96	1.26	3.42	1.43	1.39	.96	.96
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.06	.61	.86	1.21	1.16	.73	1.26	.63	2.4	1.48	1.17	1.96	.41
Lynchburg, Va.	1.51	10.76	11.46	5.19	2.92	6.11	3.91	8.42	4.60	6.69	7.40	3.55	7.69
Madison, Wis.	1.17	1.66	.35	.47	.81	T.	.46	.15	1.17	1.00	.28	1.0	1.97
Marquette, Mich.	3.17	1.89	3.60	1.70	.87	1.94	3.10	4.97	2.18	3.53	2.76	1.33	2.71
Memphis, Tenn.	2.38	1.48	1.54	1.84	.92	3.51	3.29	2.63	2.90	3.43	5.16	3.39	2.59
Miami, Fla.	1.99	3.01	3.00	6.80	.99	3.51	1.75	1.37	3.24	2.28	4.10	3.79	1.43
Mobile, Ala.	4.83	8.01	5.40	2.90	1.67	2.32	4.13	4.57	3.17	7.75	11.64	3.21	6.55
Modena, Utah.	2.59	5.61	3.78	5.24	1.32	.39	3.74	4.49	3.07	3.15	2.63	.54	2.15
Nashville, Tenn.	4.35	17.32	4.16	1.77	.14	6.64	2.50	11.11	6.84	5.69	4.43	.92	4.39
New Orleans, La.	.79	1.99	.37	2.17	2.38	.23	1.17	.35	.27	.44	1.33	1.02	1.22
Norfolk, Va.	4.36	11.73	1.65	3.83	.72	2.49	4.05	3.39	2.66	8.58	3.50	4.53	4.26
North Platte, Nebr.	4.91	8.62	4.90	5.34	.04	2.55	4.11	10.73	7.88	7.84	4.87	3.81	4.48
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3.79	2.78	.79	1.88	.91	1.95	2.01	4.81	1.61	4.25	3.02	1.88	3.59
Omaha, Nebr.	2.15	2.93	2.07	1.48	7.10	.72	1.95	2.51	2.21	3.42	1.30	2.01	2.02
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2.80	2.81	1.88	2.41	7.50	3.15	2.11	2.45	5.04	2.11	2.39	7.67	4.27
Peoria, Ill.	3.01	1.31	3.00	3.13	.81	1.72	3.96	1.57	4.66	3.39	2.13	2.12	1.57
Phoenix, Ariz.	2.91	4.02	1.81	3.48	2.02	2.84	4.29	4.47	2.09	6.38	2.50	8.81	3.47
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.28	6.58	3.54	2.10	1.60	1.60	4.54	3.70	2.35	6.12	6.36	3.62	1.95
Portland, Ore.	.43	.52	.51	1.0	.88	.15	1.22	.02	.17	.....	.02	.24	.05
Pueblo, Colo.	1.98	.89	1.17	1.78	2.63	1.06	2.39	2.60	2.98	3.37	1.33	.89	1.54
Roseburg, Ore.	2.90	4.32	2.53	3.98	1.27	2.54	2.20	2.73	3.07	4.42	1.66	3.56	3.82
Sacramento, Calif.	3.05	2.04	2.94	3.08	2.03	2.85	5.36	1.13	3.60	4.75	2.26	8.05	1.90
St. Louis, Mo.	1.43	1.21	.47	3.64	3.07	2.02	1.39	1.31	2.23	.86	.79	1.21	.54
St. Paul, Minn.	2.48	3.86	2.05	2.50	1.38	2.28	3.37	.71	2.53	2.67	1.38	2.68	2.22
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00	1.69	.53	.70	.50	.06	.62	1.06	1.1	1.36	.39	.40	2.87
San Antonio, Tex.	3.52	7.84	3.57	1.92	1.20	1.78	4.64	7.09	1.76	3.43	7.01	7.40	3.20
San Diego, Calif.	2.33	2.60	1.62	3.73	2.75	3.03	1.65	.94	3.98	2.21	2.46	1.55	2.20
San Francisco, Calif.	2.26	2.34	1.95	2.84	1.88	.89	1.49	.59	2.50	3.16	2.65	3.05	3.55
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	2.94	1.78	1.32	3.26	11.64	1.85	2.28	5.14	3.60	1.08	2.78	8.46	3.24
Sheridan, Wyo.	.74	2.13	.08	.85	1.15	.01	1.08	T.	.90	.47	.04	.17	1.05
Shreveport, La.	1.82	1.38	.60	.99	.62	.50	.33	.60	1.0	1.36	.54	.47	3.93
Springfield, Mo.	.96	.43	1.32	.44	4.82	.22	.15	.72	1.94	.73	.55	1.43	1.60
Thomsonville, Ga.	2.65	3.78	3.63	2.89	1.65	4.19	1.06	3.98	2.71	2.53	2.88	3.44	2.92
Trenton, N. J.	2.38	1.73	.83	3.31	2.91	1.98	4.48	.96	3.20	4.61	1.76	2.53	1.67
Wallula, Wash.	1.67	1.23	.62	2.75	1.79	2.71	1.12	3.74	1.16	3.45	.62	4.47	2.47
Washington, D. C.	4.58	7.49	4.17	3.35	6.42	4.61	3.34	5.28	3.98	4.01	6.24	6.97	4.40
Winnemucca, Nev.	3.66	5.87	2.05	3.63	2.78	5.15	4.63	4.25	3.55	1.53	4.79	4.94	8.23
	3.65	10.33	1.38	1.78	.57	2.47	1.55	5.02	2.78	7.22	3.09	.64	3.88
	3.29	3.77	5.27	2.57	3.04	2.67	2.29	3.25	2.91	4.34	1.86	1.69	8.34
	1.70	2.07	1.01	1.54	2.35	1.83	3.68	.32	1.62	2.80	.81	1.34	1.24
	3.25	2.33	5.86	3.20	.90	2.96	2.16	6.58	3.73	4.69	2.98	1.66	3.94
	.68	.70	1.09	1.32	2.33	.19	.68	.52	.49	.80	.06	.55	.79

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—*Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.*

Station.	Normal for May.	May total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	3.67	1.67	1.41	4.43	1.70	0.89	2.49	2.23	2.08	2.57	2.09	1.90	1.70
Atlanta, Ga.	3.06	4.37	3.62	4.30	6.11	3.57	4.37	1.73	7.20	4.58	1.75	8.01	9.83
Birmingham, Ala.	3.06	2.68	4.48	1.52	6.14	5.85	3.85	4.07	4.59	7.94	1.24	3.42	7.27
Bismarck, N. Dak.	2.50	3.03	1.99	3.61	4.43	1.95	2.06	2.03	4.06	1.27	2.72	2.65	1.01
Boise, Idaho.	1.29	1.94	.58	.51	4.26	1.80	2.06	1.05	.06	.56	2.15	1.56	1.76
Boston, Mass.	3.51	4.04	3.22	2.78	1.04	2.83	4.45	1.99	4.25	5.26	3.64	5.34	.83
Brownsville, Tex.	2.22	1.59	1.12	9.03	.60	.37	2.57	4.31	1.97	2.90	2.40	3.90	.48
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.10	3.50	2.48	3.67	1.86	4.13	2.88	2.47	4.32	1.10	2.01	2.01	3.06
Canton, N. Y.	2.85	6.33	2.64	.89	1.57	4.59	2.28	3.91	3.04	1.41	1.08	1.19	3.20
Charleston, S. C.	3.47	3.93	.19	.82	8.92	1.22	3.80	3.65	1.69	1.96	5.92	9.56	6.30
Charlotte, N. C.	3.92	3.14	3.77	.49	5.47	4.41	2.45	2.92	6.38	1.33	4.50	3.72	4.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2.43	1.37	2.22	2.10	2.21	1.93	4.05	2.60	.70	2.15	2.40	2.00	2.58
Chicago, Ill.	3.37	3.97	4.38	5.22	7.04	2.93	3.41	4.57	3.84	1.81	.80	3.18	3.46
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.52	4.64	2.30	1.83	5.56	4.49	4.82	4.05	3.56	4.36	3.79	2.09	2.84
Cleveland, Ohio.	3.22	2.55	2.84	4.09	3.13	2.04	2.69	4.02	4.15	1.12	1.51	2.42	2.91
Concordia, Kans.	4.70	3.26	5.70	1.70	4.73	3.99	3.11	2.52	5.68	3.50	2.51	3.54	5.48
Des Moines, Iowa.	4.56	5.62	5.06	4.83	8.21	3.87	3.94	5.87	2.96	3.14	3.62	6.87	4.78
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	2.20	3.08	.88	1.42	2.13	1.47	T.	3.69	3.47	1.24	1.03	2.71	2.04
Dodge City, Kans.	3.34	1.03	.81	3.47	5.43	.41	1.00	2.90	1.56	3.47	1.36	2.77	7.74
Dubuque, Iowa.	4.32	5.98	8.20	4.64	7.01	2.49	2.50	8.64	2.79	2.86	2.28	4.79	1.86
Duluth, Minn.	4.47	5.90	4.82	6.33	3.22	3.57	.86	4.07	1.72	4.67	2.77	3.28	1.81
El Paso, Tex.	.35	T.	T.	1.23	T.	.43	1.4	.05	1.4	.03	.31	.36	.01
Eureka, Calif.	2.54	1.98	1.67	7.70	2.07	1.48	1.03	.29	1.48	1.04	2.54	.95	1.26
Evansville, Ind.	3.43	3.84	.59	1.03	7.96	3.72	3.68	5.75	4.74	5.18	1.56	2.69	4.66
Fort Worth, Tex.	4.15	2.71	2.74	10.71	2.49	3.70	3.92	1.99	3.99	8.06	1.04	4.58	.54
Fresno, Calif.	.63	.41	.30	T.	.99	T.	.18	.51	.10	.00	.69	.49	.20
Galveston, Tex.	3.23	4.50	3.87	7.54	2.70	8.08	3.47	.22	9.06	3.86	2.04	4.93	3.56
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.34	4.91	1.70	3.06	2.01	4.13	4.48	4.03	4.78	1.92	1.23	2.64	3.70
Greenville, Mo.	3.47	6.32	3.01	1.70	2.99	4.59	3.22	3.37	4.76	1.33	1.07	3.44	2.50
Havre, Mont.	2.09	2.67	1.81	1.13	1.95	3.00	.33	.13	1.25	1.99	2.17	2.47	.23
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.94	5.67	1.49	1.90	3.94	3.54	3.36	3.85	3.34	5.04	1.55	2.58	5.86
Iola, Kans.	5.05	4.15	3.35	5.84	7.77	2.98	5.12	4.91	4.15	4.71	4.85	3.70	5.33
Jacksonville, Fla.	4.25	3.53	1.06	2.00	3.67	3.32	1.83	2.50	7.32	7.41	4.02	7.18	8.73
Kalspoll, Mont.	2.03	7.76	.92	.60	3.68	1.11	.97	.43	1.72	1.15	.57	.76	2.88
Little Rock, Ark.	5.10	1.81	2.34	2.25	4.38	1.49	3.28	.94	4.67	8.18	.75	4.74	10.50
Los Angeles, Calif.	.48	.12	.05	.43	.88	.03	.21	.40	.19	.10	3.57	.65	----
Lynchburg, Va.	3.99	4.95	4.76	5.99	1.99	5.13	2.21	2.15	3.64	7.59	6.15	4.37	1.66
Madison, Wis.	3.62	6.57	6.63	5.97	5.98	2.38	3.33	4.87	3.55	2.51	5.13	4.16	1.90
Marquette, Mich.	3.32	3.73	2.04	.00	3.12	1.78	1.45	6.58	2.77	.74	1.67	3.27	1.27
Memphis, Tenn.	4.34	2.32	2.97	4.04	5.70	4.00	2.91	.99	5.51	8.12	1.27	3.48	6.16
Miami, Fla.	6.37	11.17	8.42	1.82	3.32	5.99	4.62	2.80	13.31	10.33	5.60	9.06	11.48
Mobile, Ala.	4.00	7.70	1.59	.22	4.67	6.06	2.05	2.90	0.34	3.70	3.07	8.31	7.91
Modena, Utah.	.87	.33	.84	.85	.97	.62	2.23	.69	.38	1.67	1.25	1.61	.32
Nashville, Tenn.	3.50	4.02	2.06	3.01	4.94	5.37	4.75	3.61	8.67	3.18	1.15	4.39	4.31
New Orleans, La.	3.88	16.80	7.94	.19	3.64	7.97	1.63	2.79	7.02	4.08	1.61	5.75	9.10
Norfolk, Va.	4.07	1.75	4.31	2.53	4.82	5.48	1.08	2.97	3.63	1.99	4.72	3.42	1.90
North Platte, Nebr.	3.06	1.93	3.50	2.14	5.55	1.95	4.44	2.30	2.33	3.31	1.89	6.33	4.08
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5.75	2.91	3.88	5.07	3.60	.59	2.14	8.31	5.66	8.66	1.85	6.88	7.01
Omaha, Nebr.	4.50	1.30	5.27	2.16	6.05	4.67	8.85	4.08	1.70	2.55	3.18	2.37	2.50
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3.46	3.78	4.80	1.51	3.47	4.65	6.06	3.51	5.00	1.64	1.19	4.09	2.31
Peoria, Ill.	4.26	4.39	1.85	2.28	11.49	7.51	2.40	3.02	3.79	3.03	2.13	4.60	5.15
Phoenix, Ariz.	.03	.58	----	T.	.17	T.	.46	T.	.06	.42	.17	.26	----
Pierre, S. Dak.	2.13	1.67	3.75	3.64	2.56	5.81	2.72	3.02	2.78	5.11	4.79	3.58	1.43
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.30	1.56	3.11	2.64	3.84	2.33	2.65	3.89	4.89	1.03	2.49	2.69	3.34
Portland, Oreg.	2.36	1.89	1.63	1.22	2.59	2.05	2.31	1.38	1.95	.91	.99	1.60	1.48
Pueblo, Colo.	1.68	1.55	1.43	3.51	1.76	.63	3.01	.06	.38	1.26	.98	1.07	.68
Roseburg, Oreg.	2.05	3.11	1.50	1.06	3.30	2.05	2.75	1.34	1.23	.24	1.75	1.03	1.56
Sacramento, Calif.	.98	.94	.51	.50	2.75	10	1.2	.01	.01	.00	.75	.43	.06
St. Louis, Mo.	4.24	4.02	2.53	.09	7.67	3.09	3.78	3.26	7.66	5.00	4.29	1.26	5.85
St. Paul, Minn.	3.52	4.06	2.95	.57	4.88	5.89	3.02	4.52	2.13	1.97	3.38	2.48	2.25
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.95	1.75	.67	1.48	1.97	.61	3.48	1.32	1.24	1.83	1.95	2.16	1.91
San Antonio, Tex.	2.96	1.49	2.88	5.59	1.89	3.85	3.30	2.80	3.06	2.42	2.01	3.46	1.33
San Diego, Calif.	.41	.17	.07	.08	.28	.01	.31	T.	.34	.44	2.54	.36	----
San Francisco, Calif.	.81	1.47	.63	.37	3.17	.07	.06	T.	T.	T.	.52	.55	----
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1.11	.99	.17	2.26	.83	.07	.84	1.02	3.37	2.28	2.35	.29	1.02
Scranton, Pa.	3.44	1.44	2.27	3.29	3.30	3.04	3.25	3.58	3.33	2.48	2.28	2.20	2.26
Seattle, Wash.	1.97	1.64	1.37	.74	1.72	1.56	.83	1.19	2.08	.96	1.93	1.08	1.45
Sheridan, Wyo.	2.68	2.27	1.52	3.10	3.98	3.04	3.66	2.83	.81	3.12	2.98	3.04	2.27
Shreveport, La.	4.16	5.74	3.11	4.49	1.81	5.01	1.68	1.49	5.78	1.18	3.66	4.04	4.68
Springfield, Mo.	5.55	2.85	2.38	3.55	6.52	2.78	3.90	4.19	4.52	6.53	4.05	3.94	4.55
Thomasville, Ga.	4.01	2.12	2.87	1.45	8.75	1.54	3.23	1.38	8.02	3.36	4.08	3.21	6.00
Trenton, N. J.	3.52	4.47	3.00	1.98	4.33	2.45	2.90	4.37	4.18	2.66	4.04	3.03	.89
Walla Walla, Wash.	1.83	1.95	1.24	.98	2.48	1.29	2.48	.64	.58	.57	.19	.46	1.36
Washington, D. C.	3.83	4.84	4.56	1.72	2.18	2.30	1.84	2.35	5.27	1.42	5.82	4.27	1.50
Winnemucca, Nev.	1.03	.52	.45	.48	1.08	.49	2.49	.77	1.25	1.15	1.18	.47	.70

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

1216 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for June.	June total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	2.99	1.90	2.32	0.94	1.04	2.18	0.83	1.44	2.94	2.56	7.75	3.77	9.76
Birmingham, Ala.	3.88	11.21	3.10	2.14	3.82	3.28	1.76	3.31	2.08	3.47	1.56	4.41	3.23
Blmarck, N. Dak.	3.88	0.18	2.75	4.49	4.90	2.02	3.44	7.64	3.30	3.63	1.45	3.82	2.10
Boise, Idaho	3.44	3.55	2.06	9.90	5.70	1.50	2.15	.59	63	2.05	.92	3.24	1.99
Boston, Mass.	.88	.88	1.64	.82	.48	1.68	.34	.58	T.	1.18	.09	.67	2.05
Brownsville, Tex.	3.09	.27	.64	1.40	1.39	5.04	4.05	1.94	1.08	5.78	3.58	8.05	2.08
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.37	12.78	4.96	.63	T.	.17	.71	1.39	5.08	6.70	4.59	5.55	1.98
Canton, N. Y.	3.14	.83	1.69	1.73	1.73	4.04	5.28	2.81	.54	3.11	1.52	3.88	3.64
Charleston, S. C.	3.43	1.57	1.15	2.29	3.67	2.84	3.58	3.67	4.83	2.69	1.06	7.56	4.40
Charlotte, N. C.	6.39	6.89	2.88	4.33	4.52	9.75	1.92	.27	6.33	2.45	.61	3.54	3.58
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4.46	5.39	4.21	2.12	5.45	5.55	4.70	2.43	2.43	3.56	1.33	2.74	2.21
Chicago, Ill.	1.57	1.17	1.18	.25	1.34	.37	.34	1.24	.72	.70	2.92	.90	2.32
Cincinnati, Ohio	3.60	1.78	1.08	3.53	3.60	7.25	2.87	1.69	3.16	3.94	1.57	1.12	1.70
Cleveland, Ohio	3.98	2.16	2.29	2.20	4.47	4.32	2.96	5.97	2.44	2.68	2.35	1.77	1.18
Concordia, Kans.	3.68	1.96	1.33	2.80	2.03	1.98	3.59	1.83	1.24	5.28	2.38	2.66	3.49
Des Moines, Iowa	4.97	2.96	2.76	2.73	9.33	4.66	3.17	1.85	6.14	.84	3.35	2.10	7.32
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	4.96	2.60	3.52	3.89	3.80	2.24	8.16	5.03	7.38	1.25	4.66	1.63	4.95
Dodge City, Kans.	3.53	2.95	1.28	6.84	4.53	4.14	1.09	2.00	3.58	4.69	4.70	2.32	1.46
Dubuque, Iowa	3.32	8.55	2.02	3.82	2.96	5.16	.91	.26	1.72	2.08	4.48	1.37	2.96
Duluth, Minn.	4.55	1.93	1.92	6.81	3.06	6.11	5.12	6.15	6.24	5.24	3.54	1.20	3.06
El Paso, Tex.	4.53	1.32	2.03	6.28	4.96	4.81	1.93	.84	3.77	5.66	4.38	3.97	3.89
Eureka, Calif.	.55	1.27	.91	1.47	T.	.....	.35	.83	.27	.99	.79	.06	.00
Evansville, Ind.	1.08	1.29	1.60	1.73	.05	1.00	.00	.02	.14	1.92	1.80	1.44	1.07
Fort Worth, Tex.	4.17	3.36	1.55	8.99	3.69	4.58	4.20	2.05	6.75	3.77	2.44	2.65	5.09
Fresno, Calif.	2.97	4.26	3.03	2.97	6.88	3.30	1.97	5.16	3.72	2.33	2.63	1.76	6.74
Galveston, Tex.	.10	T.	.10	.22	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.08	.01	1.12	T.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.76	4.03	2.51	1.22	.08	3.15	.65	2.79	16.49	6.08	4.97	8.96	3.24
Greenville, Me.	2.52	1.02	1.56	6.13	1.38	6.59	3.44	1.17	1.84	4.09	3.62	3.16	1.67
Havre, Mont.	3.59	1.91	1.82	3.64	2.00	3.99	3.38	2.28	3.12	2.88	10.00	3.78	3.78
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.32	1.52	1.48	4.07	3.35	4.03	1.43	1.45	1.68	3.00	2.00	.82	5.89
Iola, Kans.	4.31	2.02	2.35	3.65	2.91	5.92	6.24	3.11	3.33	3.78	3.22	.99	2.30
Jacksonville, Fla.	4.73	5.98	4.26	3.94	3.50	8.58	.94	2.54	4.21	3.59	8.41	5.63	5.35
Kalspell, Mont.	5.53	9.02	4.55	1.32	1.55	6.45	3.03	3.32	13.79	8.27	2.71	5.88	4.94
Little Rock, Ark.	1.74	2.59	3.21	2.51	2.09	3.91	2.76	.58	.55	.95	1.22	.54	1.40
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.09	3.84	2.05	.01	3.72	3.00	3.82	6.77	2.75	4.27	4.67	2.21	1.80
Lynchburg, Va.	.07	.....	.58	.09	T.	.....	.....	.03	T.	.....	.01	T.	.03
Madison, Wis.	3.69	2.35	2.88	2.21	4.16	6.26	5.17	2.91	7.61	5.12	1.85	3.37	2.12
Marquette, Mich.	4.10	1.13	3.73	3.46	1.75	4.52	4.67	1.84	3.35	5.62	3.52	3.17	3.05
Memphis, Tenn.	3.51	2.45	2.76	4.21	5.13	7.26	2.48	2.51	2.01	2.80	1.52	4.60	3.10
Miami, Fla.	4.37	4.39	.97	.12	1.72	3.19	2.51	3.96	5.64	1.83	2.15	3.31	5.04
Mobile, Ala.	7.89	14.63	4.07	2.57	12.63	6.36	6.71	6.17	7.26	3.90	1.14	4.50	5.94
Modena, Utah.	5.95	4.63	3.88	5.78	7.41	5.42	2.23	2.92	2.12	6.64	3.97	2.03	5.97
Nashville, Tenn.	.40	.05	.44	1.50	.85	.01	T.	.35	.18	.59	.01	.23	.42
New Orleans, La.	4.37	5.66	.90	2.95	1.42	4.62	8.03	2.70	3.96	3.81	2.29	5.37	4.24
Norfolk, Va.	0.16	4.11	5.58	3.51	5.61	0.70	2.77	2.45	4.50	8.45	9.44	6.45	5.38
North Platte, Nebr.	4.33	4.63	5.70	3.20	6.52	1.96	4.63	3.25	3.48	5.05	1.05	9.78	1.43
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3.25	.57	2.13	4.63	3.39	3.09	2.38	2.18	4.15	2.35	1.39	.87	1.15
Omaha, Nebr.	3.07	4.75	3.82	.02	7.23	6.16	1.83	3.09	4.87	2.08	3.80	3.30	3.62
Parkersburg, W. Va.	5.05	3.09	2.28	7.01	2.83	2.58	6.19	1.80	4.44	2.62	3.57	2.68	6.00
Peoria, Ill.	4.65	6.48	2.96	2.16	4.84	3.30	3.17	3.39	2.90	5.20	3.63	5.06	5.42
Phoenix, Ariz.	4.30	1.86	2.50	2.45	2.08	2.55	7.43	4.69	3.96	2.18	2.17	.99	2.08
Pierre, S. Dak.	.12	.01	.....	.06	.48	.....	.....	.08	T.	.....	.04	T.	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.08	.91	.32	5.72	4.12	2.33	.84	1.59	2.55	4.12	.54	4.00	5.67
Portland, Oreg.	3.89	5.67	1.04	3.31	5.36	3.82	3.65	2.40	3.58	6.74	5.33	3.12	4.28
Pueblo, Colo.	1.78	3.03	4.24	1.52	1.47	1.83	1.17	.12	.91	2.11	1.36	1.14	1.19
Roseburg, Oreg.	1.47	2.24	.66	1.90	1.26	1.22	.58	1.02	1.39	.47	7.14	.63	.91
Sacramento, Calif.	1.07	3.07	3.27	1.76	.71	.91	.26	.33	.68	.96	.76	1.01	1.22
St. Louis, Mo.	.15	.58	.11	.60	.....	.01	.....	T.	.....	.06	.05	T.	.09
St. Paul, Minn.	4.47	6.95	1.53	1.10	9.77	3.97	.62	1.47	6.80	1.53	2.31	.80	4.33
Salt Lake City, Utah	4.41	1.10	3.05	6.49	5.53	3.70	3.79	2.81	4.40	7.76	4.70	4.61	4.25
San Antonio, Tex.	3.77	.90	3.37	2.65	1.44	.06	.19	.20	T.	.15	.06	.83	1.89
San Diego, Calif.	3.77	3.22	2.90	.01	.03	.49	.02	3.35	7.01	2.83	4.59	.22	.79
San Francisco, Calif.	.03	.16	.09	T.	T.	T.	T.	.06	T.	.02	T.	T.	.06
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.17	.81	.02	.29	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	.04	T.	.26	.06
Saratoga, Pa.	1.04	2.21	4.26	1.72	.16	.38	.06	.68	1.80	2.04	2.85	.74	.24
Seattle, Wash.	3.57	1.67	1.94	3.05	3.27	4.06	4.48	2.80	4.48	5.00	1.61	7.06	2.05
Sheridan, Wyo.	1.40	2.76	1.71	1.75	.40	1.82	3.70	.50	.35	1.93	1.29	.68	1.01
Shreveport, La.	1.90	1.12	3.90	1.65	4.71	2.23	1.02	1.27	.54	1.68	1.94	2.21	2.11
Springfield, Mo.	3.68	3.79	3.23	2.99	3.10	3.08	.49	2.13	5.53	4.23	3.84	3.37	2.48
Thomsonville, Ga.	5.19	5.74	2.71	1.48	5.81	5.00	2.69	3.61	4.00	1.43	9.06	.86	6.10
Trenton, N. J.	4.72	6.61	7.90	2.62	4.15	3.55	2.59	6.74	6.98	3.22	3.51	3.66	10.71
Walla Walla, Wash.	3.49	2.30	.68	1.74	2.07	2.94	3.15	3.78	1.89	6.03	4.83	4.86	1.47
Washington, D. C.	1.19	1.73	1.11	1.12	.40	1.77	.57	.10	.04	1.03	.67	.51	2.59
Winneconne, Nev.	4.18	4.36	1.81	6.20	6.58	7.53	6.25	2.06	5.44	4.86	3.45	4.10	2.80
	.64	1.14	2.14	2.17	.05	.....	.35	1.33	.....	.51	.82	.15	2.39

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for July.	July total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	3.17	1.88	1.80	3.07	4.14	0.94	2.68	2.28	1.75	1.85	4.17	1.04	1.85
Birmingham, Ala.	4.70	4.66	4.85	3.66	3.22	10.85	1.98	2.47	7.80	5.95	3.88	6.97	2.69
Bismarck, N. Dak.	2.14	3.18	2.72	2.04	8.72	20.12	3.71	3.34	5.53	4.63	5.79	5.23	6.43
Boise, Idaho.	2.18	1.27	2.01	1.04	4.02	4.08	1.50	2.09	.76	2.72	2.18	2.77	4.77
Boston, Mass.	3.36	5.16	2.00	2.04	8.85	5.67	1.10	2.04	4.63	1.56	11.69	2.63	3.36
Brownsville, Tex.	1.88	.13	.28	T.	.15	4.82	4.52	1.34	6.79	2.18	2.81	1.92	1.58
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.40	1.41	1.08	1.30	3.37	2.04	4.46	1.37	1.83	4.50	1.42	2.52	.71
Canton, N. Y.	3.23	1.82	2.13	2.38	5.92	1.01	2.23	3.64	3.10	4.98	2.20	1.86	1.18
Charleston, S. C.	7.26	3.05	5.51	7.14	2.98	11.61	9.95	7.09	8.53	4.69	16.61	8.02	7.23
Charlotte, N. C.	5.49	3.56	4.42	8.43	3.08	16.55	5.85	1.90	7.40	4.11	5.55	4.19	4.89
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.99	1.82	1.42	1.30	1.71	1.81	1.62	3.90	2.83	2.12	1.37	2.01	3.23
Chicago, Ill.	3.64	3.86	3.30	2.11	5.57	2.22	2.68	2.66	1.59	1.61	1.87	4.00	2.67
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.54	5.11	2.37	3.00	4.93	1.79	4.04	3.05	2.06	3.19	4.28	2.45	2.51
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.55	8.12	4.85	1.00	4.73	2.48	3.60	1.08	2.46	3.32	3.53	3.98	2.09
Concordia, Kans.	3.62	1.33	.15	1.13	5.10	.82	.60	1.77	.03	4.90	5.24	5.82	4.48
Des Moines, Iowa.	3.86	3.07	1.05	1.22	9.39	1.50	1.58	1.18	2.68	5.66	2.49	7.13	.78
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3.78	7.44	1.47	1.63	1.00	3.70	1.60	2.81	1.76	2.51	4.49	8.77	2.07
Dodge City, Kans.	3.38	.88	.70	3.6	3.92	.09	2.76	2.25	1.83	3.79	2.91	2.86	1.95
Dubuque, Iowa.	4.30	4.81	2.31	1.87	5.08	.85	2.10	3.77	7.42	1.11	2.48	6.91	1.67
Duluth, Minn.	3.65	2.24	6.18	2.99	1.60	1.19	4.29	1.23	2.62	4.82	5.41	2.80	5.40
El Paso, Tex.	2.13	1.11	1.13	4.91	2.45	.59	.41	1.52	1.87	.84	2.13	1.08	.20
Eureka, Calif.	.11	.08	.28	.01	.26	1.34	.22	.01	.13	.13	.13	.08	.08
Evansville, Ind.	3.81	5.30	1.35	1.41	2.92	5.46	2.28	1.45	1.32	2.86	2.45	6.39	1.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	3.04	.27	4.36	.73	.30	1.88	2.05	1.10	5.25	3.49	1.14	1.35	.99
Fresno, Calif.	T.	T.	.33	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
Galveston, Tex.	3.98	.16	1.48	1.29	2.45	4.64	.46	2.24	3.73	3.21	5.77	1.60	5.80
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.03	7.47	1.06	1.18	4.00	1.07	6.01	1.17	.66	3.60	2.98	4.05	.95
Greenville, Me.	4.24	3.45	5.01	2.02	8.98	5.60	6.97	8.25	5.82	4.46	5.06	3.54	4.34
Havre, Mont.	1.92	.97	1.28	.41	3.17	5.90	.45	.75	.12	1.51	2.51	2.76	4.33
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.13	6.75	3.88	.49	7.94	2.44	3.20	2.44	.97	4.61	1.42	2.67	4.43
Iola, Kans.	3.92	1.49	2.90	3.75	6.07	T.	4.22	2.48	2.21	4.13	4.03	2.99	2.64
Jacksonville, Fla.	6.20	6.74	6.28	5.13	9.38	3.93	10.36	3.35	6.32	5.47	9.76	3.91	5.14
Kalispell, Mont.	.84	1.56	3.8	6.9	2.74	1.70	.09	1.47	.88	.98	.62	.81	1.60
Little Rock, Ark.	3.99	1.93	3.74	3.71	.96	4.44	4.54	.94	2.36	3.06	1.44	2.39	7.86
Los Angeles, Calif.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	.00	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
Lynchburg, Va.	4.03	3.64	1.53	4.53	3.05	9.76	2.97	3.75	5.21	4.82	3.56	3.25	2.52
Madison, Wis.	3.99	5.63	8.47	1.49	5.04	2.66	3.10	2.33	3.96	1.39	2.46	6.09	2.26
Marquette, Mich.	3.10	3.42	3.71	3.45	1.78	1.74	1.99	2.50	2.47	4.62	4.39	3.49	4.11
Memphis, Tenn.	3.51	3.27	5.91	.58	1.16	1.74	5.96	2.27	1.94	3.55	3.19	3.71	3.65
Miami, Fla.	7.24	5.99	2.98	4.52	6.64	2.49	2.48	4.01	5.90	6.61	3.09	8.16	5.20
Mobile, Ala.	7.04	6.79	4.41	5.17	5.82	20.50	10.54	2.85	6.94	7.04	4.89	9.57	4.98
Modena, Utah.	1.26	1.28	.81	1.50	1.41	4.72	1.08	.93	1.37	1.82	2.50	1.22	.81
Nashville, Tenn.	4.35	5.37	4.09	2.56	2.03	4.17	3.25	3.63	1.83	3.00	4.56	6.15	2.13
New Orleans, La.	6.47	7.38	5.37	9.18	7.55	6.78	8.35	2.03	7.62	6.20	7.90	4.06	8.72
Norfolk, Va.	5.80	1.86	10.24	3.01	8.72	3.05	11.73	3.06	7.21	4.33	3.27	11.92	4.14
North Platte, Nebr.	2.08	4.01	3.37	.58	4.66	.59	1.13	1.88	4.98	1.62	.80	4.91	3.63
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3.05	2.32	5.06	.62	1.19	2.87	2.96	.13	.53	4.02	4.43	2.31	.15
Omaha, Nebr.	4.33	1.78	1.02	1.09	7.75	.45	.78	1.76	.63	3.91	4.99	5.00	.86
Parkersburg, W. Va.	4.60	8.07	4.64	2.13	4.21	4.92	6.17	1.28	3.30	4.56	2.80	3.65	5.52
Peoria, Ill.	2.97	5.04	.46	.82	6.91	1.14	1.92	3.46	3.09	1.56	3.95	3.06	1.35
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.07	1.29	.94	.21	1.12	.77	3.97	1.02	1.05	.25	.38	.74	.77
Pierre, S. Dak.	2.35	3.22	2.12	1.53	6.12	2.80	2.68	2.04	2.80	2.81	4.92	2.84	2.67
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.42	6.61	4.86	1.89	3.37	3.88	2.33	2.22	6.20	3.29	2.81	2.90	6.74
Portland, Oreg.	.54	.48	.24	.01	1.52	2.55	.01	1.08	.23	1.18	T.	T.	2.17
Pueblo, Colo.	1.97	2.50	3.12	3.92	1.91	.83	1.32	.93	2.95	1.62	5.26	.29	4.06
Roseburg, Oreg.	.82	.20	.61	.01	.64	2.22	.01	.57	.06	.42	.06	.06	.86
Sacramento, Calif.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
St. Louis, Mo.	3.43	5.29	3.61	1.52	6.02	1.20	3.17	.60	1.50	.78	2.05	2.43	1.88
St. Paul, Minn.	3.40	4.02	6.11	.85	4.53	.75	4.12	5.05	7.47	1.35	2.39	2.32	2.51
Salt Lake City, Utah.	.54	1.51	.65	1.20	.20	.63	.68	.79	.06	.51	.35	.65	.21
San Antonio, Tex.	2.22	1.37	.03	.02	.92	4.53	2.19	1.68	7.88	.39	.45	1.00	2.54
San Diego, Calif.	T.	.14	.06	T.	T.	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	.01
San Francisco, Calif.	.01	T.	.07	.02	.01	.03	T.	T.	.01	T.	T.	T.	T.
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	2.71	1.49	1.12	3.98	4.37	2.77	.45	2.42	4.02	1.04	3.87	1.75	2.06
Scranton, Pa.	8.83	2.11	4.97	6.71	2.80	2.29	2.27	2.59	4.81	5.42	4.90	4.48	4.73
Seattle, Wash.	.67	1.15	.73	.01	.84	1.93	.09	1.38	.22	1.00	.18	.18	.18
Sheridan, Wyo.	1.04	4.42	1.70	.13	1.44	.83	.17	1.78	.37	1.51	.56	.61	2.37
Shreveport, La.	3.72	3.73	.70	.84	2.44	5.09	9.30	T.	.70	4.02	4.29	4.00	2.40
Springfield, Mo.	4.79	1.40	3.84	3.35	1.82	.74	4.15	1.11	1.96	2.42	.79	6.15	2.67
Thomasville, Ga.	5.32	3.34	4.78	6.20	4.68	12.32	9.11	2.46	9.81	3.38	6.71	2.44	10.59
Trouton, N. J.	4.77	3.21	1.50	4.75	7.20	5.94	4.24	4.97	10.41	2.16	2.01	2.29	2.18
Walla Walla, Wash.	.39	.59	.04	.12	.65	.72	T.	.96	.09	.13	.38	.04	.38
Washington, D. C.	4.65	7.21	3.24	2.32	3.21	4.97	8.41	5.79	6.80	5.71	4.79	6.50	4.80
Winnemucca, Nev.	.17	.52	1.55	1.19	.05	.01	.06	.27	T.	T.	T.	.86	.24

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T—Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

1918 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1923.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Aug.	August total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Amarillo, Tex.	2.81	2.28	0.61	2.97	5.85	3.82	6.17	2.36	3.21	5.52	5.77	0.78	1.54
Atlanta, Ga.	4.48	3.70	2.53	5.64	4.92	3.61	5.61	4.20	3.80	10.02	8.03	2.73	4.17
Birmingham, Ala.	4.48	5.60	1.01	6.38	4.40	3.51	1.98	.68	5.33	9.09	3.97	2.95	6.90
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1.98	2.33	.77	2.02	3.44	1.97	1.37	2.62	1.46	.59	.18	.22	.63
Boise, Idaho.	.16	.07	.03	.04	T.	.45	T.	.48	T.	.33	.34	1.13	.20
Boston, Mass.	4.03	1.94	2.86	3.20	5.63	2.19	7.06	1.56	5.07	2.32	1.63	4.75	1.86
Brownsville, Tex.	2.59	.12	1.04	.68	2.58	5.58	.29	.40	.25	.00	.14	2.43	1.34
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.99	4.00	3.26	4.95	6.19	1.46	1.86	3.02	3.04	1.77	1.80	4.62	1.26
Canton, N. Y.	2.09	4.44	2.91	4.23	5.66	1.84	4.50	5.18	2.60	1.94	3.91	4.25	2.36
Charleston, S. C.	0.97	2.77	3.50	4.48	5.40	3.10	5.06	2.87	5.70	7.02	5.70	5.18	12.29
Charlotte, N. C.	5.55	1.87	4.48	2.25	4.59	2.70	4.84	2.18	3.94	8.91	2.78	2.74	2.93
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.47	1.44	1.43	1.67	3.98	1.26	1.75	1.68	.43	1.32	.61	2.16	2.06
Chicago, Ill.	2.88	3.59	4.06	3.76	4.33	1.05	1.24	1.27	1.10	3.16	4.92	1.45	7.76
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.33	5.00	1.27	4.28	4.18	3.57	1.70	4.53	.92	6.10	6.02	5.00	3.72
Cleveland, Ohio.	3.15	4.54	2.26	3.93	1.47	1.36	4.65	2.47	7.19	2.33	3.32	1.20	3.97
Concordia, Kans.	2.81	5.18	.30	2.11	1.99	1.21	2.63	3.10	1.00	5.15	1.93	.88	2.75
Des Moines, Iowa.	3.61	3.52	3.44	1.77	1.71	2.62	1.82	2.54	2.28	2.11	6.63	6.63	5.34
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	2.76	2.96	3.93	2.06	.90	8.16	1.12	2.25	2.29	2.21	5.63	1.72	2.25
Dodge City, Kans.	2.69	5.80	.72	1.23	5.16	2.25	4.46	.84	1.23	2.43	2.65	3.19	1.46
Dubuque, Iowa.	3.04	6.79	3.69	4.01	2.84	1.49	2.11	6.00	1.58	3.44	4.29	1.99	4.77
Duluth, Minn.	3.53	3.25	1.26	2.20	1.50	3.37	2.04	2.32	2.94	1.44	2.84	2.01	1.76
El Paso, Tex.	1.72	2.83	.54	1.85	1.37	3.07	4.39	1.56	.72	1.33	.35	.27	.96
Eureka, Calif.	.10	.08	.03	T.	.12	.02	.21	.01	.49	.01	.03	.02	.06
Evansville, Ind.	3.24	4.00	1.74	3.59	7.83	4.31	1.92	3.03	2.49	6.31	5.26	3.08	3.09
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.87	6.56	T.	9.02	10.33	3.84	1.92	.29	5.00	4.22	.95	.52	1.68
Fresno, Calif.	.50	.15	T.	T.	.08	T.	.08	T.	.15	T.	T.	T.	T.
Galveston, Tex.	5.01	1.59	3.88	8.17	19.08	4.14	2.71	3.04	2.17	2.65	1.42	2.53	4.61
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.59	3.16	.97	3.49	2.87	4.41	0.46	.84	1.07	.76	6.15	2.96	2.07
Greenville, Me.	3.80	5.38	2.80	2.90	6.13	2.95	4.98	1.42	3.77	4.61	5.56	3.41	2.85
Havre, Mont.	1.26	2.24	.74	2.43	.94	.34	.43	2.61	.76	.81	.27	1.70	1.47
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.33	3.12	4.98	5.58	5.25	2.47	1.48	2.24	3.43	1.85	7.26	2.45	4.83
Iola, Kans.	3.47	3.78	.15	2.74	5.05	2.43	3.91	1.50	2.22	7.55	5.79	8.65	3.39
Jacksonville, Fla.	0.21	5.32	3.32	8.47	4.08	6.76	6.65	3.12	6.96	7.46	7.70	7.71	4.67
Kalspell, Mont.	.89	1.03	.61	1.31	.22	1.96	.32	.96	1.06	2.61	.56	.78	.96
Little Rock, Ark.	3.65	4.98	2.40	4.77	10.33	3.59	4.38	1.42	3.45	3.33	7.08	.83	2.55
Los Angeles, Calif.	.42	.18	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	.03	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
Lynchburg, Va.	4.25	1.28	2.40	2.60	5.45	2.69	3.53	2.91	3.03	6.76	.83	1.18	3.44
Madison, Wis.	3.21	3.16	1.59	3.60	4.39	4.24	2.72	2.03	.89	2.61	3.97	1.33	5.59
Marquette, Mich.	2.86	5.83	.73	2.12	5.43	.99	3.28	3.20	1.90	3.50	3.48	2.02	1.06
Memphis, Tenn.	3.20	3.41	3.09	7.31	10.60	2.98	2.55	2.56	.82	2.32	5.84	.76	5.06
Miami, Fla.	7.60	2.93	5.67	3.77	1.37	10.10	4.32	1.43	3.73	4.12	3.14	7.97	6.24
Mobile, Ala.	6.81	8.25	5.61	9.78	7.69	5.46	6.42	14.16	6.04	7.78	8.37	5.13	4.46
Modena, Utah.	1.88	.13	1.07	.73	.46	1.97	.26	1.26	.50	.81	2.44	2.41	2.13
Nashville, Tenn.	3.47	3.06	.85	8.64	6.03	4.27	2.02	3.05	6.80	6.85	2.85	3.83	9.00
New Orleans, La.	6.01	4.93	5.29	8.47	7.22	4.89	6.92	6.19	7.38	4.18	3.09	5.71	7.60
Norfolk, Va.	4.2	2.12	4.14	1.10	2.46	2.99	4.52	2.48	3.47	3.83	3.13	8.04	4.47
North Platte, Nebr.	2.46	1.27	.98	3.45	4.23	2.35	1.96	1.73	.76	4.73	2.57	2.26	4.70
Oklahoma City, Okla.	3.17	3.61	5.77	5.76	5.26	.68	4.50	1.91	2.29	4.66	.85	.19	3.57
Omaha, Nebr.	3.62	4.78	.18	2.24	3.06	2.74	3.65	5.14	2.91	2.78	2.07	1.01	4.24
Parkersburg, W. Va.	3.53	3.05	2.53	5.05	4.78	2.41	2.18	5.14	4.60	2.65	3.71	7.44	7.93
Peoria, Ill.	2.93	1.67	2.87	2.40	4.78	6.03	3.36	5.88	4.73	1.87	3.66	.72	2.84
Phoenix, Ariz.	.96	.72	.32	.30	.25	.30	.11	3.47	2.40	.75	1.62	.57	.65
Pierre, S. Dak.	2.01	3.85	1.37	2.19	.55	4.65	1.93	2.30	2.24	2.07	1.59	2.03	3.76
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.18	2.39	2.81	4.52	2.73	4.73	4.75	4.84	7.15	2.53	3.03	2.35	4.24
Portland, Oreg.	.65	3.39	.76	.01	.01	.27	T.	.31	.10	1.25	.30	2.06	.26
Pueblo, Colo.	1.57	1.85	.87	2.18	3.27	3.12	1.74	.57	3.23	1.89	2.24	.69	4.55
Roseburg, Oreg.	.33	.59	.19	T.	.03	.36	T.	1.05	.02	.22	.04	.32	.30
Sacramento, Calif.	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
St. Louis, Mo.	2.66	2.65	1.59	5.42	11.43	10.69	1.99	5.26	3.03	4.16	2.75	1.79	6.19
St. Paul, Minn.	3.46	4.40	1.59	4.48	3.96	1.60	2.82	5.19	2.22	.96	2.79	1.81	1.92
Salt Lake City, Utah	.78	.70	.47	.24	T.	.60	.71	.61	.50	1.81	.82	1.85	2.41
San Antonio, Tex.	2.69	.29	1.29	7.80	3.90	5.07	1.10	2.61	2.14	2.26	.45	.37	2.94
San Diego, Calif.	.26	.02	.02	.02	.01	T.	.11	.01	.01	T.	T.	T.	T.
San Francisco, Calif.	.26	.15	1.07	2.51	1.02	1.67	1.37	.82	2.06	1.98	3.71	1.85	2.25
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	4.25	4.91	2.54	2.56	3.17	.67	3.94	4.04	2.30	3.33	2.96	2.56	3.52
Scranton, Pa.	.51	2.49	.45	.01	.05	.11	.03	1.12	.08	1.15	1.61	1.17	1.06
Seattle, Wash.	.73	1.18	.20	.65	.89	.13	.83	.93	.18	.69	.24	1.65	1.44
Sheridan, Wyo.	2.24	10.89	1.89	4.00	8.90	.55	5.55	2.23	3.85	2.82	6.44	2.04	2.03
Shreveport, La.	4.81	3.00	.68	4.70	10.81	4.45	4.26	3.12	.53	6.31	7.59	2.47	.78
Springfield, Mo.	5.03	7.12	4.39	3.96	2.76	1.01	8.95	6.16	8.16	4.96	8.56	2.71	6.89
Thomasville, Ga.	5.87	1.71	3.80	1.63	6.22	1.25	2.11	2.52	4.82	7.08	8.01	6.01	8.23
Trenton, N. J.	.45	2.67	.30	T.	T.	.17	T.	.99	.06	1.87	.57	1.25	.87
Walla Walla, Wash.	4.40	1.50	5.42	6.00	7.00	2.85	.77	1.88	3.41	1.70	1.19	3.69	2.19
Washington, D. C.	.17	.18	.80	T.	.08	.11	.57	.37	T.	.76	.16	.91	.25
Winnemucca, Nev.	.17	.18	.80	T.	.08	.11	.57	.37	T.	.76	.16	.91	.25

¹ Normals are based on records of 30 or more years of observations.

T—Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Sept.	September total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	2.36	2.28	4.19	1.07	4.69	1.76	2.05	0.64	4.58	3.04	0.76	1.41	6.42
Birmingham, Ala.	3.63	3.52	2.40	2.48	3.83	2.84	6.44	3.57	1.12	3.36	1.31	1.16	1.54
Bismarck, N. Dak.	3.50	3.62	7.41	3.95	6.54	2.63	6.01	7.73	1.06	4.12	4.20	1.54	1.50
Boise, Idaho.	1.19	2.42	2.29	1.10	1.68	7.00	1.75	.47	3.4	1.20	1.67	1.93	2.83
Boston, Mass.	4.11	.77	.65	.35	.26	.05	1.39	2.32	.79	.64	.61	.01	.35
Brownsville, Tex.	3.19	1.67	2.51	.21	.69	1.90	1.91	9.19	5.53	1.90	1.22	3.65	.38
Buffalo, N. Y.	5.42	2.35	14.38	.86	2.54	3.21	1.03	.97	7.69	.34	3.82	12.61	4.55
Canton, N. Y.	2.18	3.31	1.35	2.31	1.35	1.38	2.29	3.79	1.47	2.03	1.96	1.25	1.86
Charleston, S. C.	2.81	4.40	2.26	1.73	1.32	3.42	6.05	4.69	5.11	3.52	.96	2.10	2.11
Charlotte, N. C.	5.46	10.42	7.26	4.69	2.07	2.76	2.34	3.10	1.76	8.30	5.19	1.13	2.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3.22	3.50	2.45	2.02	2.37	.88	3.29	5.83	.84	3.53	2.55	1.22	2.32
Chicago, Ill.	.94	3.91	2.82	.41	2.10	1.00	.56	2.57	1.76	2.31	.02	.36	2.78
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.02	3.26	1.49	1.56	3.33	2.24	2.15	1.84	3.85	3.35	5.72	4.37	2.50
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.31	1.95	1.86	.90	5.05	3.29	2.97	2.70	3.79	2.98	3.00	2.93	1.40
Concordia, Kans.	3.22	2.39	2.10	1.16	4.23	2.84	2.74	3.78	1.79	1.85	2.77	1.60	3.32
Des Moines, Iowa.	2.58	2.68	3.03	4.61	3.47	2.70	.56	1.72	3.08	.36	1.36	1.25	2.94
Dodge City, Kans.	3.07	4.20	2.65	14.81	4.51	1.72	1.99	.91	7.47	4.44	7.16	3.00	5.17
Dubuque, Iowa.	1.39	1.11	2.17	1.67	3.11	.89	.83	.48	.95	5.34	3.58	8.30	1.63
Duluth, Minn.	1.77	2.70	5.40	.53	3.79	1.15	.36	2.20	1.01	3.34	1.53	1.84	2.50
El Paso, Tex.	3.59	4.42	3.59	4.75	9.02	6.19	2.40	1.63	5.35	1.46	3.35	4.80	5.04
Eureka, Calif.	3.58	1.80	3.32	2.55	2.28	4.25	2.15	1.41	1.42	1.31	3.09	2.23	2.61
Evansville, Ind.	1.45	1.77	.69	.56	.28	.73	.61	3.30	1.31	2.49	1.97	2.37	1.51
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.11	2.40	.48	1.82	1.11	.38	.66	1.42	1.52	2.47	.27	.37	2.14
Fresno, Calif.	2.66	2.64	4.31	6.06	2.98	2.57	3.35	3.33	3.59	3.36	3.87	2.16	1.84
Galveston, Tex.	2.95	8.73	7.29	1.61	1.62	.73	2.41	2.09	4.12	2.76	.11	.41	2.06
Grand Rapids, Mich.	27	10	T.	.22	T.	.38	T.	.53	.29	T.	.21	.21	.25
Greenville, Me.	5.41	1.04	18.68	5.30	2.12	4.24	3.60	2.03	5.29	2.86	8.37	8.89	9.91
Havre, Mont.	3.12	3.42	2.25	2.34	8.11	2.43	3.59	2.01	3.86	3.68	4.33	5.04	5.77
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.17	4.89	4.30	2.68	3.74	4.23	1.80	6.52	3.71	6.00	3.53	1.89	2.11
Jola, Kans.	1.03	1.20	.82	1.37	2.05	1.42	4.58	.98	.79	.34	1.50	.68	.50
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.05	3.44	3.03	2.15	4.17	2.20	2.03	5.14	1.86	2.37	7.54	1.62	3.91
Kalispell, Mont.	3.35	3.62	3.12	5.49	13.22	5.56	1.85	3.51	1.02	4.18	7.10	4.33	4.23
Little Rock, Ark.	3.03	7.69	3.74	6.39	8.41	5.25	3.47	6.17	5.63	7.14	1.73	6.70	4.89
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.33	.68	.31	1.21	2.04	1.63	.83	1.69	.50	.70	.79	.52	.23
Lynchburg, Va.	2.26	2.59	9.25	1.93	1.16	1.95	.27	4.63	2.78	2.88	2.18	9.33	3.93
Madison, Wis.	.06	.03	T.	T.	.77	T.	.77	.65	1.29	.04	.62	.21	.55
Marquette, Mich.	3.63	6.96	2.44	.67	3.26	2.55	1.96	2.61	.47	4.51	1.71	1.42	2.84
Memphis, Tenn.	3.18	5.62	4.32	3.49	10.09	5.73	2.98	1.62	6.83	1.12	7.99	2.34	3.43
Miami, Fla.	3.51	2.19	3.76	1.28	3.68	5.74	2.10	5.49	2.49	1.94	4.30	3.26	1.63
Mobile, Ala.	3.05	2.05	6.01	3.92	.55	1.07	1.88	4.96	1.34	10.82	1.68	1.41	5.47
Modena, Utah.	9.65	2.08	6.46	6.98	4.57	4.81	18.55	10.06	3.72	6.94	2.81	11.04	6.21
Nashville, Tenn.	5.02	5.76	15.59	7.96	4.68	6.68	6.90	5.17	1.10	7.83	3.74	3.19	.46
New Orleans, La.	1.12	.66	.96	.49	1.44	.71	.79	1.22	3.29	.22	.23	.04	.46
Norfolk, Va.	3.68	2.46	1.79	1.46	4.63	1.92	1.61	3.75	1.33	4.15	3.72	3.28	1.44
North Platte, Nebr.	4.81	3.84	11.84	5.05	10.83	3.13	2.69	4.82	2.93	6.47	3.94	3.93	2.63
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4.00	2.61	5.23	2.97	1.76	3.53	5.26	3.12	.70	3.11	2.43	5.33	2.03
Omaha, Nebr.	1.50	2.04	.90	1.17	1.81	.70	2.08	.38	1.56	.83	1.00	1.00	.88
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2.75	2.64	4.80	1.70	3.62	2.54	1.55	4.48	3.03	3.60	8.79	9.00	10.28
Peoria, Ill.	3.03	7.12	3.62	3.56	2.17	1.76	.91	1.03	5.25	1.03	5.35	1.29	9.32
Phoenix, Ariz.	2.72	1.60	2.96	.62	4.19	3.18	1.41	2.53	.98	3.69	4.47	3.73	2.92
Pierre, S. Dak.	3.12	3.54	2.58	5.55	4.88	3.73	3.14	1.07	3.48	1.84	4.80	2.71	5.28
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.01	.14	.13	T.	.10	1.66	.55	.39	1.93	.10	.33	.13	.97
Portland, Oreg.	1.11	1.86	.66	.79	2.18	1.06	1.83	.64	1.59	.98	3.21	1.19	1.21
Pueblo, Colo.	2.48	2.89	2.86	.69	1.71	1.63	1.90	2.22	1.64	3.48	5.07	1.64	1.62
Roseburg, Oreg.	1.84	1.18	2.58	3.10	.53	.71	1.96	.66	3.18	4.16	3.08	2.90	.59
Sacramento, Calif.	.62	.52	.70	.32	1.42	T.	3.25	1.43	2.04	1.33	.25	.09	1.36
St. Louis, Mo.	1.04	1.99	1.44	2.80	.57	.59	.73	.59	3.36	2.27	1.45	1.56	1.63
St. Paul, Minn.	.39	1.25	T.	T.	T.	.16	.61	3.58	.53	.01	T.	.50	.50
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.91	2.84	4.50	6.68	1.41	2.69	3.50	5.09	6.13	4.79	5.60	2.49	3.51
San Antonio, Tex.	3.42	1.27	3.34	2.16	2.92	1.81	2.00	1.49	1.25	1.36	3.21	1.82	1.10
San Diego, Calif.	.85	.97	.93	.17	1.60	.50	1.16	2.10	1.76	1.56	.44	.01	1.41
San Francisco, Calif.	2.84	1.47	7.21	2.24	2.39	3.78	1.39	1.49	7.61	1.55	8.27	.97	2.98
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.06	.02	T.	T.	T.	.25	T.	.08	.26	.08	1.24	.03	.04
Scranton, Pa.	.29	1.25	T.	T.	T.	.16	.61	3.58	.53	.01	T.	.50	.50
Seattle, Wash.	1.64	.08	1.54	.59	1.62	1.45	.64	.76	2.53	.77	.18	1.07	1.10
Sheridan, Wyo.	2.86	6.94	3.87	1.05	2.91	4.35	.91	4.59	2.21	4.94	4.35	1.18	4.38
Shreveport, La.	1.77	.73	2.37	1.42	.65	.70	1.39	.06	2.03	2.34	1.64	1.19	1.37
Springfield, Mo.	1.34	3.70	2.04	.80	3.75	.56	3.30	2.68	1.10	1.16	.51	.08	5.05
Thomasville, Ga.	3.22	1.15	10.46	.15	1.75	1.46	2.56	.38	2.16	1.10	.56	1.26	9.18
Trenton, N. J.	3.76	4.13	3.85	3.59	3.06	1.19	3.74	4.82	1.62	4.42	3.90	.95	2.82
Walla Walla, Wash.	4.25	10.42	2.30	7.58	4.41	3.20	2.15	3.44	.34	6.07	1.60	3.42	2.32
Washington, D. C.	3.59	2.90	4.66	.41	.62	2.51	3.89	3.30	2.74	2.23	1.69	1.76	4.19
Winnemucca, Nev.	.93	.61	1.29	1.52	.70	.15	1.31	3.82	1.26	1.99	.79	.41	.21
	3.59	5.86	2.41	.66	1.39	2.57	1.34	2.79	1.77	2.87	3.29	6.27	3.15
	.84	.34	.61	.48	.94	.26	T.	1.53	.46	.40	.01	-----	1.16

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1918-1923—Continued.

Station.	Nor- mal for Oct.	October total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.....	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.....	1.71	0.89	0.81	4.40	1.55	2.90	0.34	2.47	0.67	1.87	0.28	0.28	7.34
Birmingham, Ala.....	2.34	4.62	2.24	6.14	6.45	2.11	1.60	4.04	5.04	.54	2.45	3.48	1.59
Blomark, N. Dak.....	1.08	.94	1.13	.79	1.32	.18	.21	.28	.98	.26	1.58	.68	1.03
Boise, Idaho.....	1.28	2.51	1.67	1.20	.21	.84	T.	1.98	1.41	2.34	.16	.62	2.73
Boston, Mass.....	3.86	1.00	6.04	1.64	2.82	.94	5.38	.99	2.13	1.64	1.24	1.97	3.37
Brownsville, Tex.....	4.22	12.53	1.76	2.58	.82	2.28	T.	3.87	4.52	3.56	1.94	.74	5.45
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3.53	4.26	3.65	1.60	2.11	2.38	6.90	1.95	5.32	1.77	2.86	2.70	1.66
Canton, N. Y.....	3.84	2.38	6.87	1.52	2.55	2.22	5.64	5.21	8.51	1.06	4.90	2.61	3.42
Charleston, S. C.....	3.15	.98	6.65	4.14	4.27	4.37	1.32	1.86	.28	.06	1.76	6.72	2.69
Charlotte, N. C.....	3.15	1.14	2.29	3.11	2.97	2.64	1.95	8.00	4.46	.10	1.76	6.32	1.13
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	.72	2.59	1.43	1.29	1.11	1.95	.39	.68	1.67	.06	.06	.23	2.83
Chicago, Ill.....	2.55	3.52	2.28	2.89	.40	3.88	3.96	2.94	6.41	1.87	3.26	3.40	4.57
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2.32	2.12	2.71	3.50	2.36	1.81	2.79	2.68	9.51	1.76	2.72	1.23	.92
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2.73	3.16	3.96	2.39	1.77	2.19	5.09	2.11	3.17	2.57	2.91	1.58	1.73
Concordia, Kans.....	2.00	3.11	1.19	2.49	3.40	1.06	.30	4.49	1.05	1.61	.72	1.14	1.75
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2.68	3.75	2.67	3.57	.43	2.11	.92	3.81	2.20	1.89	1.51	3.41	1.10
Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	1.23	1.38	1.40	1.15	.45	.67	1.32	.55	.65	.23	1.31	.62	1.25
Dodge City, Kans.....	1.40	.15	.30	.43	.81	.79	.07	1.67	1.01	3.58	.23	.45	3.82
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2.68	3.50	2.92	2.88	2.03	3.32	1.87	2.85	6.22	2.18	3.43	.72	1.07
Duluth, Minn.....	2.74	.68	3.38	1.14	3.08	1.13	2.83	2.18	2.71	4.10	.70	.66	.46
El Paso, Tex.....	.95	.50	T.	.80	.18	1.07	T.	1.08	.97	.57	.11	.35	.68
Eureka, Calif.....	2.65	1.55	.88	3.79	.79	.47	T.	1.03	.24	4.11	1.59	3.38	2.55
Evansville, Ind.....	3.10	2.59	2.69	2.75	1.38	2.05	3.05	2.49	8.40	1.65	2.03	2.19	3.78
Fort Worth, Tex.....	2.51	1.51	2.28	.28	2.58	1.89	.17	3.31	9.44	6.52	3.1	2.33	6.05
Fresno, Calif.....	.72	.01	T.	.26	.16	1.16	T.	.11	.29	.84	T.	.52	.37
Galveston, Tex.....	4.18	2.04	15.37	2.95	2.81	.99	1.49	2.78	8.30	7.92	3.83	4.78	3.11
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2.54	3.97	2.92	2.72	.60	3.73	4.57	3.59	3.91	1.82	3.61	2.87	3.30
Greenville, Me.....	3.36	4.42	7.64	3.07	1.83	2.87	6.40	5.38	4.13	3.22	4.82	3.14	3.45
Havre, Mont.....	.50	.76	.88	2.82	.42	1.01	.38	1.05	.75	1.25	.16	.09	.71
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2.79	2.10	2.73	1.67	1.72	1.47	3.96	2.75	8.96	1.96	1.70	1.78	3.29
Jola, Kans.....	2.27	3.59	3.70	4.65	1.00	1.67	.87	5.08	6.33	4.09	.88	1.30	7.42
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6.06	3.17	1.35	2.34	6.45	4.77	.38	3.97	1.81	.11	6.37	8.84	4.75
Kalspell, Mont.....	1.17	.41	1.29	3.40	.54	.62	.54	.91	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.05	.65
Little Rock, Ark.....	2.55	3.87	4.78	1.47	2.19	2.25	2.08	4.14	15.29	3.22	.14	.77	1.00
Los Angeles, Calif.....	.77	.56	T.	.31	2.21	2.71	T.	1.56	.76	.59	.24	.04	.40
Lynchburg, Va.....	3.38	.96	3.30	4.42	3.21	2.22	2.24	.95	2.65	1.10	2.45	4.10	1.50
Madison, Wis.....	2.42	2.49	2.63	3.09	.48	2.97	3.08	2.18	5.95	1.90	3.79	.65	2.12
Marquette, Mich.....	3.19	2.74	3.20	1.03	2.67	4.89	2.96	3.91	3.26	1.82	1.29	1.74	.70
Memphis, Tenn.....	2.74	2.64	3.53	1.81	3.02	2.28	1.72	2.57	10.13	2.68	1.40	.89	2.74
Miami, Fla.....	10.54	3.29	4.51	6.92	11.65	5.03	2.11	4.82	3.73	5.04	18.20	15.85	2.77
Mobile, Ala.....	3.18	11.21	1.70	.75	4.53	2.52	.70	10.67	8.53	4.65	1.42	4.61	5.04
Modena, Utah.....	.62	3.17	.25	.30	.07	2.18	T.	.69	.03	2.40	1.97	.37	.10
Nashville, Tenn.....	2.48	2.45	.93	2.80	.42	2.67	2.25	3.44	8.35	2.75	2.93	.75	1.23
New Orleans, La.....	2.93	2.47	5.53	2.63	12.07	8.51	.71	11.07	4.21	3.59	1.85	3.25	2.35
Norfolk, Va.....	3.91	.78	2.68	2.39	2.29	2.62	2.89	.79	2.27	.94	1.28	2.75	1.70
North Platte, Nebr.....	1.15	1.12	.14	.92	1.07	.81	.32	1.43	1.36	1.29	.92	1.14	1.77
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.81	1.18	2.52	1.50	2.84	1.73	.02	5.31	8.12	7.38	.18	.40	9.64
Omaha, Nebr.....	2.35	2.41	1.06	3.70	.89	1.17	.55	4.65	2.79	2.97	1.52	1.45	.71
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	2.44	1.43	2.55	2.91	2.04	2.53	4.77	3.19	5.37	1.40	1.97	2.78	.82
Peoria, Ill.....	2.57	4.03	3.11	2.15	.55	2.03	2.23	2.97	2.12	1.93	2.97	2.02	3.85
Phoenix, Ariz.....	.35	.82	.01	2.30	T.	.65	T.	.52	.25	.46	.11	T.	.22
Pierre, S. Dak.....	.81	.10	.53	1.95	1.20	.67	.02	.41	2.19	1.25	1.28	.44	.30
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2.26	2.67	4.26	3.07	2.84	2.31	5.27	3.08	5.37	1.48	2.25	1.62	1.05
Portland, Oreg.....	3.09	3.36	3.62	3.47	1.96	1.26	.03	4.47	1.43	3.71	2.78	4.70	1.61
Pueblo, Colo.....	.70	.58	.17	1.66	.41	.71	.51	.14	.30	.91	1.21	1.19	2.75
Roseburg, Oreg.....	2.61	2.22	1.76	3.56	.94	.43	.02	1.18	2.28	3.78	2.13	8.50	3.40
Sacramento, Calif.....	1.04	.58	.13	.82	T.	.79	T.	.40	.01	1.29	.89	.73	.55
St. Louis, Mo.....	2.41	2.61	4.08	7.45	.90	1.64	1.87	3.63	8.52	2.36	1.45	1.74	8.74
St. Paul, Minn.....	2.34	1.18	2.03	1.88	1.59	1.26	1.68	2.61	1.91	1.85	.48	1.08	2.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1.40	2.97	1.31	2.61	.01	2.45	.08	1.13	2.52	3.87	1.29	.69	2.18
San Antonio, Tex.....	1.49	2.74	3.86	1.78	1.11	2.57	.48	4.05	8.06	2.65	1.02	3.55	1.39
San Diego, Calif.....	.46	.99	T.	1.05	.07	.17	.42	1.04	.18	.67	.09	.37	.49
San Francisco, Calif.....	1.29	.49	.35	.29	.01	.52	.15	.27	1.93	.52	2.95	.45	.46
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	1.07	.94	.42	2.40	.04	.76	T.	1.52	1.43	.98	.24	2.43	.43
Scranton, Pa.....	2.61	2.75	3.99	1.05	1.13	.91	.67	3.25	5.94	2.02	2.78	3.56	2.42
Seattle, Wash.....	2.67	3.97	2.00	4.37	3.00	1.18	.16	3.46	1.50	4.19	3.91	2.37	2.05
Shenandoah, Wyo.....	1.02	1.64	2.05	.65	.43	2.85	1.77	.51	2.67	1.19	.24	1.35	1.72
Shreveport, La.....	3.18	.80	2.95	3.2	1.95	2.17	2.13	4.25	11.75	2.89	.08	4.45	2.43
Springfield, Me.....	2.80	2.39	3.37	2.84	2.56	1.94	.81	2.72	11.94	4.09	2.55	1.60	4.79
Thomasville, Ga.....	3.46	.86	3.32	2.17	0.68	4.88	.35	1.65	.43	1.25	1.08	4.75	1.38
Trenton, N. J.....	3.41	2.57	6.29	1.74	1.99	.96	5.30	.74	3.09	.92	.34	.81	2.35
Walla Walla, Wash.....	1.47	2.13	2.44	1.99	.99	.38	.01	1.53	1.95	1.65	1.29	.59	3.11
Washington, D. C.....	3.09	.65	3.37	1.65	3.73	1.76	4.81	.86	8.64	.40	1.35	1.41	1.36
Winnemucca, Nev.....	.52	1.35	.51	.63	.05	1.42	T.	.45	.68	.52	.66	.31	1.95

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Nov.	November total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Amarillo, Tex.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Atlanta, Ga.	1.16	.02	1.98	T.	0.18	0.40	0.59	1.16	1.20	1.33	T.	1.39	2.13
Birmingham, Ala.	3.40	1.05	.84	4.89	1.53	2.63	1.51	3.08	2.92	1.33	6.47	1.42	3.55
Bismarck, N. Dak.	3.39	1.18	3.24	2.28	3.54	2.61	1.55	5.25	4.01	2.45	2.14	2.89	5.50
Boise, Idaho	.68	T.	.16	.42	.67	.13	.04	.51	.92	.39	.84	1.51	.29
Boston, Mass.	.86	.88	2.82	.11	1.07	1.07	1.17	.24	2.34	1.82	3.27	.82	.55
Brownsville, Tex.	4.10	2.61	2.15	2.72	2.14	1.67	.59	1.20	5.86	5.46	6.19	.84	2.78
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.06	1.40	.67	5.13	.14	1.39	.29	2.16	2.84	.43	1.22	3.67	3.34
Canton, N. Y.	3.35	2.68	2.43	1.81	1.89	1.53	1.17	1.48	1.88	4.30	3.77	1.08	2.74
Charleston, S. C.	3.41	6.50	2.72	2.31	1.25	1.63	1.74	2.84	1.18	4.45	2.67	1.06	3.84
Charlotte, N. C.	2.82	1.30	1.19	2.34	1.68	1.11	.31	3.24	1.32	3.07	1.83	.10	1.79
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2.86	1.90	3.22	2.45	1.66	.35	.75	3.23	1.02	4.95	4.02	.92	3.09
Chicago, Ill.	.41	.68	.37	.26	.19	.88	.40	.54	1.63	.23	.34	2.40	.28
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.50	1.45	1.47	.33	2.03	2.11	.56	2.65	2.38	.92	3.51	2.66	1.46
Cleveland, Ohio	3.21	.71	4.26	1.20	2.34	1.83	.31	1.65	3.65	2.92	6.67	1.88	2.23
Concordia, Kans.	2.75	.89	3.98	1.34	1.84	2.35	1.37	1.77	1.31	2.25	3.98	1.37	2.64
Des Moines, Iowa	.94	1.00	1.90	T.	.99	.77	.07	1.24	1.71	1.47	.08	2.05	.61
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	1.48	1.11	1.03	.35	1.24	1.46	.21	2.10	3.84	1.63	.35	2.54	.55
Dodge City, Kans.	.71	.09	.17	.57	.60	.12	.32	1.80	1.01	.70	.43	2.88	.47
Dubuque, Iowa	.55	.26	2.14	T.	.08	.03	.58	.87	1.11	1.13	T.	.95	.53
Duluth, Minn.	1.81	1.51	1.22	.21	1.65	1.17	.07	1.10	8.59	2.01	.91	4.41	1.19
El Paso, Tex.	1.68	.21	.74	1.15	3.27	.09	.00	1.94	8.86	1.40	.70	3.57	.63
Eureka, Calif.	.50	.80	.97	1.13	.01	.52	.04	1.04	.93	T.	.22	.29	.53
Evansville, Ind.	5.67	6.86	5.29	2.42	6.15	3.13	6.43	4.74	2.90	6.35	6.21	3.32	2.90
Fort Worth, Tex.	4.11	.25	4.87	.65	3.40	1.11	2.19	.98	3.73	1.38	9.24	1.64	3.54
Fresno, Calif.	1.57	.33	5.90	6.44	.29	1.82	1.35	7.94	3.32	1.70	1.24	2.57	1.63
Galveston, Tex.	1.03	.85	1.86	.11	.30	.28	.35	1.81	.04	.99	.28	.02	.10
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.02	.41	2.49	9.19	1.47	2.16	.97	8.15	1.97	3.84	1.61	2.54	4.11
Greenville, S. C.	2.53	2.69	2.86	1.47	1.52	2.12	1.21	2.63	2.30	1.54	3.64	2.97	1.09
Havre, Mont.	3.03	4.17	2.98	2.10	2.56	4.17	1.26	3.77	3.58	3.75	8.69	1.99	3.39
Indianapolis, Ind.	.77	.15	.83	.24	.12	.46	.02	.53	.90	.07	1.09	.64	.17
Iola, Kans.	3.52	1.21	6.20	1.45	3.05	1.73	.12	1.73	3.27	2.12	8.91	2.52	2.04
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.38	.26	1.67	.43	.31	3.08	.05	2.89	2.12	1.35	1.13	3.01	1.58
Kalispell, Mont.	2.19	.82	.32	.87	1.07	2.76	.23	3.26	1.08	5.38	2.27	.68	.06
Little Rock, Ark.	1.90	.83	1.16	1.58	1.69	.80	.51	.23	1.35	.43	2.39	1.06	.89
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.59	.63	3.05	2.56	5.63	2.12	2.07	3.11	8.21	.88	8.89	2.07	2.89
Lynchburg, Va.	1.48	.35	3.00	.20	1.85	.09	.25	1.85	.46	1.15	1.05	1.44	.04
Madison, Wis.	2.79	2.32	3.32	2.31	1.66	1.52	.35	2.26	2.48	1.74	1.65	1.19	1.86
Marquette, Mich.	.80	.89	.73	.70	3.12	1.69	.30	1.17	2.25	1.83	1.65	1.14	.65
Memphis, Tenn.	2.79	1.25	1.33	2.43	3.79	2.48	1.66	5.29	4.18	2.96	1.97	2.84	1.22
Miami, Fla.	4.59	1.02	1.64	2.05	7.05	.86	1.14	2.75	7.75	1.32	4.59	3.50	3.03
Mobile, Ala.	2.55	10.67	4.39	7.06	2.54	1.85	.24	.60	3.48	3.73	.50	5.44	.27
Modena, Utah	3.74	3.91	3.75	10.23	3.32	2.01	1.43	7.14	4.58	1.68	3.79	3.96	4.33
Nashville, Tenn.	.60	.29	1.54	-----	.54	.07	.16	.30	1.12	.10	.18	1.00	1.02
New Orleans, La.	3.85	.65	1.84	2.13	6.75	1.00	.85	1.36	7.89	2.60	5.68	1.80	2.87
North Platte, Nebr.	3.79	2.50	2.67	4.65	2.29	.88	.34	4.46	7.29	3.03	3.83	3.38	4.94
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2.72	1.96	1.30	2.03	.87	1.34	.59	.77	.20	3.64	1.70	.44	1.95
Omaha, Nebr.	.40	-.01	.14	T.	.22	.47	.71	.29	2.93	.04	.04	2.35	.45
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2.25	.39	3.71	.70	1.01	2.36	.80	3.53	2.84	2.04	.33	2.37	2.13
Peoria, Ill.	1.06	.31	1.15	.08	1.51	.73	.12	2.89	2.84	1.47	.00	2.55	.27
Phoenix, Ariz.	2.88	1.08	4.62	.80	3.32	1.84	.60	1.85	4.76	1.83	5.56	.97	2.97
Pierre, S. Dak.	2.64	1.55	2.77	.20	2.29	1.88	.07	3.18	2.91	1.22	3.43	3.67	1.57
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.96	T.	.11	T.	.84	.08	T.	1.92	2.38	T.	.04	1.04	2.84
Portland, Ore.	.43	T.	.11	T.	.84	.08	T.	.45	1.27	.71	.49	3.16	.20
Pueblo, Colo.	2.55	.80	2.66	1.35	2.37	1.85	.28	1.79	3.82	2.57	5.06	1.31	2.39
Roseburg, Ore.	6.47	5.80	8.39	3.70	11.32	6.31	4.24	4.30	7.44	5.84	10.04	2.94	4.15
Sacramento, Calif.	.37	T.	.11	T.	.15	.20	.02	.60	.64	.28	.72	1.26	.66
St. Louis, Mo.	4.37	5.16	4.79	2.09	8.54	4.62	6.27	4.73	3.90	6.27	6.46	2.59	1.95
St. Paul, Minn.	2.15	.80	4.56	.47	.88	.49	.25	1.84	.36	3.39	1.09	3.03	.62
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.88	1.76	3.12	1.53	1.97	2.53	.78	2.73	2.08	.56	4.43	3.26	1.90
San Antonio, Tex.	1.30	.08	.56	.48	2.64	.92	.06	3.45	2.59	1.08	1.58	3.70	.35
San Diego, Calif.	1.42	1.70	1.21	.37	1.61	.92	1.31	1.77	.81	1.90	1.04	3.33	1.05
San Francisco, Calif.	1.78	1.45	4.55	.24	.29	2.14	.75	2.53	1.66	2.95	1.16	.98	.42
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.38	.40	2.28	.86	.73	.05	.06	1.91	.48	.19	.30	.77	.16
Scranton, Pa.	2.47	1.94	6.22	.70	.92	1.50	.81	6.60	.44	2.70	1.43	3.77	.49
Seattle, Wash.	.78	.03	1.75	T.	.61	.06	.26	.63	.75	1.14	T.	1.13	.53
Sheridan, Wyo.	2.29	3.75	2.63	1.19	1.37	2.01	.89	1.04	2.76	2.97	5.08	.76	2.26
Shreveport, La.	5.83	6.82	4.74	4.28	5.69	4.48	2.70	3.81	4.12	4.32	6.80	1.45	3.84
Springfield, Mo.	.59	.49	.22	.06	1.08	.90	.12	.58	1.05	.49	1.28	1.16	.38
Thermasville, Ga.	4.08	.50	2.22	3.61	4.14	2.54	1.14	4.13	4.68	2.15	1.52	2.01	2.13
Trenton, N. J.	2.64	1.85	.59	.71	2.60	2.88	2.61	2.90	4.49	.64	2.46	4.14	2.47
Walla Walla, Wash.	2.64	3.79	.61	1.80	1.67	1.87	.61	5.88	3.46	3.89	2.11	1.10	2.37
Washington, D. C.	3.43	3.73	2.48	1.62	.96	1.31	1.02	1.85	3.10	2.14	2.83	.62	2.69
Winnemucca, Nev.	2.13	1.77	1.91	1.00	3.04	3.74	1.05	1.02	3.16	2.10	3.91	.95	1.18
	2.71	1.54	2.20	2.06	.98	2.11	.58	1.48	2.82	4.51	4.15	.58	2.64
	.74	.92	1.37	.02	.36	4.4	.25	.77	.72	1.31	.64	.73	.98

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

TABLE 737.—Precipitation: Normal¹ and total precipitation at selected points in the United States, 1912-1923—Continued.

Station.	Normal for Dec.	December total precipitation.											
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Amarillo, Tex.	0.83	1.18	2.84	1.17	0.13	0.88	0.04	2.78	0.80	0.64	0.06	0.10	1.11
Atlanta, Ga.	4.84	3.47	3.95	5.31	9.07	3.57	.89	5.46	12.94	4.36	1.79	6.20	5.60
Birmingham, Ala.	4.60	5.80	2.99	4.65	6.11	3.70	1.48	4.14	9.56	9.57	3.23	7.63	5.30
Bismarck, N. Dak.	.62	.40	.28	.34	.89	1.52	.59	1.02	.23	.29	.29	.94	.22
Boise, Idaho.	1.72	.83	2.40	.47	1.56	1.29	2.33	.39	1.20	2.43	.88	1.73	.79
Boston, Mass.	3.41	5.36	3.05	3.46	3.94	3.00	2.56	3.21	1.63	3.89	2.35	3.01	4.99
Brownsville, Tex.	1.52	1.51	1.17	2.19	4.30	.69	.32	3.55	1.06	.05	.17	.88	2.86
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.87	2.21	1.37	3.49	4.09	3.37	3.93	2.41	1.96	3.36	.86	3.28	3.00
Oanton, N. Y.	3.59	2.55	2.38	2.15	2.49	2.53	1.76	2.79	1.12	5.41	1.60	1.03	2.51
Charleston, S. C.	3.15	3.90	2.59	2.35	2.81	1.47	1.02	3.17	.19	3.00	.51	4.61	3.91
Charlotte, N. C.	3.86	1.34	4.57	6.58	3.53	2.32	1.69	3.35	2.20	4.47	2.66	4.47	3.33
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.31	.63	2.00	.16	.41	.34	.81	.58	1.10	.57	1.31	.44	.28
Chicago, Ill.	2.07	1.08	.45	2.33	1.31	2.58	.88	3.24	.70	3.33	4.63	1.21	1.96
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2.93	2.25	1.28	3.14	4.59	3.60	1.56	4.68	2.56	1.38	4.86	4.00	6.94
Cleveland, Ohio.	2.58	1.33	1.38	1.57	1.75	2.06	1.41	1.58	1.32	1.64	1.75	2.45	4.50
Concordia, Kans.	.48	.12	3.91	1.57	.40	.88	.06	1.87	.24	.58	.01	T.	.17
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.31	.30	1.05	1.28	.65	.65	.88	1.35	.93	1.38	.80	.25	.61
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	.59	.74	.06	.36	.64	.90	.65	.67	.42	.30	.75	.57	.23
Dodge City, Kans.	.56	T.	1.88	.46	.26	.30	.25	4.03	.08	.81	.68	T.	.48
Dubuque, Iowa.	1.72	1.00	.34	1.83	.56	.95	.52	1.90	.63	.96	.24	.41	.92
Duluth, Minn.	1.22	2.19	.17	.30	.87	.38	1.07	2.03	.30	1.07	.69	.90	.82
El Paso, Texas.	1.52	.48	.76	.34	.43	.32	.78	.12	T.	.15	.09	.09	.09
Eureka, Calif.	7.25	5.83	7.58	7.09	5.10	5.47	1.17	4.29	4.33	10.89	4.48	7.92	4.93
Evansville, Ind.	3.83	1.69	1.62	3.02	6.97	4.66	2.12	5.83	1.86	3.86	5.18	5.94	6.43
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.22	1.95	5.42	4.40	1.99	.11	.05	4.08	.44	1.31	.34	.06	.68
Fresno, Calif.	1.53	.35	1.53	1.76	2.78	1.93	1.4	1.46	.89	1.07	3.47	2.20	2.24
Galveston, Tex.	3.73	8.61	2.11	4.43	5.09	.79	1.00	3.46	2.02	6.49	2.76	2.56	7.84
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.64	1.32	.31	1.89	1.22	3.81	.82	4.02	1.19	4.19	1.4	1.40	2.18
Greenville, Mo.	2.70	2.14	4.10	1.50	4.84	4.87	3.62	3.49	1.81	6.93	2.02	2.79	3.32
Hayre, Mont.	.63	.11	.02	.66	.77	1.05	2.64	.09	.20	1.01	.25	.53	.69
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.04	1.43	.49	3.37	5.15	2.50	1.10	6.19	.85	3.27	3.27	4.45	5.00
Iola, Kans.	.93	.51	3.98	.82	1.12	.68	.29	3.22	.19	.89	.52	.18	1.14
Jacksonville, Fla.	2.99	2.91	4.49	5.20	3.46	7.47	2.11	2.60	4.61	3.35	1.60	2.54	1.88
Kalispell, Mont.	1.85	.69	.48	.40	2.00	1.70	4.78	.87	.91	1.23	1.16	1.60	1.55
Little Rock, Ark.	4.24	2.22	2.96	6.88	5.37	2.17	1.24	7.95	2.34	6.99	2.58	3.38	4.70
Los Angeles, Calif.	2.90	.03	1.66	3.73	2.52	3.67	.07	1.54	1.99	1.01	7.90	3.09	8.80
Lynchburg, Va.	3.27	2.36	2.50	4.68	2.37	3.32	1.70	2.59	1.96	2.34	1.01	3.42	2.72
Madison, Wis.	1.77	1.35	.33	1.76	.64	1.24	.45	2.19	.93	1.83	2.73	1.23	2.12
Marquette, Mich.	2.52	2.42	.94	8.55	2.17	3.09	3.86	2.94	1.89	2.27	2.04	1.14	1.52
Memphis, Tenn.	4.38	3.00	1.69	6.35	5.73	3.26	1.33	4.58	2.61	7.11	2.53	5.19	5.35
Miami, Fla.	2.24	1.90	.32	4.43	2.00	.25	1.46	4.11	1.53	1.72	.23	1.19	4.46
Mobile, Ala.	4.57	8.16	2.55	4.13	4.16	6.68	1.85	4.92	6.18	5.54	.61	9.10	6.13
Modena, Utah.	.58	T.	.54	.46	.90	.67	.20	2.01	.40	.97	.12	.61	.41
Nashville, Tenn.	3.82	5.14	2.45	5.06	6.44	4.29	1.46	5.56	3.28	2.99	1.76	6.29	4.32
New Orleans, La.	4.46	11.21	1.78	3.99	5.07	7.17	2.16	8.46	1.83	8.70	3.40	7.01	4.37
Norfolk, Va.	3.49	4.65	1.68	4.69	2.26	3.11	2.62	2.94	1.71	4.91	8.69	2.93	.93
North Platte, Nebr.	.47	.18	3.09	.87	.82	.42	.27	1.81	.32	.60	.14	.01	.39
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.74	.62	3.38	2.74	.33	1.05	.04	3.04	.12	1.37	.18	.63	2.06
Omaha, Nebr.	.01	.32	2.19	1.38	.34	.65	.48	.72	.69	.81	.14	.07	.58
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2.77	2.62	2.75	4.75	5.24	3.48	.90	4.23	4.07	1.68	4.30	4.13	5.36
Peoria, Ill.	2.37	1.13	.74	1.81	1.66	1.75	.63	2.60	.30	1.87	2.91	1.88	2.21
Phoenix, Ariz.	.59	.83	.27	3.00	2.54	.39	.00	1.16	.13	T.	.87	.28	2.23
Pierre, S. Dak.	.50	.01	.43	.22	.25	.61	.72	1.45	.12	.21	.27	.31	.24
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.73	2.86	2.60	4.37	3.85	2.01	1.19	3.50	2.88	1.94	2.36	1.98	6.22
Portland, Oreg.	7.84	8.03	3.48	2.56	8.73	3.81	14.23	3.13	4.78	8.32	3.09	9.43	6.25
Pueblo, Colo.	.46	.02	1.85	.59	.35	.28	.03	.92	.59	.38	1.12	T.	.35
Roseburg, Oreg.	5.92	4.16	2.36	1.53	5.50	3.88	3.71	8.26	4.51	7.17	1.52	5.96	4.31
Sacramento, Calif.	3.53	0.23	4.40	3.44	4.42	3.78	.45	1.70	2.22	4.32	3.81	6.12	.94
St. Louis, Mo.	2.23	.42	1.62	2.23	3.34	2.16	.78	2.69	1.22	2.41	2.89	4.98	3.30
St. Paul, Minn.	1.06	1.54	.02	.50	.58	1.21	.57	2.05	.66	.88	.27	.18	.66
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.33	.80	1.35	.39	1.71	2.64	.38	.52	1.38	1.38	2.29	2.92	.92
San Antonio, Tex.	1.66	2.76	4.47	1.43	1.57	.33	T.	3.61	2.05	.16	.23	1.10	4.29
San Diego, Calif.	1.82	.03	.72	2.21	2.60	1.14	T.	1.68	.48	.54	9.26	1.21	1.65
San Francisco, Calif.	4.24	1.30	5.41	5.49	6.42	4.79	.72	2.62	3.21	7.48	6.39	7.77	1.91
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	.76	.79	.77	1.70	.97	.17	.02	1.24	.33	.84	.88	.20	.96
Scranton, Pa.	2.61	4.07	2.16	4.19	4.66	3.26	2.15	2.88	2.62	3.03	1.83	2.81	2.44
Seattle, Wash.	8.29	4.43	6.61	1.39	7.77	4.18	9.21	5.04	4.10	5.08	7.25	7.37	8.31
Sheridan, Wyo.	.60	.21	.12	.14	.84	1.07	1.02	.21	.85	.51	.54	1.62	.82
Shreveport, La.	4.37	4.77	4.28	7.16	3.05	1.65	1.02	3.09	2.08	6.37	1.92	5.56	7.82
Springfield, Mo.	2.67	.26	2.71	2.90	3.21	2.07	1.18	2.97	.44	1.84	1.92	2.07	2.82
Thomasville, Ga.	3.69	4.80	2.51	4.60	1.73	6.59	1.82	8.13	2.56	8.60	2.12	6.38	3.79
Trenton, N. J.	3.16	4.23	2.44	6.64	4.44	4.87	1.55	3.86	2.94	4.25	1.85	3.48	3.94
Walla Walla, Wash.	2.10	.62	.99	.53	1.97	2.68	4.11	1.48	1.92	2.50	1.57	1.83	2.18
Washington, D. C.	3.16	4.12	2.29	4.49	2.80	4.03	1.47	4.65	3.32	3.15	1.95	3.48	2.80
Winnemucco, Nev.	.99	.27	1.84	.57	1.22	.28	.05	.50	.94	1.17	1.34	1.91	1.02

Weather Bureau.

¹ Normals are based on records of 20 or more years of observations.

T=Trace, indicates an amount too small to measure.

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